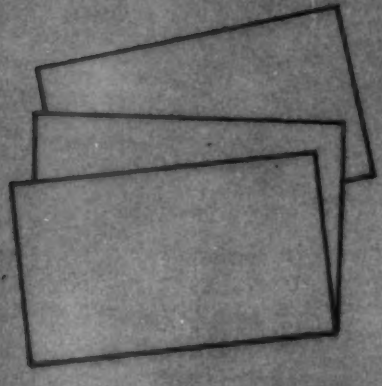
NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY



VOL. 3, NO. 2
July 1965

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service

The INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY is a publication of the National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information of the National Institute of Mental Health. It is a specialized information service designed to assist the Institute in meeting its obligations to foster and support laboratory and clinical research on mental health. Specifically, it is intended to meet the needs of individuals working in the field of crime and delinquency for comprehensive and rapid information about new developments and research results.

The Bibliography contains citations to the current literature on crime and delinquency as well as brief abstracts. Also included is a compilation of current on-going projects concerned with the prevention, control, and treatment of crime and delinquency.

The Bibliography is issued bimonthly, and is available gratis to workers in the field. It should be noted that copies of the documents cited are not available from the Clearinghouse.

Requests and inquiries should be directed to:

National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information
National Institute of Mental Health
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

VOL. 3, NO. 2

JULY, 1965

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
National Institutes of Health
National Institute of Mental Health
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

ABSTRACTS

368 Gassman, Benjamin. The Harrison Act and drug addiction. Bar Bulletin, New York County Lawyers Association, 22(1):22-27, 1964.

A regulation of the Federal Narcotics Bureau has resulted in the fear and reluctance of physicians to administer medically to narcotics addicts and to prescribe narcotics for addicts. This regulation is in utter disregard of a decision of the United States Supreme Court. The Harrison Anti-Narcotic Act is primarily a revenue act and specifically does not prevent physicians from prescribing or dispensing narcotics when done in good faith. Prior to the enactment of the Harrison Act, the drug addict was treated as a sick person but, after its passage, an interpretation never intended by Congress was placed on it by the Supreme Court to the effect that a physician could not dispense or prescribe narcotics merely to satisfy the cravings of the addict. These decisions, however, have been superseded by a later decision holding that a physician acting in good faith may dispense narcotics to an addict to relieve symptoms incident to addiction without violating the Harrison Act. Despite this decision, which is the law today, a regulation of the Federal Narcotics Bureau states that for such a prescribing of narcotics by a physician is not within the meaning of the Act and is a violation of it. A resolution of the American Medical Association is in accord with this regulation and the result is that the black market is flourishing since physicians have withdrawn from treating addicts even though physicians have a duty to alleviate pain and suffering as well as to try to effectuate a cure.

Benjamin Gassman, Judge, Criminal Court of the City of New York, New York, New York.

369 Solidum, Arsenio. Changes in criminal procedure under the new rules of court. The Lawyers Journal, 29(8):227-230, 1964.

In sexual crimes, where the victim is a minor, she has the right to file the action independently of her parents, grandparents and guardian unless she suffers from any legal disability other than her minority. Offenses which cannot be prosecuted de officio are seduction, abduction, rape and acts of lasciviousness only, in which case the prosecution can be brought only at the instance of the offended party. In certain cases an independent civil action to recover damages entirely distinct and separate from a criminal action may now be brought. In cases triable in the justice of the peace or municipal courts, the accused is not entitled as a matter of right to a preliminary investigation. Under the new rule, the judge of the Court of First Instance may refer the complaint to the Justice of the Peace for preliminary investigation and examination or he himself may conduct them. Should he find reasonable ground, he may issue a warrant for the accused's arrest and refer the case to the Fiscal for the filing of information. No information can be filed without giving the accused a chance to be heard in a preliminary investigation. As for bail sureties, they must now describe in an affidavit the property which is security for the bond and their liabilities. Also, bail is not allowed once the judgment becomes final. The accused is entitled to counsel at every stage of the proceeding. Guilty pleas can be made only by the accused in open court except where the charge is a misdemeanor or a minor offense where the penalty cannot exceed a fine of a certain amount. Judgments of conviction of grave offenses must be promulgated in the defendant's presence. Some other technical changes in the rules have also been made.

No address.

370 California. Youth Authority Department. Characteristics of the California Youth Authority parole caseload. Sacramento, April 1964, 41 p. (Semi-Annual Report)

A survey of information obtained by individual interviews with California Youth Authority parole agents, reflecting the status of Y.A. wards on April 30, 1964. The report is also concerned with basic areas reviewed in recent years and compares this information with present statistics. Statistical information included in the report covers the characteristics of parolees, including their age, ethnic composition and commitment offense, placement and educational status, children of female parolees and public assistance which they receive, parole agent ratings from the 1963 caseload audit (male) and the status of youths by parole regions and offices.

Department of the Youth Authority, State of California, 401 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

371 Spergel, Irving. Role of the youth worker: the provision of group service. Paper prepared for National Federation of Settlements Training Center--Youth Workers Course, February-March, 1964. 4 p. mimeo.

The role of the street club worker involves organization through the community as well as casework or counseling. In most large-sized

cities in the United States there are varieties of projects. The relationship between the youth worker and members of the gang is not structured through a formal program. On the contrary, it is of a highly personal and intense nature. The worker must initiate the relationship, must deal with the group's sense of deprivation of affection and guidance and must develop standards of behavior and a form of control over the gang with which he works. He must learn to differentiate delinquent values from the lower class values of the gang members. He must be a positive influence on the group by encouraging formation of goals, instilling worthwhile character traits and modifying anti-social behavior.

Irving Spergel, School of Social Service. Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

372 Wineman, David. Group emotional climate disruptions and hostility phenomena. (Paper presented at the Fifth Annual Institute of the National Association of Social Workers, 1963. Chicago, Illinois.) 17 p. mimeo.

Fluctuations in group factors which comprise group emotional climate represent one cause for the production of hostility in groups of juveniles and adolescents. Section I assumes that the emotional atmosphere is favorable to begin with, and that it becomes subject to disruptive influences within the factors that make it up, such as mistakes in the construction of the group pattern. In Section II the reverse is apparent: the emotional climate of the group is negative to begin with. The hostility is a reaction of the children to an adult in authority, and is designed to test the affection shown by the adult for the children. The hostility is a displacement of the hatred for the adult world to which the children have been exposed and with which they are still in conflict, and is a defense against any change brought about by love from the adults in authority. Section III postulates that emotional climate, in work with ego disturbed, acting-out children, is disrupted continuously by interference on the part of the adult in the formation of the type of structure which the child would create, if left on his own.

David Wineman, Wayne State University, School of Social Work, Detroit, Michigan.

373 Youngdahl, Luther W. Remarks opening the Sentencing Institute program. (Paper presented at the Institute on Sentencing for United States District Court Judges, Denver, Colorado, February, 1964.) Federal Rules Decisions, 35(6):387-394, 1964.

The purpose of sentencing institutes is to provide training in sentence determination, sentence procedure and sentencing alternatives. Sentence determination must weigh individual differences in offenders, and the pre-sentence report is an indispensable tool in recognizing these differences. Disparity of sentences is the major problem in sentence determination (in 1962, the average sentence for all types of offenses ranged from 12.1 months in the Northern Judicial District of New York to 57.6 months in the Southern Judicial District of Iowa). The review and study of sentencing procedures will help not only to protect the rights of the defendant but also the courts' records when appeal is made. Sentencing alternatives range from probation to prison sentences and many variations between. The proper use of these alternatives should be familiar to all judges. The sentencing institute is invaluable to the new judge, giving him opportunity to study sentencing philosophy and practice, to share views with his colleagues and to stimulate him to acquire the background of knowledge that sentencing requires. Fourteen questions relating to sentencing are given, which, it is felt, should form the basis of discussion at the sentencing institute.

Luther W. Youngdahl, Judge, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

374 Van Dusen, Francis L. Trends in sentencing since 1957 and areas of substantial agreement and disagreement in sentencing principles. (Paper presented at the Institute on Sentencing for United States District Court Judges, Denver, Colorado, February, 1964.) Federal Rules Decisions, 35(6):395-421, 1964.

Concern over the undesirability of unjustified disparity in sentences led to the passing, in 1958, of an act authorizing the holding of seminars or joint councils on sentencing for federal judges "in the interest of uniformity in sentencing procedures" (28 U.S.C. Section 334). The sentencing seminars held under this act have basically agreed upon sentencing principles applicable to all sentences, and the proceedings of these seminars are excellent guides for judges who have not been exposed to sentencing. In addition to the principles agreed upon at these seminars, the Michigan Crime and Delinquency Council of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency's report on the Saginaw County Probation Project and the Model Sentencing Act of

the Advisory Council of Judges of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency are also significant contributions to a better understanding of the sentencing problem. In summary, the important matters for the sentencing judges to consider are: (1) a concern for the defendant as well as the public; (2) a knowledge of the defendant's background; (3) a knowledge of the sentencing policies which have been found to be most helpful in the past and (4) a familiarity with sentencing alternatives. Exhibit I is a list of sentencing alternatives and a sentence prediction table; Exhibit II (by James M. Carter) is an example of forms of adjudication for use in sentencing.

No address.

375 Parsons, James Benton. Aids in sentencing. (Paper presented at the Institute on Sentencing for United States District Court Judges, Denver, Colorado, February, 1964.) Federal Rules Decisions, 35(6):423-459, 1964.

The mechanical aids available in helping a judge arrive at sentencing decisions include: examination by the court of the convicted defendant for the purpose of getting a personalized impression of him; statements made at the preliminary hearing on sentence; general aids in sentencing available to the court in study, such as the prosecution file, reports of the investigative agency, the presentence report, conferences with probation officers, etc.; statements made by the defendant and his counsel at the final hearing on sentence; and the District Sentencing Council made up of several judges which gives recommendations on sentencing. The most important of these aids is the presentence report. Two examples of presentence reports are given, showing the difference between a worthwhile report and a bad report.

No address.

376 Oliver, John W. Application of psychiatry to study, observation, and treatment of the federal officer. (Paper presented at the Institute on Sentencing for United States District Court Judges, Denver, Colorado, February, 1964.) Federal Rules Decisions, 35(6):459-482, 1964.

The law is concerned with the state of mind of an individual charged with a crime. A statute of the United States provides for the commitment of persons for initial observation and later for custody for inquiry into the accused's mental capacity until such time as the accused is mentally competent to stand trial. Since no other facilities are available, the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners in Springfield, Missouri, has been the institution regularly designated by the United States District Courts for those persons accused of a federal offense. As long as a federal charge is pending it is almost impossible to get a state to accept transfer of one charged with a crime who would have to be placed in a mental institution. As a result, the Federal District Court Judges for the Western District of Missouri are bombarded with habeas corpus applications where the authorities at the Medical Center have determined that an accused need no longer be kept there but where the authorities of a state won't take him since he is still charged with a federal crime. In such a case, the judge has no choice but to release the accused. The author recommends the appointment of a local panel of psychiatrists in each United States Judicial District to testify concerning the accused's criminal responsibility.

No address.

377 Settle, Russell O. The Medical Center for Federal Prisoners. (Paper presented at the Institute on Sentencing for United States District Court Judges, Denver, Colorado, February, 1964) Federal Rules Decisions, 35(6):483-485, 1964.

The only exclusively hospital type institution used for federal prisoners is the 1200-bed Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri. It is used by the Bureau of Prisons for treatment of prisoners with major physical and mental illness. The institution also provides some psychiatric services to federal courts such as competency examinations. If the defendant is shown by an examination to have a mental disorder and if he is found by the court to be too incompetent to stand trial, he may be recommitted to the Center for treatment under the provisions of Section 4244, U.S.C., until he recovers or until the charges against him are otherwise disposed of. Nearly 700 incompetent offenders have been committed to the Medical Center for treatment since 1949. The treatment program consists of some group and individual psychotherapy, academic educational opportunities, vocational training, therapeutic milieu, the somatic therapies, industrial therapy and recreational and religious programs. About 65 percent of these patients have recovered sufficiently to permit their return to the committing court for trial or further disposition. Those patients who remain chronically ill pose a serious problem for disposition. An adjudication by the court

that the subject is a danger to the officers, property or other interests of the government, confers the authority for indefinite detention, and prisoners who have served the length of their sentences are transferred to the custody of state mental hospital authorities.

Russell O. Settle, M. D., Regional Program Director, Mental Health Services, P.H.S. Region VI, Kansas City, Missouri.

378 Herlands, William B. When and how should a sentencing judge use probation? (Paper presented at the Institute on Sentencing for United States District Court Judges, Denver, Colorado, February, 1964.) Federal Rules Decisions, 35(6):487-509, 1964.

Statistics reveal three salient facts: (1) in 1954, about 37 percent of convicted defendants were treated by probation; in 1962, the rate was 42 percent; in 1963, the rate was 50.1 percent; (2) the effectiveness of probation, as measured by the small number of cases of probation terminated by revocation as compared to the total number of terminated probation cases, is approximately 82 percent and (3) the direct daily cost of incarcerating a defendant is nine times the cost of supervising him on probation. The legislative basis for the federal probation system is 18 U.S.C. Sections 3651-3656, which states: upon entering a judgment of conviction of any offense not punishable by death or life imprisonment, the court may suspend the imposition or execution of sentence and place the defendant on probation "for such a period and upon such terms and conditions as the court deems best." The essential factors of probation are public protection, deterrence and correction of the offender; its method of application involves official supervision and professional treatment of the defendant while he is released in the community for a designated length of time. In evaluating who should be granted and who denied probation, the sentencing judge should analyze the personality of the defendant, his problems, needs and concerns, reach a conclusion as to the future adjustment of the defendant and determine whether the defendant, if not imprisoned, poses a threat to the community. The conditions of probation, fines and restitution and the period of probation may vary, depending on the judgment of the court. There are three methods by which the court can bring about probation after commitment: the "split" sentence (part imprisonment and part probation), the "mixed" sentence, where an indictment contains two or more counts (also providing part imprisonment, part probation) and commitment of the defendant for study before sentencing. The effect of a guilty plea on the choice of granting or denying probation is usually to deny it, particularly if the defendant has testified falsely. Prediction tables are recommended as a valuable aid in sentence determination but are an inadequate substitute for judicial discretion. The continuing education of the judge in the most effective use of probation is being aided by the activities of the Committee on the Administration of the Probation System of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

No address.

379 Hodges, Emory F. New light on delinquency through operations research. Paper presented at a joint meeting of the Sociedad Mexicana de Neurologia y Psiquiatria and the American Psychiatric Association, Mexico City, Mexico, 1964 New York, 1964. 8 p.

The problem of increasing delinquency can be dealt with effectively through the use of operations research, a scientific method of research based on probability and statistics. Community Research Associates has conducted studies using such a method which reveals delinquency as a psychosocial problem which must be dealt with by the community through programs for prevention and control. Communities, rather than single agencies, must seek to solve their problems of delinquency by using the family as the key statistical, diagnostic and treatment unit. Prediction evaluation determines both family accomplishment and need for further treatment. Patuxent Institution has been established by the Maryland legislature to give psychiatric rehabilitative treatment to persons confined there on an indeterminate sentence, and the establishment of a similar facility for juvenile delinquents is recommended. Interdisciplinary research in the social sciences which would involve assembling of data, analysis of data and distribution of reports is encouraged to contribute to effective delinquency prevention.

No address.

380 Lopez-Rey, Manuel. Economic conditions and crime with special reference to less developed countries. International Annals of Criminology, no vol.(1):33-40, 1964.

The improvement of economic conditions, particularly in less developed countries, is not only an economic problem but a socio-economic one in which other specialists besides economists should intervene. A planned economy, the prevailing economic structure of the new developing countries, raises two main questions, one of a criminological an another of a legal nature. Criminologically, the main aspects to be considered are: crime and causation of crime, the meaning of the term economic factor, economic crimes, re-activation, economic changes and individual and collective attitudes. These questions are basic in the sense that only their correct understanding can pave the way to a correct criminal policy. Economic growth does not prevent crime automatically, it prevents certain forms of crime and originates others. This unsatisfactory result may be considerably reduced by adopting policies other than the erratic ones prevailing at present in which economic and social problems are treated separately and in different periods of time.

No address.

381 Mergen, Armand. Les incidences du développement économique sur la criminalité. (The effect of economic development on crime.) International Annals of Criminology, no vol. (1):41-45, 1964.

The social danger of white collar offenses is that they are neither spectacular nor particularly revolting nor apparent in their results, and that other members of society do not place themselves in opposition to the white collar offender. In the pre-industrial age the offender attacked society in all instances from outside that society; in modern society the economic offender directs his attacks from within. He is a member of the middle or the upper classes and his anti-social acts affect, above all, members of a lower or worker class whose confidence he abuses. Middle class economic offenders commit their offenses to gain access to a higher class which holds power and prestige. The offender who belongs to an economically superior class commits his offense not to enrich himself but to enhance his own economic and political power. Often society respects him as a courageous and intelligent knight of industry or as a man who succeeded, without examining the means which he used. This fact alone goes a long way toward explaining why prevention in this area is so difficult. What makes these "knights of industry" socially dangerous is that they undermine preventive efforts by attempting to gain access to politics and control public opinion.

No address.

382 Mergen, Armand. La prévention de la délinquance juvenile au cours du développement économique. (Prevention of juvenile delinquency in the course of economic development.) International Annals of Criminology, no vol.(1):45-50, 1964.

For the prevention of juvenile delinquency it is, above all, necessary to educate the educaters, in the first instance the parents, and, secondly, the professional educators of our schools and public institutions. When economic conditions are unstable and changing, following wars or other social or political events, the adolescent will not be able to adapt himself to them. He will lose standards of behavior, he will not know which example to follow and will lose himself in a chaos of false values. Rapid economic development can force youth into a defensive position which may appear in the form of juvenile delinquency. Such development should never have negative effects on the bio-psychological development of the child in the first small society into which he is born: the family. The deserted and frustrated child will be hard to integrate into such a society. Families which are broken and divided within themselves will not be able to form a harmonious society, even when that society is rich and economically well developed. The lack of altruism and love, the deprecation of human values, the overemphasis on material values, the valuation of social standing according to material possessions, are the indirect criminogenic factors for the adolescent of today, the adult of tomorrow.

No address.

383 Mergen, Armand. La prévention de la criminalité des adultes au cours du développement économique. (Prevention of adult criminality in the course of economic development.) International Annals of Criminology, no vol.(1):50-55, 1964.

To be effective, crime prevention measures have to be coordinated and it must be kept in mind that crime is a complex phenomenon which has its roots in biology, psychology and sociology; a unilateral approach affecting only one of these areas will have very limited success. Offenses against property are not necessarily caused by the economic

situation and criminality caused by economic factors is not necessarily directed against property. The economic situation has created two extremes--poverty and wealth--which in their effect on crime have different quantitative and qualitative effects. Economic development and the fluctuations of the economy have a direct and measurable repercussion on the quality and quantity of exogenous crime, while offenses which have their source in the personality of the offender (endogenous) are not directly influenced by the environment and therefore not by economic development which forms an integral part of the environment. From the point of view of crime prevention it is important that economic development has a certain continuity and a rhythm which takes into account the adaptive capabilities of man. The economy should strive to achieve a level in which each citizen may satisfy his legitimate needs. Prosperity creates new needs which may become crime producing, and such factors will need to be neutralized.

No address.

384 Pinatel, Jean. Conditions économiques et traitement des délinquants. (Economic conditions and the treatment of offenders.) International Annals of Criminology, no vol. (1):56-72, 1964.

By a curious paradox, it was capitalism which outlawed the exploitation of penal manpower and contributed to an equalization of the conditions of the imprisoned and the free worker while imposing on the state the obligation to organize the treatment of offenders apart from all economic considerations. For purposes of this study, we may distinguish between developing countries, socialist countries and capitalist countries. In developing countries, the organization of industrial prisons could constitute an important factor in their economic evolution. These countries aspire to the construction of modern industrial prisons in which the equipment constitutes an economic anticipation of the country. In countries with a socialist economy, prison work is approaching the conditions of regular work: integrated in the economy and the national culture, prison work is the principal element in the treatment of prisoners. In countries with a capitalist economy, a relatively recent trend favors the development of measures which are restrictive of liberty at the expense of liberty depriving punishments. At the same time, important investments appear necessary for clinical services, having as their goal diagnosis, prognosis and individual planning for and control of treatment. Thus, the capitalist countries find themselves at the threshold of an important penological renovation; while the socialist countries are preserving a mass therapy through prison work, countries with a free economy are moving toward an individual therapy where prison work plays a secondary role. Technical progress and automation have contributed to the trend toward measures restrictive of liberty, and they deserve credit for having rendered the organization of prison industries useless, since unprofitable. In this trend, we can see points which favor a solution to the dilemma of penal reform, for from the economic point of view, the lesser cost of the measures restrictive of liberty allows for the expenses made necessary by the new correctional services. The prevention of recidivism and offender rehabilitation are, moreover, highly economical and profitable objectives.

No address.

385 Lopez-Rey, Manuel. Preliminary considerations on the formulation of policy for the prevention of juvenile delinquency in developing countries. International Annals of Criminology, no vol.(1):73-86, 1964.

The prevention of juvenile delinquency is neither a scientific nor a medico-psychological problem although both aspects play an important role; it is a socio-economic problem that requires high specialization and thus the contribution of several branches of knowledge. Developing countries are in a better position than more developed countries to undertake a new approach since the existing approach is in need of revision. Two dangers, however, should be avoided: one is the almost natural tendency to imitate and transplant what has already been done by others rather than create something of their own. Many of the basic assumptions concerning policies and methods still prevailing in the field of juvenile delinquency are inappropriate for developing countries. The second danger is that quite often governmental authorities are inclined to regard delinquency as a secondary social problem; experience has abundantly proved the opposite. The following suggestions are made for the prevention of juvenile delinquency in developing countries: (1) the meaning of the term juvenile delinquency should be restricted to violations of criminal law; (2) the distinction between juvenile and adult offender on the basis of a standard limit of age is against the principle of individualization, and, accordingly, a single jurisdiction should deal with both juvenile and nonjuvenile offenders and

(3) in the transformation of developing countries special attention should be paid to the following aspects which are of particular importance for the formulation of a prevention policy: the change to a money economy, internal migration, industrialization, urbanization, education and labor.

No address.

386 Andry, R.G. Juvenile delinquency in developing countries. International Annals of Criminology, no vol.(1):87-92, 1964.

Outline of a lecture given at the International Seminar on Criminology, Cairo. Includes headlines with short explanatory paragraphs on the following subjects: (1) general background; (2) traditional theories concerning juvenile delinquency; (3) new horizons in psychological theories as applied to the problems of juvenile delinquency; (4) new approaches to the "treatment" of juvenile delinquents; (5) current thoughts on prevention of juvenile delinquency; (6) research and juvenile delinquency and (7) interdisciplinary cooperation.

R.G. Andry, Psychology Department, Institute of Education, University of London, London, England.

387 Andry, R.G. Juvenile delinquency in developing countries, with particular reference to origin, prevention and treatment. International Annals of Criminology, no vol.(1): 93-97, 1964.

Outline of a lecture given at the International Seminar on Criminology, Cairo. Headlines with short explanatory paragraphs are given on the following subjects: (1) general background; statistical aspects of the incidence of juvenile delinquency in the various developing countries, the difficulties of defining delinquency in some countries; (2) traditional theories concerning juvenile delinquency; (3) new horizons in psychological theories as applied to problems in juvenile delinquency with particular reference to developing countries; (4) new approaches to the "treatment" of juvenile delinquents; (5) current thoughts on "prevention" and juvenile delinquency; (6) research and juvenile delinquency in developing countries and (7) interdisciplinary cooperation in the field of juvenile delinquency.

R.G. Andry, Psychology Department, Institute of Education, University of London, London, England.

388 Green, Philip. A program to combat juvenile delinquency in the U.S.A. International Annals of Criminology, no vol.(1): 98-107, 1964.

The U. S. Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act was designed to encourage and support efforts to coordinate a wide range of programs, services and demonstration projects which impinge on the potentially delinquent child in his formative years. The problem of juvenile delinquency in the U. S. is a serious one and not merely a matter of newspaper headlines. In considering statistics, it must be realized that cases brought to court represent only a small fraction of delinquent acts. Every year about two million juveniles are dealt with by police and even this statistic leaves open the darker question of unknown and unrecorded delinquency. The disturbing trends make it clear that the problem we face outruns the effectiveness of our control, enforcement and correctional efforts. Even with increased emphasis in these areas, we are dealing with the end results of delinquency and not the sources. The realization that our concern must broaden to include the field of prevention has shaped the federal policy enunciated by the Juvenile Delinquency Control Act. The criteria for selection of positive programs to combat delinquency is derived from a recognition that the basis of delinquency is an entire deviant subculture concentrated in the inner-city and hostile toward conventional modes of behavior which have not brought security or happiness.

No address.

389 Khalifa, Ahmad M. The problem of narcotic drugs. International Annals of Criminology, no vol.(1):108-116, 1964.

The study of the problem of narcotic drugs can be approached from three angles: international, individualistic and social. The international character of the problem is due to the fact that drugs are not always locally produced or manufactured but are usually available through international illicit traffic. The individualistic approach envisages the effect of the various drugs on the human being and his personal sufferings of addiction and habituation. Addiction is characterized by: (1) an overpowering desire (compulsion) to continue taking the drug; (2) a tendency to increase the dose and (3) a psychic and generally a physical dependence on the effects of the drug. Habituation, on the other hand, is distinguished by absence of true compulsion, absence of physical dependence and little tendency to increase the dose. The

drug is used for the pleasurable sensations it induces and not for relief of a compulsive urge. The social approach to the problem of narcotic addiction is responsible for the clarification of the social implications of the problem. We have to look at drug consumption at two levels: the mild level where addiction is not usually involved, as in the case with cannabis, coca leaf and alcohol, and serious level where underlying personal inadequacies and psychopathy push some people into drug addiction, through addiction producing drugs or through taking heavy doses of milder drugs. Our dealing with the problem has shown the need for more individualization in the study of the problem and an activation of interest in national research.

No address.

390 El-Saaty, Hassan. Prostitution and economic conditions. International Annals of Criminology, no vol.(1):117-127, 1964.

There is considerable evidence that the incidence of prostitution in many parts of the world is diminishing and is partly replaced by amateur sexual promiscuity. This fact, however, should not encourage the naive belief in the complete future disappearance of prostitution from developed or underdeveloped societies. Certain forms of prostitution, occurring in a variety of societies, can be differentiated by the researcher: sacred, ritual, compensatory and substitutionary. The forms which satisfy the demands of soldiers, strangers, perverts and physically repulsive people are compensatory as well as substitutionary prostitution, the essence of which is that payment is the woman's motive for surrender. The existence of prostitution is attributed to the interplay of a number of factors - economic, environmental and cultural. With regard to prostitution and economic conditions, it is not untrue to maintain that underpaid female labor is the greatest reservoir of prostitutes. Poverty is the predominating cause of professional prostitution, but many exceptions to this rule exist. Rapid economic development with its industrialization and urbanization accelerates social problems of cities and augments the supply and demand in the market of sexual pleasures.

No address.

391 Reifen, David. The juvenile court in Israel. Jerusalem, Israel, Ministry of Justice, 1964. 71 p.

The main concern of this monograph is the practical application of laws, procedures and treatment methods in the juvenile court in Israel. The function of the juvenile court in Israel is to try male juvenile offenders between the ages of nine and sixteen, female offenders between seven and eighteen and to deal with minors under the age of eighteen who are in need because of neglect. Problems facing the court are briefly discussed, particularly those due to the difficulties involved in integrating large masses of people within a brief period of time. About 80 percent of juvenile delinquents in Israel come from families of Jewish immigrants from Asia, the Near and Middle East and North Africa. The following aspects of the juvenile court system in Israel are described: the practical application of laws; procedures and treatment methods; definitions of "child;" "young person" and "juvenile adult;" age of criminal responsibility; the role of the court in prevention. Other issues commented on are the following: (1) the role of the juvenile police unit in apprehending and dealing with juvenile offenders; (2) the treatment of juvenile offenders with particular emphasis on probation; (3) dispositions including admonition, recognizance as to the juvenile's good behavior, fines, imprisonment and conditional prison sentences; (4) particulars which are to be contained in the presentence report; (5) juvenile delinquency statistics for the years 1955-1959; (6) recidivists among juvenile delinquents, the age of the offender and type of offense; (7) protection of children in sexual assault cases; (8) the percentage of sexual offenses in relation to other offenses and (9) the treatment of minors in need of care.

No address.

392 Schöllgen, Werner. Die Bewältigung der Schuld des Straffälligen in der Mitverantwortung der Gesellschaft. (The offender's guilt and society's responsibility.) Bewährungshilfe, 11(4):236-243, 1964.

The human dignity of the offender is less affected by obsolete paragraphs of the criminal code than by deficiencies behind the walls of correctional institutions. Instead of focusing on his dangerousness it is more conducive to his rehabilitation to cultivate his human dignity, to give him an experience of success and to cultivate his need for social status. There are pedagogic objections

to the construction of mammoth institutions; not all inmates need the maximum security technically feasible. Individualization of treatment is possible only in small and well staffed institutions; only there, can well trained personnel be placed effectively. With regard to the most serious forms of professional and habitual criminality, however, the protection of innocent victims must take precedence over all other considerations.

No address.

393 Göeppinger, H. E. Möeglichkeiten und Grenzen einer Resozialisierung mit Mitteln der Psychiatrie, Psychologie und Psychotherapie. (Possibilities and limitations of rehabilitation by means of psychiatry, psychology and psychotherapy.) Bewährungshilfe, 11(4):244-245, 1964.

Findings of the natural sciences, empirical data and speculative opinion are often confused and treated as if they had the same scientifically and empirically proven value. It is no more difficult to devise psychological explanations for the existence of crime than to devise sociological or anthropological explanations. Certain only, is that theories cannot be very convincing when so many exist to explain the phenomenon of crime. We will have gained much if we can understand that man cannot be grasped in empirical research by one theory only. At least we will protect ourselves against one-sided theories attempting to cover crime, the criminal, and his behavior and against a belief in a patent solution for the reduction of crime or the treatment of the offender. Our criminological research task, then, is to attempt to discover fundamental factors, conditions and contexts leading up to criminal behavior.

No address.

394 Reckert, M. Die diagnistische und therapeutische Mithilfe des Seelsorgers in der Resozialisierung. (The chaplain's diagnostic and therapeutic contributions to rehabilitation.) Bewährungshilfe, 11(4): 261-280, 1964.

The Church sends a chaplain to prison to deal not with the Christians incarcerated there but to deal with human beings, their guilts and the possibilities of their future lives. The role of the institutional pastor is to address himself to the individual inmate and offer him help to live as a Christian. The traditional services performed by him are well known; they include individual pastoral services, cell visits and religious services. With the constant increase in prison populations, the pastor is faced with the impossible task of devoting his attention to the individual prisoner and, at the same time, avoiding mass spiritual care which does not reach the individual inmate. In the German prison of Bochum a partial answer was found to this dilemma with group therapy sessions for small groups of prisoners, patterned after secular group therapy but including religion and politics as discussion topics. With the chaplain acting as moderator, groups meet once a week for an hourly period to discuss some of the following typical topics: justice in society, does life in prison make sense, the foundations of marriage and the family, the older and the younger generation in the family and the state, sex behavior and moral standards, atomic armament, the draft, social welfare and individual responsibility, the Church and its money, power and powerlessness of the Church, faith on Sunday only, Church and atheism, the Church and communism, etc. In all his efforts the chaplain points to the spiritual forces able to help the prisoner and to motivate him to seek contact in the religious community after his release.

No address.

395 Petersen, Käthe. Grundsätze und Durchführung der sozialen Hilfe für Straffällige. (Fundamentals and procedures in social aid to offenders.) Bewährungshilfe, 11(4):280-287, 1964.

Under German law, offenders who are unable to lead orderly lives in the community because of their disorganized personalities and a lack of inner discipline are considered persons in danger and are eligible for social assistance. They are differentiated from those offenders who are capable but unwilling to lead law-abiding lives. Typical groups of endangered persons are the morally endangered, the alcoholics and other addicts, the homeless and the vagrants. To facilitate the corrective process, it may be necessary for the social worker to first bring the external circumstances of the offender into order. This may mean the provision of employment, clothing and housing. Aid to endangered persons may be ambulatory or it may be provided in an institution or home and is granted regardless of the financial standing of the offender. The essential goals of such social assistance are the reintegration of endangered persons into free society and the

prevention of crime.

No address.

396 Piska, Karl. Nochmals: Der Unterhaltsverweigerer und seine strafrechtliche Behandlung. (The non-supporter and his treatment in penal law.) Österreichische Richterzeitung, 42(11):191-193, 1964.

Prison sentences of persons who fail to make support payments should not be increased because imprisonment prevents the offender from paying his arrears, because he cannot make payments during his stay in prison and because it again jeopardizes the support of those who need it. In an article appearing previously in this journal, A. Koerner advocated retaliatory punishment of those guilty of non-support due to their unwillingness to work on the grounds that they appear to be incorrigible. Austrian law serves primarily to assure the support of the affected party, a purpose which is not served by long prison sentences. Experience shows that during prolonged detention the prisoner tends to lose whatever work habits he may have had and that institutionalization removes his his own support. Conditions in Austrian prisons often meet the mentality of such labor shirkers. Compensation for prison work would have two advantages in this respect: it would further the prisoner's work habits and make support payments possible during his stay in the correctional institution.

No address.

397 Reitberger, Leonhard. Zweierlei Wahrheit? (Two kinds of truths?) Kriminalistik, 18(12):584-589, 1964; 19(1):14-19, 1965.

In German law, police need not inform a witness of his right to refuse to testify, but officers should take into account that later he must be so informed by the court and should attempt to conduct the investigation in such a way as to be able to proceed without such a witness. Truth must be searched for in the framework of limitations established by law; this is of extreme importance not only to the attorney and the judge, but especially to the police official. In many instances when the judge discovers that evidence has been obtained by illegal means, he subsequently cannot allow the legal means to be employed. In German law, there are four groups of witnesses who are entitled to refuse to testify in court. (1) Relatives of the accused. German law is specific only in saying that previous statements of a witness who refuses to testify at the main trial may not be read during that trial. A controversy now exists in Germany as to whether the police are obliged to inform the related witness of his right to refuse testimony. (2) Persons entitled to refuse testimony by virtue of their occupation, e.g., physicians. In German criminal procedure they must testify if they have been released of their duty to maintain professional secrecy. If they have not been released by this duty, they still have the right to decide for themselves whether they wish to testify or not. (3) Persons bound by professional confidentiality by virtue of their employment, e.g., government employees. (4) Persons entitled to refuse information according to Section 55 of the German code on criminal procedure. Inadmissible in court as evidence are, furthermore, articles illegally seized or obtained in an illegal search and testimony obtained by illegal means, i.e., by coercion, deception, etc. The consequences of the current situation are clear: the larger the group of persons who will be entitled to keep silent at trial, the more crimes will go undetected. It is to be hoped that the new German code of criminal procedure will clarify the many legal uncertainties in the area of illegal evidence and thus bring relief to the criminal investigator who, in many instances, has to make his own constitutional decisions.

No address.

398 Dieckhoff, A.D. Erweiterung des strafausschliessenden Bergriffs der Wohnunggewahrung. (An expansion of the concept of exclusion of punishment for the provision of lodgings for purposes of prostitution.) Kriminalistik, 18(12):598-600, 1964.

Recently the German Supreme Court decided, in essence, that the owner of an establishment used for purposes of prostitution is not punishable, provided there is no room in such an establishment which is used to induce men, who did not have the intention to do so, to engage in sexual relations. In the establishments under consideration, the prostitutes showed themselves in the windows of their rooms without soliciting and without causing public annoyance by their dress or their conduct, and men made their agreements with the prostitutes prior to entering. The court decision is to be welcomed, for experience in German cities as well as most other cities has shown that complete suppression of houses of prostitution has caused prostitutes to inundate whole city districts and increase the in-

cidence of venereal disease. Under the described circumstances prostitution can be kept under optimum control and can be accepted as the lesser evil.

No address.

399 Goedecke, Willy. Verwendung von Tonbandaufnahmen als Beweismittel. (The use of tape recordings as evidence.) Kriminalistik, 18(12):603-604, 1964.

Police tape recordings of interrogations have many advantages over written recordings; they protect both the interrogated person and the interrogator and should be accepted in evidence by German courts. The unlimited use of tape recorders, particularly without knowledge of the persons present, continues to be a controversy in Germany. Police have, therefore, restricted its use for the detection of capital crimes and only with the express consent of the accused and of witnesses. The majority of German courts, nevertheless, reject tape recordings as evidence. Police tape recordings serve the purpose of giving an unobjectionable picture of the flow of events during the interrogation of the accused and of witnesses. They protect the interrogated from willful falsification or unintentional misinterpretation of his testimony, which is possible in written records. They also protect the interrogator from subsequent accusations of undue influence. As an added protection, used tapes are securely deposited immediately after the interrogation in a locally designated place. Tapes should be used especially with child witnesses who should, preferably, be interrogated only once.

No address.

400 Hundley, William G. The nature of interstate organized crime and problems in law enforcement. Notre Dame Lawyer, 38(6): 627-637, 1963. (Symposium Issue)

The problem of organized crime is not one of law enforcement but, more importantly, a problem of eliminating the desire of the public for the "services" which organized crime offers. The main categories of organized crime are the following: (1) gambling; (2) narcotics; (3) loan sharking; (4) racketeering, i.e., exaction of money from businessmen or labor unions by bribery or extortion; (5) unlawful entry into and control of legitimate business; (6) illegal liquor traffic and (7) prostitution. In each of these categories, the criminal organization is providing some kind of service in response to a demand that may or may not have been actively cultivated and nurtured by the organization itself. The major problems facing law enforcement activities in regard to organized crime are: (1) corruption of the police forces, prosecutors, judges and legislatures; (2) fractionalization of the authority and responsibility of the state law enforcement effort and (3) the ignorance and apathy of the public regarding organized crime.

William G. Hundley, Chief, Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, Criminal Division, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

401 Kennedy, Robert F. The program of the Department of Justice on organized crime. Notre Dame Lawyer, 38(6):637-640, 1963. (Symposium Issue)

Since January 1961, the Department of Justice has begun to make an effort to utilize and improve the major weapons in the fight against organized crime: law enforcement, legislation and public support. The Organized Crime and Racketeering Section in the Department's Criminal Division was totally reorganized and its personnel increased. Also, cooperation and coordination with other federal law enforcement agencies such as the centralization of criminal intelligence files have led to more efficient operations. The Department's legislative program was aimed primarily at giving the Department authority, through new legislation, to deal with the nationwide gambling syndicates and their huge profits which finance many other criminal operations. Both efficient law enforcement and new laws are effective only when aided by public awareness and action in regard to organized crime.

Robert F. Kennedy, formerly Attorney General of the United States, presently New York State Senator, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

402 King, Rufus. The fifth amendment privilege and immunity legislation. Notre Dame Lawyer, 38(6):641-654, 1963. (Symposium Issue)

The fifth amendment privilege of silence combines three disparate elements: (1) the privilege of the accused, formally charged with crime, to remain silent at his own trial; (2) the privilege of a suspect to

be free of sanctions applied to make him confess and (3) the privilege of unsuspected persons to conceal guilt known only to themselves. It is felt that the fifth amendment privilege should have been confined narrowly to the protection of persons accused of crime when they appear as defendants in their own trials; it has been extended to protect two other classes: persons merely suspected and under investigation, and unsuspected persons who have, in fact, some guilt to conceal. This extension has worked harmfully to limit the interrogator and to prevent the public's right to everyman's evidence from being carried out. The immunity device is suggested as a valid palliative for this situation, but no new enactment of immunity legislation should confer immunity automatically as some of the immunity provisions of the federal regulatory agencies do. Any law should exclude the offenses of contempt and perjury from the scope of their immunization, and, perhaps, all should require the concurrence of the Attorney General or of a federal judge before their provisions could come into play.

Rufus King, Rice and King, Attorneys at Law, Washington, D.C.

403 Ploscowe, Morris. New approaches to gambling, prostitution and organized crime. Notre Dame Lawyer, 38(6):654-667, 1963. (Symposium Issue)

An examination is made of new and old approaches to the solving of the age old evils of gambling, narcotics, prostitution and official corruption and connivance in organized crime. Some of the fundamentals involved in devising solutions and approaches to organized crime are: the necessity of laws to provide for distribution of narcotics to addicts under strict medical and legal controls; the legalization of certain areas of gambling and strict enforcement of prohibited areas; the strengthening of the Federal Department of Justice's Organized Crime and Anti-Racketeering Unit; the organization of similar anti-racketeering units in the states; improvement of police efficiency and elimination of police corruption in dealing with gambling and organized crime; strengthening of criminal procedure so that law enforcement agencies will not be hampered in the enforcement of laws relating to organized crime; citizen crime commissions organized in every large community in order to keep close watch on local law enforcement.

Morris Ploscowe, Professor of Law, New York University, New York, New York.

404 Donnelly, Richard C. Electronic eavesdropping. Notre Dame Lawyer, 38(6): 667-689, 1963. (Symposium Issue)

Technological advances in the development of devices used in surveillance and detection of criminal activity and new methods of communication in organized crime have led to extensive comment from the courts. The United States Supreme Court, as of 1939, has construed Section 605 of the Federal Communications Act (1934) as embracing a congressional intention to protect telephone privacy-excluding from the federal courts wiretap evidence obtained or derived from either interstate or intrastate calls (reversing an earlier decision). Section 605, with its interpretation, has resulted in a great many decisions further qualifying the implications of this statute. The principal consideration in these decisions was whether the privacy of the home was invaded or not. The problem of eavesdropping and wiretapping is one which needs reformative legislation. Among proposals for change which have been made, the best was a bill sponsored by the Department of Justice and introduced in the second session of the 87th Congress (1962).

Richard C. Donnelly, Professor of Law, Yale Law School, New Haven, Connecticut.

405 Wessel, Milton R. The conspiracy charge as a weapon against organized crime. Notre Dame Lawyer, 38(6):689-699, 1963. (Symposium Issue)

The mass conspiracy case presents serious procedural due process problems and requires careful control by the trial court with the cooperation of prosecution and defense counsel. Defendants should recognize the practical benefits of working together and of giving up technical rights to protect their common interests. Both sides must recognize the necessity of informing the trial court of anticipated problems and of bringing the court more and more into the adversary proceedings of the trial so that rulings can be made which will protect the interests of all. Of course, the basic problem of the mass trial is the inability of the defendant to control his own defense, with the threat of confusion of evidence always present. For this reason, most defendants will consider the mass trial as unsatisfactory when compared with an individual trial. However, the interests of defendants can be better protected, without real harm to the public, by the adoption of safeguards to insure procedural due process.

Milton R. Wessel, Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays, and Handler, New York, New York.

406 Paulsen, Monrad G. Civil liberties and the proposals to curb organized crime. Notre Dame Lawyer, 38(6):699-711, 1963. (Symposium Issue)

The Attorney General's proposals aimed at curbing organized crime do not propose measures which would pose a serious threat to the legal protections of those accused of a crime. But several of the proposals could lead to abuses of civil liberties: the extension of immunity legislation, successive prosecutions for essentially the same acts under state and federal laws, prosecutorial discretion in law enforcement, the extension of federal intervention into areas traditionally reserved to state jurisdiction and the Travel Ban Act. Also, there is something threatening to civil liberties in the militant, crusading atmosphere used in urging the adoption of the proposals to further the "war" against organized crime.

Monrad G. Paulsen, Professor of Law, Columbia University, New York, New York.

407 Schwartz, Murray L. The lawyer's professional responsibility and interstate organized crime. Notre Dame Lawyer, 38(6): 711-726, 1963. (Symposium Issue)

Since the days of prohibition, there have been on the part of the public and others constant accusations of improper involvement of lawyers in criminal syndicate affairs. The principal ways by which a lawyer may become involved with an organized criminal ring include entering into arrangements with the leaders of the ring whereby he agrees in advance to represent those employees of the syndicate, and perhaps the leaders, who run afoul of the law; representing employees or members of the syndicate at their criminal trials; and counseling or rendering other types of legal assistance to the organization in the planning and protection of its operations. The existing rules of the American Bar Association relating to lawyers' involvement with organized criminal activity indicate that with only minor exceptions there is ample present power to discipline lawyers engaged in activities linked to criminal syndicates. But little such discipline has ever been imposed. The responsibility for the enforcement of ethical standards could be imposed by the public, the prosecuting attorney, the self-discipline of the individual attorney or the organized Bar, acting on its own or through the courts. The primary responsibility lies with the local bar associations rather than on the national level. It is recommended that the local bar make inquiries into the activities of suspect attorneys, possibly in conjunction with prosecuting attorneys and grand juries, conduct disciplinary proceedings and carry out continuing supervision of its members.

Murray L. Schwartz, Professor of Law, University of California, Los Angeles, California.

408 Courchet, Jack. Bribery and graft. Military Law Review, no vol.(July):85-117, 1964. (Pamphlet No. 27-100-25)

The military offense of bribery is generally defined as the promising, offering, or giving to, or the asking, accepting or receiving by, one occupying an official position or having official duties, of something of value with the corrupt intent to have influenced the official decision or action of such person, with respect to an official matter. The offense of graft prohibits officials from unlawfully receiving an award or remuneration for services rendered or to be rendered in connection with any official matter in which the United States is interested. Although the military offenses of bribery and graft can be accurately defined, the offenses have been generally misunderstood by military authorities, and the Court of Military Appeals has failed to aid through case decisions the giving of a proper definition of the offenses. Military Boards of Review have also been inconsistent in their opinions of bribery and graft cases. The root of the difficulty arises primarily from the lack of information contained in authoritative sources. The Uniform Code of Military Justice does not specifically prohibit the offenses of bribery and graft and the Manual for Courts-Martial does not define them. It is recommended that a clear and precise description of bribery and graft be included in the Manual for Courts-Martial. The most effective method of achieving this objective would be to substitute for the Model Specifications now contained in Appendix 6c of the Manual, specifications applicable to bribery and graft separately, which would clearly delineate the elements of each of these offenses.

No address.

409 Washington (State). Institutions Department. Juvenile Rehabilitation Division. Management Development Program. Final report, May 31, 1962, through August 31, 1964. Olympia, 1964, 13 p.

The management development program was designed to train administrative and supervisory personnel in juvenile rehabilitation. The dates of the management development workshops, the total number of training hours spent, the types of management personnel trained, the number of trainees, the names and professional identification of the training staff and the percentage of time each gave to the project are given. The objectives and methods used in each workshop are outlined, as are the methods used in the evaluation of the training (evaluation was subjective). Difficulty in securing suitable consultants, the need for diversity in workshop presentations and a more encompassing type of training project, and lack of concrete ways to implement ideas into institutional operations and evaluation of increased operation efficiency are problem areas of the training project.

Washington Department of Institutions, Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation, Olympia, Washington.

410 Groshell, Charlotte Paul. One woman's view of adult parole. Perspective, 8(1): 2-3,17, 1964.

The basic fallacy in discussing women parole board members is the assumption that their approach to the judicial and administrative responsibilities of the job is different from a man's. Those special attributes which might collectively be defined as "womanliness" have their places along with the "typically masculine" attributes on any board or committee in a position to make judgments about other human beings. A woman can be of special service to a parole board when a relative of a parolee expresses a desire to talk to a female board member and in the handling of female prisoners.

No address.

411 Favreau, Guy. Reforming Canada's correctional system. Paper presented at the Canadian Corrections Association, Montreal, Canada, November 1964. 5 p. mimeo.

The desire for reform in Canada's penal system must involve all three phases of the correctional process: the criminal code, penal institutions and rehabilitation. Contemporary correctional philosophy realizes that the ideas of punishment and rehabilitation meet in a single aim: to protect the community. Punishment protects the community in the immediate future but promises society no real security. The only lasting way to prevent offenders from falling back into crime is to change their antisocial attitude. By convincing the delinquent that he can fulfil himself as an individual and as a member of his family and community and by providing him with the practical means of achieving such a fulfillment, we do more than protect society; we enrich it. It is the role of those involved in the field of correction to educate the Canadian public to a more enlightened concept of crime and the causes of delinquency. In this way, the public can be shown how humane treatment, self-confidence and modern scientific care can salvage the delinquent individual and return him to civil society transformed.

No address.

412 Liu, Daniel S. The President's annual message. (Paper presented at the Seventy-Second Annual International Association of Chiefs of Police Conference, Miami Beach, Florida, October 2-7, 1964.) The Police Chief, 31(12):50-51, 1964.

During this summer's riots, police were often charged with brutality but were exonerated. The International Association of Chiefs of Police believes that the supervision of police by civilian review boards is unnecessary and redundant. On issues of false charges of police brutality, civilian review boards and pretrial publicity, the police need the support and help of the public.

Daniel S. Liu, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc., 1319 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

413 Tamm, Quinn. IACP progress: annual report of the executive director. (Paper presented at the Seventy-Second Annual International Association of Chiefs of Police Conference, Miami Beach, Florida, October 2-7, 1964.) The Police Chief, 31(12):52-55, 1964.

During 1963-1964, the police have been falsely charged with brutality, and such claims have been accompanied by suggestions of establishing civilian review boards. The International Association of Chiefs of Police unrelentingly opposes such review

boards. Recent accomplishments of the IACP include the following: a four-year Ford Foundation grant to establish professional standards; a U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare grant in the area of law enforcement responsibility for juvenile delinquency and youth crime; and outstanding performance in the Field Service Division, Highway Safety Division and the Institute for Police Management.

Quinn Tamm, Executive Director, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc., 1319 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

414 Packer, Herbert L. Two models of the criminal process. University of Pennsylvania Law Review, 113(1):1-68, 1964.

In order to ascertain the capacities of our criminal process, normative models may be constructed illustrative of two competing systems of values, both models having as a common ground value assumptions of contemporary American society, with limits as expressed in the Constitution of the United States. One model may be called the Due Process Model; it rejects the informal fact-finding process, insists on formal adversary proceedings and is concerned with reliability of decision, primary of the individual, and limitations on official power. It insists on establishment of legal guilt, or innocence even though factually guilty, and is skeptical about the morality of the criminal sanction. The other, the Crime Control Model, views the function of criminal law as the repression of criminal conduct. It is characterized by an administrative fact-finding process leading either to the exoneration of the suspect or to the entry of a plea of guilty. It is concerned with speed and finality. The norms of criminal process, as officially determined by judicial decisions, have been moving in the direction of the Due Process Model. But the criminal process in operation actually approximates closely the dictates of the Crime Control Model. In spite of legislative inertia and hostility to due process by police and prosecutorial organizations, the Due Process Model is both durable and influential: it thrives on a sense of injustice, such as recent national interest in poverty and civil rights have fostered. In order to make the criminal process a more manageable instrument of public policy, especially in view of the large number of defendants it currently has to deal with, a reexamination of the uses of criminal sanction should be made to explore alternatives to the criminal sanction for certain offenses.

No address.

415 University of Southern California. Youth Studies Center. The role of the institutional teacher, a report on a pilot training program, by Gilbert Geis, Houshang Poorkaj, and Ronold Honnard. Los Angeles, 1964, 134 p. (Youth Studies Center Training Report No. 1)

A ten weeks' experimental training program for teachers working at correctional facilities for juveniles operated by the Los Angeles County Probation Department explored the special problems and circumstances of teaching juvenile delinquents. Teachers from public schools in high delinquency areas also attended the course. The curriculum included outside speakers, some instructional material and case studies. Social and psychological problems of youngsters in the correctional classroom, the California Juvenile Court Law and the role of the teacher in a camp for delinquent boys were several topics discussed by guest lecturers. Each teacher participated in the case study approach to classroom problems by keeping a daily anecdotal log on the behavior of one of his students. In evaluating the training program, some participants felt that the program was weak in practical information of direct classroom value. The texts of guest lectures, copies of articles used as instructional material and forms used by the Los Angeles County Division of Special Schools in teacher evaluation are included as appendices.

Dr. Gilbert Geis, Department of Sociology, California State College at Los Angeles, California.

416 Youngdahl, Luther W. Developments in the federal probation system. (Paper presented at the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Advisory Council of Judges of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 5, 1964.) Federal Probation, 28(3):3-9, 1964.

Since its creation in 1963, the Committee on Probation of the Judicial Conference of the United States has conducted numerous studies into the problems which confront the federal probation system. They have compiled a proposed revision to the official monograph on the preparation of presentence reports, which should help to make these reports more useful. Another study is

being conducted to determine whether best use is being made of psychiatric and medical facilities and services presently available, and to what extent more may be needed. A statement of the principles of probation and parole has been drafted. In February 1964, a sentencing institute with a very broad program was held in Denver. The Committee has sent to Congress a proposal for a bill to authorize the establishment of a Research and Development Center in the field of correction. Comprehensive statistics on probationers and parolees are now being compiled and published as a result of the efforts of the Conference Committee on Judicial Statistics.

Luther W. Youngdahl, Judge, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.

417 Olmstead, Allen S. 2nd. "Suppose we change the subject?" Federal Probation, 28(3):10-12, 1964.

Why are prison terms necessary? What happens to the exprisoner after his return to the community? Can a system which first classifies crimes and then imposes sentences according to the seriousness of the crime be considered just? The purposes and results of sentencing on the basis of a crime committed, sentencing results in terms of the future life of the offender and the rationale behind imprisonment as a deterrent to others should be reexamined.

No address.

418 Kvaraceus, William C. Juvenile delinquency: a problem for the modern world. Federal Probation, 28(3):12-18, 1964.

The definition of delinquency varies from country to country as does the penalty for delinquent behavior. Yet a survey of delinquency in worldwide context indicates some constant factors: in cities where juvenile delinquency exists, so does the juvenile gang; and recent trends indicate that children from higher income as well as those from lower income brackets are becoming delinquent. There are many causes for delinquent behavior, and often the cause is a complex of factors such as the quest for love and identity, and pressures of change induced by rapid industrialization and by the child's environment. Delinquent behavior is the concern of the entire community: school, family, police and community centers. Efforts should be made to involve the delinquent in choosing and reaching socially acceptable goals which will help him solve his own problems.

William C. Kvaraceus, Ph.D., Professor of Education and Director of Youth Studies, Lincoln Filene Center for Citizenship and Public Affairs, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts.

419 Gronewold, David H. Supervision practices in the federal probation system. Federal Probation, 28(3):19-25, 1964.

Answers to a survey questionnaire sent to U.S. probation offices highlighted predominant supervision practices which have developed in the federal probation system. General practice with regard to intake interviewing show continuity of service is attained by assigning one probation officer to follow a case through from presentence investigation to termination of supervision; the initial interview generally is held on the day probation is granted; office and home visits vary according to the needs of each case, but clients generally are not notified of forthcoming home visits. Answers to the questions on office and caseload management indicate that most probation officers have supervisors with whom they can consult, though the distance of branch offices from headquarters often makes such consultation difficult; some offices hold staff development meetings regularly. The survey indicates that probation officers use existing community resources, particularly public employment agencies and alcoholic treatment agencies. As for court policies and relationships, the probation offices collaborate with their respective district courts as part of their law enforcement function; they collect fines and restitution, submit recommendations of early probation termination to the court, cooperate in the use of deferred prosecution for juveniles and collaborate on revocation hearings.

David H. Gronewold, Professor, School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

420 Prigmore, Charles S. Corrections blueprint for national action on manpower and training. Federal Probation, 28(3): 25-30, 1964.

As part of an effort to blueprint national correctional manpower and training needs, delegates to the Arden House Conference on Manpower and Training for Corrections which met at Harriman, New York, June 24-June

26, 1964, decided the following. Correctional manpower needs to include a broad recruitment campaign, development of experimental inservice training programs, exchange of faculty and practitioners and expansion of funds. Professional organizations, professional education associations and correctional policymakers are urged to provide leadership in improving and evaluating the field of corrections. Since many of the action proposals considered by the Conference require studies, funds or closer coordination of agencies before they can be undertaken, it was agreed that a three-year Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training be established to further identify correctional goals and tasks and to identify the knowledge and disciplines necessary to perform them; to take an inventory of and identify training resources and needs; and to promote recruitment activities.

Charles S. Prigmore, Ph.D., Director, Interim Committee for a Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training, 44 East 23 St., New York, New York., 10010.

421 Twain, David C. Promising practical research in delinquency. Federal Probation, 28(3):30-34, 1964.

A summary of representative ongoing research in juvenile delinquency reveals that the problem of behavior modification is being approached in several ways: a Philadelphia study of the definition and size of the delinquency problem is using an age cohort of males born in 1945 and in residence there until age eighteen; a New York City census tract survey is investigating the impact of community programs on the incidence of juvenile delinquency; several studies deal with the relationship between crime and mental illness and others are concerned with treatment of the delinquent in the community as an alternative to institutionalization. Research relating to institutional programs has been investigating the relationship of psychoanalytic and sociological theories, the families of institutionalized delinquents and new educational techniques applied to the correctional setting. Representative of action-research techniques in a community-wide setting are Mobilization for Youth in New York City, the Flint Youth Study in Flint, Michigan; the field demonstration training project of the Judge Baker Guidance Center in Boston, the project of work with Mexican-American conflict gangs at the Wesley Community Center in San Antonio, Texas. Unless knowledge derived from research projects is communicated to program administrators and unless such knowledge is given more than lip service by administrators, the practical application of research results will not be realized.

David C. Twain, Ph.D., Chief, Crime and Delinquency Section, Community Research and Services Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Maryland.

422 Martinson, Robert M., Kassebaum, Gene G., & Ward, David A. A critique of research in parole. Federal Probation, 28(3):34-38, 1964.

Literature dealing with parole traditionally has designated parole outcome as a "success" or "failure" on the basis of one disposition: return to prison. This narrow focus disregards both the evaluation of parole criteria other than the parolee's behavior, such as the parole administrator, and the parole division, its organization and decisions. It also does not take account of parole itself as a social system, but only as a source of data on the effectiveness of imprisonment. Both types of studies are needed in order to evaluate parole, decision making of the parole agent and the complex of social conditions imposed by parole.

Robert Martinson, Research Sociologist, School of Criminology, University of California, Berkeley, California.

423 Riffenburgh, Arthur S. Cultural influences and crime among Indian-Americans of the Southwest. Federal Probation, 28(3):38-46, 1964.

For the American Indian, as for any minority group, cultural norms influence attitudes and behavior patterns. Problems often arise when conduct norms of the minority group conflict with those of the larger society. For the more than quarter of a million American Indians residing on reservations in the Southwestern United States, some cultural problems are those traditional to minority groups, such as discrimination and language problems. However, increasing contact of the previously isolated Indians with non-Indian society has created increased cultural conflict and problems of adjustment. Changes in reservation living and modernization of facilities are advocated by younger Indians and resisted by the old. Those who leave the reservation face similar conflicts. For some, cultural indecision results in confusion. Some escape in drink; others are hostile. Indians, usually nonviolent, have committed

criminal acts while under the influence of alcohol. For those Indians who come to the attention of law enforcement authorities and who are committed to correctional institutions, correctional services should be improved: correctional and law enforcement agencies should be cognizant of the problems occasioned by cultural differences and the needs of the American Indian.

Arthur S. Riffenburgh, U. S. Probation Officer, District of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

424 Cailliet, Andre. Treatment of a juvenile delinquent: a probation officer's view. Federal Probation, 28(3):47-51, 1964.

The role of the probation officer in rehabilitation of the juvenile delinquent is illustrated by a case study of a sixteen year old boy on probation in San Mateo County, California, for being "beyond parental control." The probation officer who understands both the growth process and socialization, will provide individual help for the boy by working within the family complex and keeping in mind the boy's reality.

No address.

425 Balogh, Joseph K. Conjugal visitations in prisons: a sociological perspective. Federal Probation, 28(3):52-58, 1964.

Results of inquiries sent to prison wardens on their attitudes toward conjugal visitation indicate that American prison administrators are not in favor of conjugal visitations, in spite of foreign precedents to the contrary. Answers to the inquiry fell into five categories, with the largest number opposed: (1) referred to higher administrative source; (2) noncommittal; (3) favored; (4) opposed and (5) undecided. Replies by those favoring visitation may be divided into the following subcategories: differential treatment to legally married males, keeping family ties, lesser of two evils, incentive factor, conditions under which permitted, not a moral issue and public education. Replies by those opposed may be divided into the following subcategories: financial limitations, sex problems, penal administrators opposed, unfavorable public impression, social failure, differential and preferential treatment, custody and security problems, prison corruption, human dignity and legal system not compatible. Replies by those undecided may be divided into the following subcategories: family ties, public nonacceptance, administrative problems, escapes and general control, small institutions and differential perspectives.

Joseph K. Balogh, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio.

426 Leibrock, John B. The houseparent and the delinquent boy. Federal Probation, 28(3):59-60, 1964.

A set of basic principles to serve as guidelines in dealing with delinquent boys in cottages has been enumerated by one houseparent as follows: accord the boys the privileges and dignities of human beings, be firm but fair, observe cottage and institution rules, notice and respond to behavior changes, make certain that each boy understands instructions, be friendly, be a good listener, try to understand each boy and strive to continue to learn how to do a better job.

John B. Leibrock, Senior Houseparent, Chaddock School for Boys, Quincy, Illinois.

427 Austria. Statistisches Zentralamt. Kriminalistik für das Jahr 1962. (Criminal statistics for 1962.) Bearbeitet im Österreichischen Statistischen Zentralamt, Herausgegeben vom Bundesministerium für Justiz. Wien, 1964, 163 p.

Statistical report on the number of offenders convicted by Austrian criminal courts in 1962, including data on the types of offenses committed, offenses committed by foreigners, sex status of offenders, female offenders, age, family status, criminal record of offenders, types of sentences pronounced, persons convicted of felonies and misdemeanors, juvenile offenders, offenses committed under the influence of alcohol, etc.

No address.

428 Rees, J.R. Cultural aspects of delinquency: preliminary report. 1964(?). 65, 14 p. multilith.

Suicide, homosexuality, alcoholism and narcotic addiction are examples illustrating the highly complex nature of the sociocultural and psychological problems that are involved if it is attempted to subject to comparative, scientific and crosscultural analysis, various types of human behavior which, whether regarded as acceptable or deviant,

are "extreme" forms of behavior occurring in a minority of the population and the sociocultural environment concerned. Problems of definition, statistics and comparison of juvenile delinquency are no less complex. Facts and theories on sociocultural influences and social ("external") controls are summarized: (1) social theories: Burkheim, Sutherland, Sellin, Shaw, Merton, Reckless, etc.; (2) cultural influences, the social and family structure; (3) legislative contributions to the etiology of crime, e.g., the impact of prohibition on the development of organized crime; (4) political aspects of crime, e.g., the terror during the French Revolution and political crimes in Nazi Germany and (5) criminal subcultures and traditions of violence, e.g., the Mafia. A study of literature in recent years reveals an ever greater uniformity in the patterns of delinquency in many countries. A certain country's showing a relatively low delinquency rate may be due to a temporary discrepancy in the rate of economic and industrial development. Studies on the social disruption caused by industrialization and urbanization are discussed: one author concludes that countries where this process continues have to expect a further increase in crime and delinquency.

No address.

429 Kamisar, Yale. Criminals, cops and the constitution. The Nation, no vol.(November):322-326, 1964.

The criticism being leveled against the United States Supreme Court for its decisions on criminal procedure is not new and deplores not the constitutional safeguards being enunciated but rather the enforcement of those safeguards. The United States Supreme Court has provoked much criticism by expansively reading the constitutional-criminal procedural safeguards and by exercising supervisory powers over criminal justice. This criticism, however, is not new. People tend to blame the police and the courts for an increase in the crime rate but this is merely "scapegoating," since neither greatly affects the crime rate. Many argue that the Court has handcuffed the police by various decisions excluding evidence obtained by an illegal wiretap or by an illegal search and seizure. What the critics do not seem to realize is that the provisions were always there but were never enforced and the criticism, therefore, is directed at the enforcement of Constitutional Standards. The police in the District of Columbia until only recently made arrests for investigation only,even though it had long before been recommended that the practice stop because it was unconstitutional. The criticism arose only when the Constitutional Standard was enforced, not when it was enunciated. Another rule that has been much criticized is the one barring from evidence confessions obtained during prolonged precommitment detention and yet, in 1963 at Senate Hearings concerning this, police estimates of the time required for interrogation ranged from two hours to more than forty-eight hours. There is,as yet,no evidence to indicate that enforcement of the constitutional safeguards has exacted an exorbitant price in increased crime or diminished law enforcement although the critics would have us believe that it has. It must be realized that efficiency cannot be regarded as the touchstone for criminal procedure and that we must protect the innocent as well as convict the guilty in ways that fit in with the kind of society we want. Courts are bodies designed to reach a judgment which adds balance against the passing flurries of public passion. A fundamental constitutional question regarding the right to counsel has recently arisen and will provoke additional criticism. This is a question which can well be decided either way without doing violence to the intentions of the draftsmen of the Constitution.

Yale Kamisar, Law School, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

430 Wisconsin. Public Welfare Department. Eau Claire County youth study 1961-1964: classroom behavior; background factors and psychosocial correlates, by John R. Thurston, John F. Feldhusen, and James J. Benning. Bethesda, Maryland, U.S. National Institute of Mental Health, April 30, 1964, 471 p.

The focus of this study of the problem of aggression in the classroom and some of its possible correlates, especially adjudicated juvenile delinquency, has been the children identified by their teachers as manifesting consistently "approved" or "disapproved" behavior in the classroom. Intensive evaluation of their personal backgrounds and activities (including such variables as sex, grade and urban-rural status, etc.) suggests that it might be appropriate to refer to these two groups as the "advantaged" and the "disadvantaged" children. Statistical comparisons demonstrated that there are marked psychosocial differences, in terms of advantage between these "approved" and "disapproved" children; these differences are very likely to have affected their past experience, asserted impact on their

present functioning and they may have a profound influence upon their future lives. The study reaffirms the paramount importance of the family in the child's life. Strong relationships were demonstrated between classroom behavior and various facets of the family life with which the child is and has been associated. The differences between the "advantaged" and "disadvantaged" child revealed through personality tests are slight during the early grades, but both groups are exposed to increasingly different environments and experiences which over a period of time will become manifest in different personality patterns. Thus, remediation might best be attempted in the early grades. The community's role in the study and the orientation and supervision of the study interviewers are outlined. Statistics derived from interview data regarding the family include figures on activities, attitudes, standards, composition, occupation, education and the children's intelligence quotients. The Glueck Scale, situation exercises, sentence completion forms and the KD Proneness Scale were utilized in exploring differentials in personality structure. Suggestions and recommendations are given to parents and teachers concerning use of the findings of the study and further research is called for. The appendix gives examples of the questionnaires used in the study.

Wisconsin Department of Public Welfare, 1 West Wilson St., Madison, Wisconsin.

431 Ohio State University. Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Department. Rural criminals and their crimes: Ohio, 1956-1960, by Willard T. Rushton, and A.R. Mangus. Columbus, Ohio, September, 1964. 9 p. tables. (Departmental Series A.E. 368)

A statistical study of rural crime in Ohio which compared data on rural and nonrural offenders revealed that rural offenders were younger, less intelligent and more likely to be unmarried than were nonrural offenders. They also had less formal education than the average urban male. Age and marital status had some effect on the types of crimes committed. In relation to their numbers, younger and unmarried offenders committed more crimes against property while older and married offenders committed more crimes against persons. Population size and density had no significant effect on crime rates. Urban counties, as a group, had the highest crime rates but rural counties, as a group, were higher than semi-urban or semi-rural counties. Counties with high crime rates were, for the most part, those with relatively high rates of unemployment or in urban areas. Most, but not all, counties with low crime rates were in the more productive agricultural areas of the state.

No address.

432 Mobilization for Youth. The annotated bibliography, 3(1):1-39, September-October, 1964.

This bibliography contains reprints of articles concerning the present state of the American Negro and the culture of poverty. Abstracts are also available on the following subjects: child welfare, delinquency, racial discrimination, education of lower class children, legal problems of the poor, psychiatry, social services, social theory and sociology. The Wasted Americans by Edgar May (New York, Harper and Row, 1964) is reviewed, and a list of new books is provided.

Mobilization for Youth, Training Department, 214 East 2 Street, New York, New York.

433 Webb, John F., Jr. Military searches and seizures: the development of a constitutional right. Military Law Review, no vol.(October):1-77, 1964.

The treatment of search and seizure in military law (as based on the Fourth Amendment) has undergone drastic changes since the adoption of the Universal Code of Military Justice in 1951. These changes are due to an increasing awareness on the part of the Military Court of Appeals of the concepts expressed by the federal judiciary as a whole and the Supreme Court of the United States in particular. There is no statutory basis for the military law of search and seizure. Authority is provided in the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1951. The specific areas within the broad general rule of the Fourth Amendment deal with the legal definition of what is a search, under what authority it was conducted, the relation between the warning requirement of Article 31, UCMJ and searches, the criteria of "reasonableness" and "probable cause"--which should be the basis of searches and types of searches. What is subject to seizure, and the limitations upon the permissible extent of seizures are important factors in the application of the Fourth Amendment, and the considerations involved in evidence obtained through search and seizure include

the basis of exclusion of evidence, tests for and theories of prejudice, the Waiver Doctrine (dealing with appeals), the burden of proof in presentation of evidence gained as a result of search, standing to object, and the rulings of the court's law officer (the Court of Military Appeals has held that no special rule of law applies to the admission of evidence obtained as a result of a search, and that, consequently, the rulings of the law officer are final, under Article 51(b), UCMJ. A recommendation is given that all judge advocates insure that a continuous training program be initiated to provide all military men who may be called upon to conduct searches with an understanding of the basic principles involved in searches and seizures so that they may pattern their actions accordingly.

John F. Webb, Jr., Captain, U.S. Army Judiciary, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.

434 Indiana. Reformatory. Data Processing Center. A statistical analysis of Indiana State Farm escapee commitments, by William L. Perrin. Pendleton, no date, unpaged, mimeo.

A statistical analysis of 180 commitments to the Indiana Reformatory for the charge of escape from the Indiana State Farm covered the period from April 1956, to August 1962, and gives statistics on the previous criminal history, marital status, use of accomplices in the escape and race of the prisoners. Of the 108 men, thirty-two (29.6 percent) had misdemeanor records; twenty-six (24.1 percent) had both misdemeanor and felony records. Thirty-four point two percent had juvenile criminal histories, and 62.5 percent had felony histories; thirteen (12 percent) of the 108 commitments had a combination of misdemeanor, juvenile and felony histories, when they were admitted to the Indiana Reformatory. Of the escapees, sixty-five (60.2 percent) were single, sixteen (14.8 percent) were married, and fourteen (13 percent) were divorced. Forty men (37 percent) escaped with no accomplices; thirty-six (33.3 percent) escaped with one accomplice. Twenty men (18.5 percent) had two accomplices and twelve men (11.1 percent) escaped with three accomplices. Of the total number of persons who escaped, 68.5 percent were between the ages of sixteen and twenty-two; 28.7 percent were between the ages of twenty-three and twenty-nine and only 1.8 percent were over the age of thirty. The average intelligence quotient of the 108 escapees was 107.1, which is well above the institutional average. Their statistical analysis average was 6.9, whereas, the institutional average was 6.1. The average grade claimed was 8.4 which is approximately the same as the institutional average.

The Data Processing Center, Indiana Reformatory, Pendleton, Indiana.

435 University of Michigan. Institute of Continuing Legal Education. Juvenile court hearing officers training program; an evaluation, by John C. Howell, Michigan State University, Lansing, Michigan. Michigan (?), 1964, 170 p. mimeo.

Four continuing legal education institutes were held during 1963-64 at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Juvenile court judges, hearing officers, selected workers attached to the courts and persons interested in the juvenile court field from social agencies, education, the state legislature and the general public attended these institutes. The purposes of the training program were several: to instruct and improve the hearing official's knowledge of fields of law related to the juvenile court; to instruct and improve knowledge of related fields, particularly the behavioral sciences; to develop new concepts in juvenile court law and to institute legal reforms; and to use evaluation procedures and methods to determine effective ways of instructing hearing officials. The basic expression of the four institutes was law as it impinges upon the juvenile court and the relationship of behavioral science aids to the legal process. Evaluation of the activities and success of the institutes by the participants was important and its objectives were several. They included obtaining data useful in planning the successive institutes, determining the effectiveness of the program in achieving its goals, accumulating information relevant to the development of new training programs, providing participants with materials which would be of use to them in their positions within the juvenile courts of Michigan and making such evaluation materials generally available to parties interested in similar endeavors. Comparative statistics are given on the participants' evaluations. The appendix contains the methodology used, questionnaires used in evaluation, the institutes' programs and selected comments by respondents.

John C. Howell, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, Lansing, Michigan.

436 Ferracuti, F., & Wolfgang, M. E. Clinical v. sociological criminology: separation or integration? Excerpta Criminologica, 4(4):407-410, 1964.

Sociological criminology, which deals with the theoretical search for regularities of behavior, and clinical criminology, which is concerned with the diagnosis, classification and treatment of the specific criminal individual, represent two approaches to criminology. These approaches have remained isolated from each other, particularly because they are represented by different fields: the sociological by sociologists, and the clinical by psychologists, psychiatrists and social workers. A merging of these approaches is needed so that the clinician will have the knowledge of and concern for broader questions of causation. Likewise, the theorist needs the feedback of information from the clinician. Perhaps integration could be achieved if the schools trained for an integrated criminology, without dominance of one single discipline or orientation.

F. Ferracuti, M.D. Social Affairs Officer, Social Defence Unit, United Nations, New York.

437 Anttila, Inkeri. The criminological significance of unregistered criminality. Excerpta Criminologica, 4(4):411-414, 1964.

Registered criminality does not form a reliable index of total criminality. The term "unregistered criminality" may be used to mean all crime not reported to the police, and those crimes which may have been reported but for which no offender has been apprehended. Often, a reliable measure of unregistered criminality may be obtained by using statistical data from sources other than police and the judiciary. Such data on both the amount and characteristics of unregistered criminality can provide a new perspective for present day criminology.

Inkeri Anttila, Professor of Criminal Law, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland.

438 Southern Illinois University. Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections. A community institute for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Edwardsville, November 10, 1964. 35 p. mimeo.

An institute for thirty-five youth-serving personnel was held from June 17 to July 12, 1963, for the purpose of studying the coordination of youth services in a systematic and meaningful way in order to implement and improve delinquency prevention programs in the East St. Louis (Missouri) area. The participants in the institute included personnel from education, law, social and non-legal social agencies. A systematic evaluation of the institute was conducted to discover to what extent the knowledge acquired at the institute had worked to produce changes in the attitudes and actions of the participants. Evaluative techniques used included an essay test, a guided interview and a semantic differential analysis. Statistical tables are included revealing results of the evaluations.

Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, Illinois.

439 Lane County Youth Project. A demonstration program of vocational orientation for alienated rural and small-city youth in selected secondary schools in Lane County, Oregon. (Program proposal for February 15, 1965 through August 31, 1967.) Eugene, Oregon, September, 1964, 63 p. mimeo.

The objectives of this program are to develop, integrate and evaluate an integrated curriculum that is particularly adapted to the needs of rural and small-city youth who are culturally deprived and dropout and delinquency prone. Orientation to urban life, orientation and preparation for vocational placement in urban society and more individualized instruction in certain basic academic areas are required. Also needed are a development and evaluation of a training program for a professional staff to work with such youth. A demonstration will show that a three-fold program of curriculum development, staff training programs and guidance services can produce an effective educational effort in terms of the needs of these youths. It is assumed that, for the 200 students participating during the demonstration years, the provision of a comprehensive vocational curriculum with counseling and guidance services will influence positively the adjustment of alienated students. Delinquency proneness is expected to be reduced and educational and vocational planning will improve. Data will be collected from participants in the program as well as from non-participating students.

Harold V. McAbee, Ed.D., Educational Programs, Lane County Youth Project, Eugene, Oregon.

440 Lane County Youth Project. Cooperative educational programs, by Harold V. McAbee. Eugene, Oregon, October, 1964, 8 p. mimeo.

The purpose of the Lane County Youth Project is to devise means by which youth can more readily adjust to an urban, industrialized society. The program is constructed to provide vocational and pre-vocational education. It is designed for in-school youth during 1964-65 with representative pupils and administrators from five high schools. School districts and the Lane County Youth Project contribute personnel to the various programs, both in direct teaching and counseling and in administrative and supervisory services. The teachers in the demonstration areas are responsible for counseling of students and parents. The major portion of financing the project is undertaken by the LCYP itself, while participating schools expend per capita amounts for texts, references and supplies and devote a portion of staff time. The youths involved are non-college bound, potential dropouts, delinquency-prone and culturally deprived. The needs of the students are primarily a development of materials suitable from both the difficulty level and value orientation. Further communication must also be established with these youths.

Harold V. McAbee, Ed.D., Chief, Educational Programs, Lane County Youth Project, 1901 Garden Avenue, Eugene, Oregon, 97403.

441 University of Oregon. The impact of innovative educational programs which prepare rural youth for participation in a changing world. Eugene, Oregon, August, 1964. 21 p.

The research proposed in this program is an extension of one part of a comprehensive demonstration project, and focuses on educationally based work orientation programs for junior high and senior high school students in three rural and small-city areas. The behavioral impact of these programs on the participants in terms of tardiness, absence, discipline referrals and continued participation in the educational system must be determined. Attitudes towards the occupational structure and its opportunities, as well as a sense of personal direction and opportunity, must be developed. Career patterns and employment successes or failures of the students participating must be recorded. Self-administered questionnaires will be given to all program participants and matched groups of non-participants in the demonstration and nondemonstration schools. School records will be collected and grouped with data gained from the questionnaires. Personal progress reports will be used to assess the project impact. Follow up interviews will determine post-program impact.

Kenneth Polk, Ph.D., Project Director, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.

442 Lane County Youth Project. Drinking patterns among delinquent and non-delinquent youth in rural and small-city settings. Eugene, Oregon, August, 1964, 10 p. mimeo.

The relationship between drinking and the subcultural forms of adolescent deviant behavior, such as early school withdrawal and delinquency, was investigated. Those who adhered to a greater extent to this culture were more likely to report drinking behavior. The drinking student was less committed to adult authority figures, school activities and academic success than the non-drinker. The implication is that a peer culture oriented to non-school activities operates outside school limits among certain students. Drinking in Lane County is more prevalent among delinquents, potential dropouts or students who are behavior problems, as well as those who are emotionally unstable or lacking in responsibility. Adolescent drinking is of a distinctly social nature, and any effective program must be directed to the culture of youth. This pattern of drinking is part of a wider pattern of deviant behavior. The drinking student rejects adult pressures toward conformity and seeks acceptance from his peers; thus, programs directed through the school would probably not be heeded by students who drink.

Lane County Youth Project, Eugene, Oregon.

443 Polk, Kenneth. Lane County Youth Project, Eugene, Oregon. Urban social areas and delinquency. October, 1964. 19 p. mimeo.

There seems to be no single statement which reflects the relationship between area economic status and delinquency. Male juveniles of Portland, Ore., who were referred to juvenile court during 1960 were used for this demonstration, and delinquency rates were computed by using as a population base youth residing in each area, rather than the total population. No such thing as a lower class area seems to exist, for there are many different kinds of lower class areas containing different segments of the general population. Questions are asked about Lander's anomie concept.

Kenneth Polk, Ph.D., Director, Research and Evaluation, Lane County Youth Project, 1901 Garden Avenue, Eugene, Oregon, 97403.

444 Lane County Youth Project. Employment Training Center. Monthly progress report no. 3. Eugene, Oregon, October, 1964, 48 p. mimeo.

Unemployed, out-of-school, rural and small town youth are to be prepared for employment through the Employment Training Center of the Lane County Youth Project. Potential delinquency or other antisocial behavior on the part of these youths may be avoided through

vocational training and orientation to urban employment, individual and group counseling, and development of basic social and academic skills prerequisite to employment. A total of 500 youths from three communities will be served, and a basic hypothesis is that large numbers of these youths are "invisible" potential burdens to society, therefore, innovative recruitment techniques are necessary. Exposure will be given to specific occupational information, resource materials and employment agency services and information about military training programs. An examination of employees' attitudes will show how they affect job behavior and employer satisfaction.

Lane County Youth Project, Employment Training Center, 2660 Oak Street, Eugene, Oregon.

445 Los Angeles. Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles. The war against poverty in Los Angeles; a proposal for funding through Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. California, October, 1964, various pagings. mimeo.

The Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles is not primarily involved in direct implementation of programs, but is a cooperative governmental body designed to coordinate the efforts of existing service organizations. The "war on poverty" in Los Angeles includes not only programs related to youth, but also to community-wide, coordinated programs in the areas of work training, education, adult basic education, community development, legal aid, mental health and housing. The demonstration area used by the Board was a section of south central Los Angeles covering approximately twenty square miles. The specific programs which are proposed for implementation by the Board include: a work training project designed to provide work experience for 10,000 in-school and out-of-school, unemployed youth between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one; a school project designed to reduce student growth failure and vulnerability to delinquency through special compensatory education classes including adult and pre-school education; an urban residential center to provide a pre-vocation training for boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one for the purpose of improving their outlook on life, overcoming basic educational deficiencies, and orienting themselves to the world of work; a community development program utilizing several existing community organizations to provide greater community participation in the action programs of the "war on poverty" and the legal services pilot project which envisions a neighborhood-based law office serving people who cannot pay the cost of counsel. The Los Angeles Economic Development Agency, another segment of the "war on poverty,": provides housing improvement and economic development. There are also a staff expansion proposal and budget requirement outlines included in the report.

Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles, 220 North Broadway, Los Angeles, California.

446 University of Michigan. Institute for Juvenile Hearing Officers. The juvenile court: organization and decision-making, (Paper 1) by Robert D. Vinter, and Rosemary C. Sarri. Ann Arbor, 1964, 20 p. mimeo.

A review of the literature on juvenile courts, an analysis of 30,000 delinquency dispositions, a re-analysis of the Juvenile Code and of the Commentary on the Michigan Juvenile Code, as well as other studies on the courts and an intensive exploratory case study of one Michigan juvenile court have been utilized in examining the organization and operational patterns of the juvenile court. The most general conclusion about the juvenile court as a type of organization is that it is a people-processing organization concerned with children and youth whose behavior or whose situations violate the moral norms of the community. Court processing can result in new public identities or social situations having long-term consequences for the persons processed and can result in their obtaining services otherwise seldom available. In the operation of this processing a sequence of decisions must be completed: the person or situation must be assessed to determine whether legitimately subject to official action; the appropriate action alternatives must be determined; choices must be made from among these alternatives; and the person's relocation must be managed. The four major aspects of the court which are considered to have crucial importance in shaping the processing task and influencing the court's decision-making patterns are: the structural location of the court; its mandates and goals; the court's competing ideologies; and its inter-relations with other community organizations. Specific problems pertinent to each of these aspects are examined.

Robert D. Vinter, School of Social Work, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

447 University of Michigan. Institute of Juvenile Hearing Officers. The juvenile court; implications of research findings for action strategies, (Paper II) by Robert D. Vinter, and Rosemary C. Sarri. Ann Arbor, 1964, 19 p. mimeo.

The juvenile court has problems in the management of external relations because of its interdependencies with local and state organizations and because of conflicting expectations of the court. Research findings suggest that courts develop variable patterns of relations with other organizations, often without any statement as a guide to the type of relations desired or most useful for the court. The judge serves a critical role in coping with the problems of external relations through negotiations and interpretation. Such relationships require continual reexamination as the objectives of the court and other agencies involved are sometimes incompatible. Resources of the court are examined in terms of financial resources, clients and good will, and action strategies are suggested for improvement. Concerning internal organization, the court appears to lack an adequate processing technology. The following four elements in case processing are examined and action strategies are suggested: information requirements, policy decisions, staff role allocation and executive control. Executive leadership of a strong and creative nature is most important in the maintenance of organizational integrity and in the achievement of court goals. The juvenile court's role is a changing one and a positive orientation toward innovation is important.

Rosemary C. Sarri, School of Social Work, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

448 South Dakota Churchmen's League for Children and Youth. Basic considerations in relationship to the legislative proposals for 1965 relating to the twelve recommendations as presented in the 1964 report of the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth. Mitchell, South Dakota, 1964. 17 p. mimeo.

The Governor's Committee on Children and Youth has recommended an appropriation for a new training school which is to become the key to a rearrangement of institutional programs for more effective rehabilitation of delinquent children and youthful offenders in South Dakota. The present training school at Plankinton is at a serious disadvantage in staffing because of its relatively isolated location. The new school is to be constructed in or near one of the larger cities. It is recommended that the present training school be converted to a state reformatory, and that the reformatory cell block in the state penitentiary at Sioux Falls be used for adult inmates. Halfway house facilities are recommended for children who have been rehabilitated and released from the training school and have no place to go except back to the environment from which they came. A coordinating committee for state vocational training programs is suggested to prevent duplication and allow for the development of a more adequate program. Department of Welfare staff salaries need to be raised and the staff increased if effective preventive services are to be offered. The existing mental health clinics have neither the staff nor the time, at present, to serve diagnostic and treatment needs, and the establishment of a diagnostic and treatment center is recommended. State funds are needed so that probation may be more widely utilized. A revision of the court system is recommended as is an increase in funds for aid to families with dependent children and for foster care. The Churchmen's League considers the recommendations of the 1964 report to be sound and realistic and urges their support.

The South Dakota Churchmen's League for Children and Youth, P. O. Box 1042, Mitchell, South Dakota.

449 New Mexico Council on Crime and Delinquency. National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Juvenile probation and parole; findings and recommendations, by Howard Leach. In: Correctional programs in New Mexico; a study of correctional programs for juveniles and adults, v. I. New Mexico, 1965, 100 p. app.

The juvenile court and its subsidiary probation programs have developed in New Mexico as "step-children" of the larger district court programs and under financing conditions which have prevented both statewide uniformity and sufficiency of service. Financing has been handled through county-based funds which are often inadequate to finance both general court expenses and probation services. These facts call for a new approach to financing and for setting up the juvenile court as a separate entity with a geographical jurisdiction large enough to make specialization in juvenile work feasible. The juvenile court programs operate in relative isolation from one another without a central body to handle the problems which the separate programs face as a group. This, and other factors, call for a coordinating body to work out solutions to statewide problems which may be uniformly applied. The purpose of juvenile correctional programs in New Mexico is to produce the changes in

attitude necessary to prevent further involvement of youngsters in trouble. The emphasis, therefore, is on preparing for the future rather than focusing on the past and on change through inner conviction rather than on change based on conformity out of fear. The various programs which comprise the correctional system need to complement one another so that treatment and progress may be continuous and provided in proportion to need. In general the welfare of all minors acted upon by the juvenile court come to be responsibilities which must be assumed by the probation officer. Among considerations important to probation practice are: the juvenile court, administration, juvenile parole services, caseload and shelter care facilities. Present problems exist in the areas of direction, coordination, service, outside resources, financing and legal framework. Population projections and estimates of their significance for future juvenile probation programs are included among appendixed materials.

New Mexico Council on Crime and Delinquency, Korber Bldg., Rm. 240, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87101.

450 Slachmuylder, L. Le magistrat et le medecin dans la protection de la jeunesse. (Juvenile judge and physician in the protection of youth.) no publisher, no date, p. 101-127.

The juvenile judge, as the organ which makes decisions, and the physician, as the expert from the medico-social point of view, should cooperate at all stages in the treatment of juvenile delinquents: psychological and social diagnosis, decision and supervision of treatment or foster care. In current Belgian practice, the function of the physician should be given more emphasis. In order to coordinate the social and judicial protection of youth, legal provisions should recognize the medico-social character of the problem of juvenile delinquency and introduce the term "child in danger."

L. Slachmuylder, Professeur, Institut d'Études Sociales de l'État, Bruxelles, Belgium.

451 Lutz, Irving J. Motivating juvenile interest in prevocational experiences. The Journal of Correctional Education, 16(4):9-10, 1964.

The dominant philosophy of the prevocational program at the Glen Mills School in Glen Mills, Pennsylvania, is to train the child in a vocation which is both interesting to him and attainable by him. It is especially important for him to understand that work is a necessary and meaningful way of life. These boys are referred from the various juvenile courts of the counties in Pennsylvania. Those between the ages of 13 to 16 are enrolled in the prevocational program at the school only if they demonstrate a potential for pretrade instruction. Motivation is, then, the major problem of the service program since it is the essential factor affecting achievement. The instructor in such a school may expect achievement by his students in proportion to the effectiveness of his motivation techniques. Some factors which contribute to the motivation of students are: personal qualities of the teacher such as enthusiasm for the work and a genuine interest in the individual student, physical conditions of the classrooms or shops, structure of class groupings, school facilities and incentives. It is essential in motivating juveniles in prevocational experiences that the individuals have a positive orientation toward the trade or work experience and that they are able to experience success.

Irving J. Lutz, Instructor, Vocational Department, Glen Mills Schools, Glen Mills, Pennsylvania.

452 Barrett, Donald R. A study of academic performance in correctional education. The Journal of Correctional Education, 16(4):13-16, 1964.

The purpose of this study was to compare the actual academic performance of thirty male inmates between the ages of 16 and 25 enrolled in the Youth Center Correctional Institution school program at Lorton, Virginia, with expected academic performance as predicted by national Stanford Achievement Test norms. The experimental method was used and the S.A.T. was the instrument used. The original S.A.T. score, determined upon the student's entry to the Youth Center Correctional Institution plus the number of months of schooling, were used to arrive at an expected score. This expected score was compared with the score results of the newly administered achievement test. Because the Youth Center school matched the national S.A.T. norms, it was assumed that the school program and educational staff are effective. It is recommended that this problem be investigated at a later date at the same institution to strengthen this study. A table of the Stanford Achievement Test scores is included at the end of the article.

No address.

453 Jacobson, Frank N., & McGee, Eugene N. Resistance to education. (Paper presented at the Correctional Education Institute, Federal Correctional Institution, El Reno, Oklahoma, June 10-12, 1964.) The Journal of Correctional Education, 16(4):17-22, 1964.

Resistance as a problem in education is a result of two factors: (1) constricting the life and learning of students and (2) replacing the personal interest and goals of life and learning of the learner with those of the teacher and of the society he serves. Correctional education is additionally handicapped by assuming that the delinquent has the same academic needs as the nondelinquent, and that the more academic learning the delinquent receives, the greater will be his changes of extramural adjustment. Delinquents still retain the ability to learn; teaching delinquents is essentially remedial. They need to be made comfortable so that defense (fear of failure) or resistance is no longer necessary. Correctional education must shift the focus from academic learning to a conceptually broader education of young men. Such a course will require teachers who have the capacity to accept and respect delinquents and who know more about how children learn, rather than how to teach subjects. The structure and function of the correctional institution will have to be altered. It will have to become an educational institution in which delinquents will not feel the need to battle their teachers but rather, relate to, identify with and learn from them.

No address.

454 American Correctional Association. Committee on Institution Libraries. Objectives and standards for libraries in correctional institutions. (reprint from American Journal of Correction.) The Journal of Correctional Education, 16(4):23-26, 1964.

The library shares the institution's responsibility for the educational, social and vocational training of inmates. In carrying out this function the library provides vocational information, enlarges social and reading backgrounds, develops reading as a satisfying leisure activity and prepares the individual for release and post-prison life. The library carries out these objectives and functions by providing: (1) informal adult education through guidance, counseling and planned reading courses geared to the needs and abilities of each individual; (2) materials useful to the psychologist, and all other staff members and (3) contacts with good library service which will accustom the individual to library usage as an essential part of post-institution life. Standards for library services are outlined including reader guidance, information and reference service, recreational and educational reading, discussion groups, listening groups, exhibits and publicity. Library materials, staff and library quarters are also outlined.

American Correctional Association, 135 East 15 St., New York, New York., 10003.

455 Providence Youth Progress Board. Teenagers probe: the Providence youth interviewers project. Providence, Rhode Island, December 1964, 83 p. (Youth Progress Report)

During the summer of 1963 the Providence Youth Progress Board conducted a special youth project in which sixty youths, between the ages of 14 and 18, many of whom were judged to be potential school dropouts, were employed, with salary, to interview their peers in the target area neighborhoods. The project had a double purpose: (1) to provide the Board with a first-hand view of problems of Providence youth by the youths themselves and (2) to give the Youth Progress staff the opportunity to observe the effect of the program on the interviewers themselves. The interviewers were recruited on the basis of their being representative of the various segments of the youth community; on the possibility of their emotional, social and/or economic benefit and because of their desire to participate. The questions the interviewers asked of their peers provided data which was useful to the Board in planning future programs that would be meaningful to the community. The questions were designed to provide answers to questions such as: (1) what seems to be the relative importance of such factors as family background dropout process and (2) to what extent do youth have a realistic picture of the job market and how does their information and training relate to the existing and projected job situation? An appendix of tentative questions is included in the report. In evaluating the project it was felt that youth involved actively and directly in an operation that has real meaning to them, will produce benefits both for themselves and the community. All of the youth employed in the project returned to school.

The data indicated, among other things, that the youth who most needed the support and services of the available agencies and/or individuals, knew the least about the existence or function of such agencies or individuals. A renewal of the concepts and techniques of the special program is being recommended as part of the total program in Providence community organization. The special youth project budget is included at the end of the report.

Providence Youth Progress Board, Inc., 333 Grotto Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island.

456 El Aougi, M. Troisième cycle d'études des Nations Unies sur la prévention du crime et le traitement des délinquants dans les états Arabes, Damas Sept.26-Oct. 5, 1964. (Third cycle of United Nations studies on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders in Arab countries. Damascus, September 26-October 5, 1964.) 8 p. typed.

Summary of a U.N. conference covering the following topics: (1) prevention of crime and delinquency in the predelinquency stage; (2) prevention of recidivism and (3) personnel charged with the formulation and execution of the principles and programs of Social Defense. Causes of crime in Arab countries and factors favoring deviant behavior were studied, particularly the effects of industrialization, the rural exodus, vagrancy and mendicancy. A large number of prisoners in Arab institutions are recidivists; the system of punishments, lack of treatment and rehabilitation programs, in addition to society's rejection of the ex-prisoner, were agreed to be some of the principal factors leading offenders to recidivism. Correctional institutional programs are in urgent need of reform. Participants agreed upon sixteen recommendations, including proposals for the creation of a regional institute of Social Defense and a gradual introduction of a system of probation.

No address.

457 Population des établissements pénitentiaires au 1 septembre et au 1 octobre 1964. (Population of correctional institutions on September 1st and October 1st, 1964.) Bulletin de l'Administration Pénitentiaire, 18(5):446-448, 1964.

Statistics on the number of inmates in Belgian correctional institutions on September 1 and October 1, 1964 by individual institution, by type of institution and sex status of inmates.

No address.

458 Sidky, Mohamed Sidky Mahmoud. Prison camps in the United States. Paper presented at the Correctional Training Program, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois. 1964(?), 45 p. mimeo.

As a result of the increased emphasis upon minimum security institutions, the use of prison camps has become widespread in the U.S. The chief advantages of the camps are low cost, moral improvement of the inmates, and the usefulness of the work performed. At present, prison camps are operated under twenty-five systems. The following recommended standards should be maintained: work project undertaken in the public interest only; control by professional correction workers; careful selection of certain types of prisoners, use of pay and other incentives; isolation from contacts with the general public. The Michigan Prison Camp Program puts emphasis upon correctional treatment, especially upon group counseling as a part of the camp project and upon careful selection of correction personnel. The camps under the program are classified in order to serve diversified purposes. In consideration of the United States' experience, there are good projects for the use of prison camps in the United Arab Republic where a high percentage of the prison population are short-termers.

Lt. Col. Mohamed Sidky Mahmoud Sidky, Director, Minia Prison, Minia, Upper Egypt.

459 Salah, Mohamed Salah Taha. Guide posts in prison planning. Paper presented at the Correctional Training Program, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois. 1964(?), 22 p. mimeo.

In historic development, the prison architecture has been closely connected with the changes in the theory of the purpose and function of imprisonment (Pennsylvania system, Auburn (New York) system). In the 20th century the reformatory theory prevailed, placing emphasis upon individualization of treatment, classification and differentiation of inmates. Prisons themselves were divided on the one hand into open, semi-open and closed institutions, and on the other into maximum, medium and minimum security institutions. The ideal prison of today should

reflect modern ideas on correction and be an integral part of a total diversified system. In the construction of new prisons, diversification should be assured in regard to age, sex, degree of custody and medical or mental conditions. The plan should take into consideration the types of inmates, the program of treatment and the system of supervision. Following the decision about functional requirements must be the decision about site, financial cost and other technical questions.

No address.

460 Zaki, Hussein Kamel Mohamed. Organization and services in U.S.A. and U.A.R. prison systems. Paper presented at the Correctional Training Program, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois. 1964(?), 43 p. mimeo.

The prison system in the United Arab Republic, the U. S. federal prison systems and the systems of the particular states of the U.S.A. show many similarities. Most of them relate to the organization and administration of the prison system: in the U.S.A. on the federal level the Bureau of Federal Prisons, as part of the Department of Justice (with two independent bodies: Parole Board and Parole Supervision, Federal Prison Industries, Inc.), on the state level Division of Corrections, as part of the State Department of Public Welfare (e.g., in Wisconsin), in the U.A.R. Department of Prisons, as part of the Ministry of the Interior. In all the systems, directors decide in-general matters and leave sufficient authority to subordinate officials. The differences between the systems in the U.S.A. and the U.A.R. result from the non-existence of probation and parole in the U.A.R. penal code, and from the supervision of prisons in the U.A.R. by police instead of by the prison department which would be more desirable.

No address.

461 Mustapha, Moharram I. Probation, parole and Prisoner's Aid Societies in U.S.A. Paper presented at the Correctional Training Program, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois. 1964(?) 21 p.

Probation and parole in the U. S. are administered in similar ways; on state or local levels, or in systems combining both state and local participation. Officers, whose authority is well defined, are engaged in multiple investigatory and supervisory activities which are necessary for the proper functioning of the institution of probation and parole. The prisoners who face problems concerning loss of civil rights, surveillance by the police, and inadequate preparation for community living are helped by Prisoner's Aid Societies. The main problem of these societies, which are private agencies, is the lack of adequate material and human resources.

No address.

462 Parivar, Gholam Hossein, & Nemati, Mohammad Reza. The evolution of punishment aims. Paper presented at the Correctional Training Program, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois. 1964(?), 80 p. mimeo.

The historic development of the theory of punishment has culminated in the recognition of punishment as a reformatory measure. This recognition is also reflected in the definition and classification of offenses, as well as in the particular provisions of criminal procedure in Iran. In the United States, the development of correction responded to the growth of crime and to the changes in its characteristics. The federal prison system grew from initial emphasis upon maximum security institutions (Leavenworth, Atlanta, Terre Haute) into a structure where various types of corrections, including probation and parole, play an important role. Diversification of correctional institutions is also typical for state systems (e.g., Wisconsin). From the emphasis upon rehabilitation of prisoners developed the Prisoner's Aid Societies, now being organized on an international scale. The scientific approach to, and organizational improvement of, correction in the U. S. resulted in increased attention to the conditions of effective treatment (especially group counseling) and to the problem of prison labor. In future considerations expansion of correctional research and international exchange of experiences are necessary.

No address.

463 Kaufmann, Arthur. Die Irrtumsregelung im Strafgesetz-Entwurf 1962. (Error provisions in the 1962 penal code project.) Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft, 76(4):543-581, 1964.

The 1962 project of a new West German penal code contains an unjustifiably high number of provisions concerning error. Unjustifi-

ed is the differentiation between error in factual evidence and error with regard to formal unconstitutionality of law (not to material injustice), with possible exclusion of criminal intent in the former case only. There are further inadequacies in the treatment of the justification error, especially the error concerning conditions necessary for justification of emergency measures, of error concerning exculpatory circumstances and of error concerning constitutionality of orders by superior authority. The basic requirement should be simplification of error provisions which would also facilitate theoretical development of the concept of error.

No address.

464 Roxin, Claus. Die Behandlung des Irrtums im Entwurf 1962. (The treatment of error in the 1962 project.) Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft, 76(4): 582-618, 1964.

The 1962 West German criminal code project fails to apply clearly the concepts of criminal intent and criminal negligence in the provisions regarding error, thus causing confusion as to when decision on punishment should be based on the former and when on the latter of the two concepts. In dealing with the justification error, the error concerning formal unconstitutionally exculpation error and error concerning objective conditions for criminal liability, the project violates two basic principles: that a person can be punished for unintentional offense only if an intentional offense has been actually committed, and that the same types of offenses must have the same consequences in terms of punishment.

No address.

465 Welzel, Hans. Diskussionsbemerkungen zum Thema Die Irrtumsregelung im Entwurf. (Remarks in the discussion about the subject error provisions in the penal code project.) Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft, 76(4):619-632, 1964.

The provisions of the 1962 West German penal code project concerning error are based upon the fully justified limited theory of criminal intent. It is necessary, as proposed in Section 21 of the said code, to consider more subtle qualifications such as mere consciousness or knowledge of wrong on the side of persons committing offenses, and to adjust punishment accordingly. Although provisions dealing with particular types of error leave much to be desired, their total represents optimum solutions which can be achieved under present-day circumstances.

No address.

466 Grünwald, Gerald. Sicherungsverwahrung, Arbeitshaus, vorbeugende Verwahrung und Sicherungsaufsicht im Entwurf 1962. (Security detention, work house, preventive detention and security supervision in the Penal Code Project of 1962.) Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft, 76(4):633-668, 1964.

In considering the different forms of correction proposed in the 1962 West German penal code project, the main question which is raised is the question as to what extent correctional measures are morally justifiable, both for the improvement of the offender and for the protection of society. Prison as a maximum security institution should be preserved but should be limited to the most dangerous offenders. Corrective training should be limited to offenders from whom more serious offenses can be expected. The two-to-four-year penal colony, destined for antisocial offenders like prostitutes, vagrants, etc., is not morally justified on either of the above criteria, and should be abolished. Protective surveillance, a vague institution which would give vast discretionary powers to the courts, should not be introduced.

No address.

467 Walczak, S. La délinquance de la jeunesse et le développement économique dans l'Europe contemporaine. (Juvenile delinquency and economic development in contemporary Europe.) Social Sciences Information, 3(3):52-59, 1964.

The phenomenon which has aroused particular interest in the course of research in juvenile delinquency is the relation between delinquency and industrialization and urbanization. In Europe and America a study of this problem has been undertaken which will be of interest to all countries, regardless of the level of their economic development. The study will concern two groups of juvenile delinquents: (1) those less than 17-18 years of age and (2) those between the ages of 17 and 21. The research will bear upon the correlations be-

tween the economic process and juvenile delinquency and on the positive or negative influence of economic development on the attitudes and the behavior of youth. The goal of the first stage will be to attempt to answer some of the following questions: how and to what degree do positive social changes, produced by economic development, effect unforeseen consequences, such as an increase of juvenile delinquency, a qualitative change in the structure of the offenses committed and new forms of delinquency, unknown in agricultural societies? What measures are necessary to prevent the negative effects of economic development, etc.? The purpose of the second stage will be to coordinate the research and progressively to introduce uniform methodological standards. In the third stage commencing in 1966, new research will be undertaken and included in national research plans, applying methodological standards jointly formulated.

No address.

468 Reginster-Haneuse, G., & Rasse, M. Étude médicosociale de l'homosexualité dans la région liégoise. (Medico-social study of homosexuality in the Liège area.) Bulletin Mensuel, Centre d'Études et de Documentation Sociales de la Province de Liège, 18(11-12):393-404, 1964.

In the Belgian city of Liège 1,266 male and 116 female homosexuals were counted; 15 percent were found to be foreigners whose behavior may have motivations different from those of indigenous persons: the occupations of 175 of these were established and confirmed the findings of other surveys indicating that homosexuality is not confined to any particular social class; of 238 homosexuals 75.6 percent were single, 18.48 percent married, the rest divorced or separated; the majority were between the ages of 20-25. The interaction of physical, psychological and social causes makes it impossible to speak of one single homosexuality and to suggest any one solution for its prevention. From the pedagogic point of view, a program of sex instruction in which educators and parents collaborate to achieve an individualized education is indispensable. This instruction should be given before puberty, when reactions are not as strong and when chances are good that the information is not being given too late. The problem of treatment is always a difficult one, mainly because the majority of homosexuals reject the idea of treatment. Psychotherapy has achieved the most satisfactory results although failures and relapses are frequently reported in the literature.

No address.

469 Cleeren-Tihon, J. Les activités d'une assistante de police stagiaire. (Activities of a female police assistant in training.) Bulletin Mensuel, Centre d'Études et de Documentation Sociales de la Province de Liège, 18(11-12):405-436, 1964.

The children's brigade of the police department of the city of Liège, Belgium, whose chief functions are child protection and the prevention of juvenile delinquency, is engaged in the following main activities: (1) handling cases of legal deprivations of parental rights; (2) inquiring into matters of child neglect; (3) handling inquiries affecting children; and (4) carrying out certain interrogations of children in court matters, including investigations of offenses involving child victims and the furnishing of pretrial reports to the court, those involving a study of the family, the physical life and the material and moral environment of the child; (5) unofficial interventions (warnings) at the request of parents or school principals without court referral; (6) establishing of a juvenile file and (7) educational measures of supervising and assisting and the surveillance of children in questionable public places.

No address.

470 de Beaumont, Gustave, & de Tocqueville, Alexis. On the penitentiary system in the United States and its application in France. Introduction by Thorsten Sellin, foreward by Herman R. Lantz. Carbondale, Southern Illinois University Press, 1964. 222 p.

In 1831, Tocqueville and Beaumont arrived in the U.S. from France to study American social and political institutions, among them the prison systems of the various states. Pennsylvania and New York, in particular, had by this time adopted unusual and even radical penal reforms. The French visitors were in a position to study first-hand the history and philosophy of the prison systems, their organization, administration, financing and construction and their effectiveness in rehabilitating prisoners. Their observations focused upon the systems of Auburn (New York) and of Philadelphia, based upon the principles of silence and isolation. After the failure of an experiment in total isolation at the Auburn prison, it was decided to leave inmates alone in their cells during

the night, but to oblige them to work in common during the day in absolute silence. Pennsylvania, realizing the advantages of the Auburn system, retained solitary confinement during night and day, but introduced labor into the solitary cell. The visitors preferred the Auburn system, believing that its discipline gave the prisoner the habits of society which he did not obtain in the prisons of Philadelphia. The system of perpetual and absolute seclusion was furthermore believed to be detrimental to the prisoners' health. In summary, the prison system of the U.S. was judged to be severe and despotic, particularly in comparison with the system of France, but to have the following advantages: (1) due to the total silence or separation of the prisoners mutual corruption was impossible; (2) there was probability of their "contracting habits of obedience and industry" and (3) a possibility of their radical reformation. It was concluded that the American system was both sound and practicable in France and its superiority over the corrupt French system incontestable. Tocqueville and Beaumont recommended that a model penitentiary be established in France, governed as much as possible according to the disciplinary rules of the United States.

No address.

471 Florida. Probation and Parole Commission. Twenty-fourth annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964. Tallahassee, 1965. 24 p.

Narrative and statistical report on probation and parole services of the State of Florida for fiscal 1963-64. Statistics include the number of presentence reports completed; number of probationers and parolees under supervision; probations and paroles terminated, including revocations; characteristics of probationers and parolees, including age, education, marital status, dependents, convictions, earnings and expenditures.

Florida Probation and Parole Commission, Central Office, Tallahassee, Florida.

472 Warda, Gunter. Das zweite Gesetz zur Sicherung des Strassenverkehrs. (The Second Traffic Regulation Law.) Monatsschrift für deutsches Recht, 19(1):1-12, 1965.

The new West German traffic law, introduced on January 2, 1965, represents an improvement over the older law, both in the clarification of punishable acts and in the provisions on punishment. The following concepts are now defined more satisfactorily: obstruction of traffic, individual danger in relation to community danger, driving without license and driving without compulsory insurance. Temporary suspension of the right to drive and withdrawal of the driver's license have been perfected to greater effectiveness as punitive measures.

No address.

473 Oske, Ernst-Jurgen. Die Moglichkeit der Schlechterstellung des Verurteilten bei der nachtraglichen Gesamtstrafenbildung (§460 StPO), soweit die Nebenstrafen, Nebenfolgen und Massregeln der Sicherung und Besserung in Frage stehen. (Possible deterioration of the legal condition of the convict in the construction of the cumulative sentence /Art. 460 of the Code of Criminal Procedure/, as far as additional punishment, additional legal consequences and corrective measures are concerned.) Monatsschrift für deutsches Recht, 19(1):13-16, 1965.

In the case of a sentence for several offenses, the total punishment may result in deterioration of the legal condition of the offender beyond the limit of the punishment set for particular offenses. The court must therefore consider not only the cumulative sentence but also possible additional punishment, corrective measures and legal consequences resulting from that sentence. According to West German law a deterioration of the offender's legal condition is only possible if such deterioration is related to an already established additional punishment or corrective measure.

No address.

474 Seibert, Claus. Geheimnisvolles England. (Straf- und Gnadenverfahren). (Mysterious England /Criminal procedure and pardoning procedure/). Monatsschrift für deutsches Recht, 19(1):18-19, 1965.

As manifested in two celebrated cases involving murder "in the passionate state of mind," the British jury system and discriminatory application of the pardoning power can result in considerably divergent treatments of the offenders, even if the character of the offenses committed is basically the same. Thus, in the Kitty Byron case of 1902, the offender, who was found guilty of murder, was eventually released after a short

prison term, while in the Ruth Ellis case of 1955 a similar offender was executed. In comparison with such inadequacies of the British jury system and the use of pardoning power, the German type of trial before a criminal judge is to be preferred.

No address.

475 Haas, L., Wunschova, B., & Chodurova, A. Psychosociální pojetí sebevraždy a delikvence. (Psychosocial conception of suicide and delinquency.) Československá Psychiatrie, 60(6):375-382, 1964.

It remains an unresolved problem which factors determine whether individual aggression will be directed inwardly in suicide or outwardly in homicide and violence. A sample of twenty individuals who attempted suicide was investigated and compared with a group of persons convicted of offenses of violence; the age range in both samples was between 15 and 40; of the suicide group seven were male and 13 female; of the offense group 17 were male and three female. The study focused on various aspects of interpersonal relations. A significant difference was revealed in the samples in regard to the subjects' relation to their mothers: in the sample of suicides it was distinctly disturbed in 16 cases, four of which showed open hostility. In the offender group, the relation to the mother was distinctly disturbed in 4 cases, in 15 cases it was regarded as fair or good. The difference between the two groups with regard to the relation to the mother was found to be highly significant statistically. The relation to the father in the sample of suicides was found to be severely disturbed in 12 cases, but was fair or good in 7 cases. The sample as a whole did not show as high a rate of disturbed relations to the father as the group of attempted suicides. The difference is not significant statistically. Findings support the hypotheses of A. Henry and J. Short regarding the relation of super-ego development to suicide and delinquency, and recent investigations of R. Andry; further research is required.

L. Haas, Praha 3, Přemyslovská 12, Czechoslovakia.

476 Wenzky, O. Analyse zur Ausländer-Kriminalität. (Analysis of the criminality of the foreigner.) Kriminalistik, 19(1):1-5, 1965.

In the past several years the number of foreign guest workers in the Federal Republic of Germany has sharply increased; public attention has focused upon their presence when serious offenses committed by foreigners were reported to be increasing considerably. In examining the criminality of foreign offenders in the province of North-Rhine Westphalia we find that 5,468 were convicted in 1962 and 6,583 in 1963, an increase of 20.4 percent. Offenses against property were the most frequent corresponding to the crime pattern of the indigenous population; of twenty-five homicides and manslaughters committed by foreigners, eighteen (69 percent) were committed by persons orginating in the Mediterranean and African areas; of 843 bodily injury offenses, five hundred thirty five or 63 percent were committed by persons coming from the same areas; in all, 20 percent of all homicides committed in North-Rhine westphalia were committed by foreigners. This phenomenon can hardly be explained by national peculiarities. In a sample study of serious offenses committed by foreign guest workers it was found that each had a criminal record and that most had been sentenced to prison in their own country. It was found that they had been recruited and sent to the Federal Republic without being screened concerning their past records. To protect the public and the reputation of the honest foreign worker, various measures should be taken. (1) In case of an offense, a worker's police record should be obtained from his home country via the International Criminal Police Organization. (2) A treaty should be entered into between the two countries concerned regarding the exchange of police information and of police records. (3) Residence should be denied to undesirables and such decrees effectively enforced by police. (4) To prevent infiltration of criminal elements, recruiting commissions should screen foreign applicants before allowing them to enter the country.

No address.

477 Weber, Fritz. Bekämpfung der Jugendkriminalität und Jugendgefährdung. (Prevention of juvenile delinquency and protection of youth.) Kriminalistik, 19(1):10-12, 1965.

To combat juvenile delinquency more effectively, the province of North-Rhine Westphalia has recently introduced the following measures. (1) Establishment of female police and youth protection bureau whose chief function is the coordination of activities of all police stations for better youth protection. Its varied tasks include the keeping of records of all localities where children and juveniles are morally or otherwise en-

dangered and which are to be continually surveilled; the maintenance of a juvenile file of all minors who have been involved with police; cooperation in the enforcement of the law on pornographic literature; study of the forms and causes of juvenile delinquency and child neglect and forming recommendations for its prevention; cooperation with the youth bureau, etc. (2) Use of specialized male caseworkers in police departments for work with male juvenile delinquents and youthful offenders helps to insure proper treatment from the investigative stage onward. (3) Establishment of a central bureau for the prevention of juvenile delinquency within the provincial criminal office whose task is basic research in the field of juvenile delinquency and its causation, evaluation of juveniles and procedures of youth protection and the training of specialized youth workers. These developments are indicative of a substantial change in the concept of youth protection and juvenile delinquency prevention: previously, police had been assigned a secondary role in these areas until practical experience had shown that effective youth protection and juvenile delinquency prevention cannot be achieved without the intensive and full cooperation of the police. It should be mentioned that in West Germany in 1962, juvenile delinquency had declined by 4.8 percent for the first time since 1957.

No address.

478 Falke, Alexander. Verletzung der Unterhaltspflicht - nur Kavaliersdelikt? (Is failure to support only ungentlemanly behavior?) Kriminalistik, 19(1):32-34, 1965.

Almost every sixth person wanted by police in the Federal Republic of Germany is guilty of nonsupport. Society, however, considers family desertion and nonsupport a very trifling offense and this attitude, coupled with the problems of evidence and of legal procedures, make prosecution of nonsupport a thankless job, with the expenditure of investigative time being completely out of proportion to the success achieved. In the course of an investigation, it is often necessary to repeatedly ascertain the residence of the accused, a complicated and very time-consuming search. When the accused is finally found and sentenced to prison, his deserted family is not helped and upon release the offender invariably repeats his previous conduct: a very high percentage of these offenders recidivate without ever paying a worthwhile amount of support. If the work of the police is to become more effective, criminal procedure in the prosecution of such lawbreakers, who continuously change their residence, will have to be changed. The judicial process should be completed immediately following the investigation, rather than allowing the offender to go free and necessitate another search of his residence. As in traffic offenses, a streamlining of prosecution procedures and prompt punishment would have a more telling effect on the offender. As a provision of his probation or a suspended sentence he should be obliged to remain at his place of employment or similar conditions should be imposed.

No address.

479 Erhardt, Helmut. Euthanasie und Vernichtung 'lebensunwerten' Lebens. (Euthanasia and destruction of 'worthless' life.) Stuttgart, Ferdinand Enke Verlag, 1965. 58 p.

For purposes of this study the following classification of euthanasia is presented. (1) Euthanasia in the sense of aid in the process of dying (Sterbehilfe): (a) aiding a patient without shortening his life (the "purest" form of euthanasia is a physician's duty, not presenting ethical or legal problems); (b) allowing a patient to die by omitting medical aid to effect a possible, short-term prolongation of life (presenting legal problems in German criminal law); (c) aid in the process of dying with a shortening of life as a side effect, which may be more or less desired and more or less unavoidable, also called indirect euthanasia (legally controversial); (d) aid in the process of dying, with a shortening of life intended, also called direct euthanasia, actively or passively effected by the physician with or without the request of the dying person or his relatives. (An assistance to suicide not punishable in German law, but punishable as killing on request with imprisonment of six months to five years or as mercy-killing by imprisonment not under one year. (2) Artificial prolongation of life and of suffering, a negative form of euthanasia, in which a natural death is postponed even though there are no prospects for a cure. (A question of medical ethics: a technically perfect and successful operation which prolongs suffering may be contrary to medical ethics). (3)Destruction of "worthless" life. Its common characteristic is that the subjects are not dying, even though life expectancy may be limited. This type of euthanasia concerns three groups: children with cerebral malformations ("monsters"); the "incurably" mentally ill, i.e., those with defect-psychoses

and with severe brain defects; and racially, politically or economically "undesirable" and "worthless" life. A history of the killing of mentally ill persons in Nazi Germany from 1939 to 1945 is presented here. Efforts to legalize voluntary euthanasia in the sense of a killing on request in the U.S., Great Britain and Germany during the 20th century have failed for ethical and legal reasons. Apart from all fundamental scruples, a legal ruling would not improve the situation of the physician by either offering him more protection or improving his relationship of trust with the patient. Those favoring a "limited euthanasia" in the sense of the destruction of "worthless" life, have in common the crucial error of regarding the value of life as a factual state which can be defined and delimited empirically and scientifically, when it is largely beyond the grasp of the empirical sciences. This means to the physician that in passing judgment on the value of a life, he trangresses the limits of his factual knowledge.

No address.

480 New York(State). State Investigation Commission. Report by the New York State Commission of Investigation concerning pistol licensing laws and procedures in New York State. November 1964, 68 p. mimeo.

The growth of capital crime in New York State is related to inadequacies in the control of the use of firearms. On the basis of investigations conducted in 1964, a special New York State commission established the fact that legal provisions concerning firearms licensing are not sufficient and are not adequately enforced. It recommended restricting conditions of issuance, limiting validity of licenses and restricting eligibility of acquiring them (especially by age). The sale of pistol parts should be regulated. Applicants for licenses should be thoroughly investigated and their whereabouts kept on record. Pistols used in criminal acts should be investigated as to their source. The spreading of firearms to irresponsible persons also necessitates federal legislation regulating the sale of firearms.

Commission of Investigation Office, 270 Broadway, New York, 10007.

481 Peyre, Vincent, & Jacquey, Michel. Clubs de Prévention. Expérience de sociopédagogie en milieux urbains. (Prevention clubs. Experiences of sociopedagogy in urban environments.) Centre de Formation et de Recherche de l'Education Surveillée. Vaucresson, 1964. 172 p.

French "prevention clubs" have as their goal the prevention of maladjustment of youth or the treatment of youths who are already maladjusted, by dealing with the ill or disturbed individual and the group to which he belongs and by reducing the danger of maladjustment by dealing with certain pathogenic factors in the family and the environment. The five clubs under study are open homes in vulnerable areas of French cities at the disposal of youth during their leisure hours. The areas in which the clubs are located are characterized by poor quality housing, overcrowding and deficient sanitary facilities. Another predominating factor is the low professional level of the population and the large number of unskilled laborers. The clientele of the clubs is largely composed of children coming from large families whose school careers are marked by successive failures and whose recreational interests center in gang activities. The clubs endeavor to counteract the boredom of the youths' leisure hours by transforming them into a time of positive activity. They serve as meeting places and places of refuge, but, beyond that, as places of socialization achieved through group activities. With school age children, the clubs' efforts are directed toward an adjustment to school life and a normalization and reinforcement of the family structure. With adolescents, the clubs attempt to smooth the transition into the adult world with the educator representing the accessible adult model. He is the mediator who makes communication between the youth and society possible by initiating a dialogue which encourages harmony in social relations, fosters the creation of friendships which respect individuality and encourages the acquiring of professional skills which make stable employment possible.

No address.

482 Miller, Derek. Growth to freedom, the psychosocial treatment of delinquent youth. London, Tavistock, 1964. 224 p.

Northways, an experimental model therapeutic home for homeless delinquent boys from 17 to 20 years of age just released from British borstals, was established in 1961. Criteria for selection of the experimental group included: average intelligence, member of

the working class, employable, institutionalized at least five years, not overtly homosexual or schizophrenic. The home was established in a stable, mixed middle and working class neighborhood with employment opportunities. A "warden" (socio-therapist) and her assistant lived in the house, and an affiliated psychiatrist resided in the neighborhood. From the beginning of the boy's stay he was told he had a choice of staying or leaving. He was told that refusal to share in paying the costs of the house or refusal to attend the weekly group meetings would be interpreted as a desire to leave. Boys were expected to leave when they reached 21 years of age or when they could successfully hold a job and maintain relationships in the community without paranoid and hypersuspicious reactions. The boys' previous vocational training proved unrealistic and all but one of the experimental group had a poor job record at the home. The 21 boys living in the unit during the home's two-and-one-half years of operation had a reconviction rate lower than that of the boys in two control groups with whom they were compared. Both control groups were selected according to the criteria used for the experimental groups and both were supervised in the usual after-borstal manner. The difference between the control groups was that boys in the one group had homes to return to, and boys in the other group did not. The results of the experiment indicated the desirability of a transitional experience between the borstal and the community for homeless boys.

Derek Miller, Consulting Psychiatrist, Tavistock Clinic Adolescent Unit, London, England.

483 Houchon, Guy. Observations sur les techniques mesurant les effets du traitement en criminologie clinique. (Observations on techniques measuring the effects of treatment in clinical criminology.) Revue de Droit Penal et de Criminologie, 45(4):293-305, 1965.

The effect of correctional treatment can be measured in three ways: (1) from the penal point of view (recidivism); (2) from the point of view of the correctional institution (the attitudes of the subject to his institutional environment) and (3) from the point of view of personality change. In examining the various concepts and measuring techniques which have been employed in the past, we come to the following conclusions: (1) the concepts of role and attitude, taken from social psychology, could facilitate research on the effects of treatment in clinical criminology; (2) several instruments could be combined in a single test; followup is a necessary stage but rudimentary; (3) in group therapy, attention should above all focus upon the process of therapeutic interaction and (4) it is desirable that clinical tools not be developed without experimental validation instruments.

Guy Houchon, École de Criminologie, Université de Liège, Belgium.

484 Vanhalewijn, J. Étude comparative de l'organisation judiciaire et du statut des magistrats. (Comparative study of judicial organization and of the statute of magistrates.) Revue de Droit Penal et de Criminologie, 45(4):306-317, 1965.

Text of the general report, based on the national reports of Austria, Belgium, Brazil, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Tunisia as presented to the Central Council of the International Union of Magistrates at its meeting held in Brussels on June 27, 1964, covering the following subjects: judicial organization, conditions of appointment of magistrates, promotion of magistrates, constitutional provisions concerning magistrates, disciplinary sanctions, professional associations and income of magistrates and nonprofessional judges in the exercise of judicial functions.

J. Vanhalewijn, Faculté de Droit de Louvain, Belgium.

485 Staquet, Willy. Le controle des films en Belgique. (The control of motion pictures in Belgium.) Revue de Droit Penal et de Criminologie, 45(4):318-340, 1965.

In principle, official censorship does not exist in Belgium; anyone is free to import and present any motion picture without authorization of any kind. No legislation forbids the importation or presentation of a motion picture; there is, however, a limit set by "public order and morality." If a film has an immoral or revolutionary character or advocates the overthrow of the order established in Belgium, it falls within the application of the criminal code, in which case the authorities have the right to intervene. It is then a matter of a violation of law and in no way a form of censorship. The existing motion picture control commission is an organ for the protection of youth and not a censor, since it cannot in any way prohibit public presenta-

tion of a film. The only question with which the commission may be concerned is whether a particular film may or may not be seen by children. No distributor is required to submit his films to the commission, but if he does not do so, they may not be viewed by children under the age of 16.

Willy Staquet, Université du Travail à Charleroi, Belgium.

486 Graubard, Paul S. WISC patterning and differential diagnosis in reading problems of aggressive delinquent boys. Paper presented at the American Orthopsychiatric Association's Forty-First Annual Meeting, Chicago, Illinois, March 1964. no date, 12 p. mimeo.

A population of 25 New York City children, consisting of adjudicated delinquent and neglect cases, were analyzed by means of the WISC test to ascertain their underachievement in reading. The results show that disturbed, delinquent children who are retarded in reading score significantly higher in coding than in most verbal subtests. The diagnostic value of the WISC test in remedial reading, however, is limited. In the assessment of reading disability of a disturbed, delinquent population, the following techniques were found useful: collecting information by assisting in homework, use of tapes of therapy sessions to diagnose language and ability to listen and use of group games to collect clinical information.

Paul S. Graubard, Remedial Education Supervisor, Floyd Patterson House, 208-210 East 18 Street, New York, New York, 10003.

487 Lee, Ping. A critical analysis of the types of recidivism. M.A. Thesis presented at the University of Michigan. 52 p. typed.

The classification of recidivists is a necessary precondition for the understanding of recidivism as the principal correctional problem. Recidivists are classified, on the one hand, by personal and social factors, and, on the other hand, by legal characteristics. Following the first criterion, the recidivists can be subdivided into the following types: according to the time span (temporary and reformed), according to personality (introvert and extrovert), according to crime causation (personal-problem and social-problem), according to behavior (monotonous, homogeneous,heterogeneous), according to environment and behavior (accommodated and maladjusted), according to pattern (sociological-causes and constitutional-mental) and according to the time of crime commitment (late-comers). According to legal characteristics, mandatory and discretionary recidivist law is distinguished on the one hand, general and specific recidivism statutes on the other. In order to set up proper treatment of recidivists, their classification is not sufficient, although a standard definition of the term recidivism is highly desirable. A second requirement for the decision on treatment is exact knowledge of the particular crime causations. A ninety-one item bibliography is appended.

No address.

488 King, J. Mobile criminals and organized crime. The Police Journal, 38(1):17-27, 1965.

Mobility of criminals by means of motor vehicles is steadily increasing in Great Britain; the main reason a criminal travels by motor vehicle, is to enable him to commit a crime in a district where his identity is not known. Police should try to make it impossible for him to find any such place by a greater interchange of detectives. By doing this they would get to know criminals in other areas and point out criminals they saw from their own area. In particular, police must place themselves in a better position to receive information. Legislation could help by suspending the driver's license of anyone using a motor vehicle in the commission of an offense plus police power to search any such convicted person and motor vehicle in which he is traveling. In addition, sentences should be increased in the same way for committing offenses using a motor vehicle, as is already provided for using a firearm. To increase the deterrent effect of punishment, the offender should be obliged to pay compensation to the injured party plus costs of the case. Good relationships between the police and the public must be nurtured because police power is fairly useless unless backed by active public support.

No address.

489 du Christ Roi, Marie. Les jeunes filles caractérielles en semi-liberté. (Emotionally disturbed girls in partial freedom.) Sauvegarde de l'Enfance, 19(8-9): 349-357, 1964.

The home of Notre-Dame-de-la-Charité du Refuge at Besançon, France, halfway house

for 17 and 18 year old girls, endeavors to facilitate the girls' reintegration into society by preparing them for employment, by organizing meaningful recreational activities and by a preparation for home life. Two months prior to being placed in outside employment, small groups of girls are gradually integrated into the life of the home where they are taught budget keeping and homemaking and where they perform manual work. Following this period it is not difficult to obtain employment for them as workers in a tool factory, as hospital aides, etc. Work is, however, rarely the center of the girls' interest and passivity is their fundamental attitude even in recreation when leisure means idleness. The task of the educator is to counter these tendencies and to stimulate active physical and cultural interests. Upon arrival, the first worry of a girl is to find a boyfriend and it is rare, after one week of employment, for a girl not to announce her "engagement." Emotional stability of the girls cannot be expected until they meet a young man to whom they can become attached and the majority marry during their stay in the home,which usually lasts between six and twelve months. The educators learn to know these young men, however, and many problems can be discussed on visits. The most difficult job the educator faces is to teach her pupil respect for the individual, for the girls show no more respect for themselves than they do for others; the most productive effort in this respect is the personal contacts which the educator has with each girl.

Marie du Christ Roi, Foyer de Notre-Dame-de-la-Charité, Besançon, France.

490 Dupond, M. Semi-liberté et mise au travail des jeunes debiles mentaux. (Partial freedom and work release of mentally retarded youth.) Sauvegarde de l'Enfance, 19(8-9):358-364, 1964.

The halfway house of Veninges near Nevers, France, serves 24 mentally retarded boys, including delinquents, aged 15 to 20, whose I.Q.'s range from 50 to 110 with the norm in the 60 to 76 range. In giving guidance to the boys, the educators found that their I.Q.'s are not as crucial as their manual abilities and their ability to adapt to a given occupation. The major difficulties confronting the young men are their lack of apprenticeship training, lack of experience and slowness and inconstancy at work.

M. Dupond, Foyer A. Bourgoin de Veninges, France.

491 Franzi. Problèmes des jeunes filles en post-cure. (Aftercare problems of delinquent girls.) Sauvegarde de l'Enfance, 19(8-9):378-380, 1964.

The Catholic aftercare service at Dijon, France, created in 1960, helps delinquent girls who have already been treated in a correctional institution: most of them in a training school or halfway house, others in a reformatory. The latter have been entrusted to the aftercare agency upon the decision of the juvenile judge. The aftercare agency arranges for the employment of the girls in a proper environment, and follows closely their subsequent activities.

Mlle. Franzi, Foyer du Bon Pasteur, Dijon, dép. Côte-d'Or, France.

492 Develay, M. Post-cure et suites de la semi-liberté pour les jeunes gens. (Aftercare and followup of juveniles after halfway house.) Sauvegarde de l'Enfance, 19(8-9):381-387, 1964.

The halfway house of Mas d'Azil at Chenôve, France, has been expanded since its foundation in 1957 into an institution giving full aftercare services. The activities of the inmates are oriented toward future placement and employment in a favorable environment. The institution had its best experiences with the placement of the juveniles in foster care in rural areas. After the placement, the development of the individual is followed up by professionals from the institution, who often also act as advisers for the foster families.

M. Develay, Foyer de semi-liberté, Chenôve, Le Mas d'Azil, dép. Aude, France.

493 Kenya. Probation Services. Annual report, 1963. 25 p.

A narrative and statistical report of the Kenya probation service, including statistics on the total cases inquired into, otherwise dealt with, placed on probation, completed satisfactorily, absconded, completed unsatisfactorily and remaining on probation; the number of male and female probationers, juvenile and adult, nationalities and tribes of those placed on probation, statistics by courts, etc.

No address.

494 Winick, Charles. Problems of addiction and clinical psychology. In: Abt, Lawrence E., & Reiss, B.F., eds. Progress in clinical psychology. New York, Grune & Stratton, 1964, p. 172-183, vol. 6.

Work done in the last five years on the problems of addiction by various branches of clinical psychology is discussed in terms of the effects of drugs, theories of addiction, uses of the MMPI and other tests and comparisons of drug users and alcoholics; the establishment of clinical typologies, pilot projects, experiments in treatments and followup studies. In the study of the effects of drugs, an index of consistency for estimating reliability of response and a method for quantifying the attitude of addicts toward opiate-like drugs were developed and work was done in evaluating the effect of morphine. The greatest activity with respect to theories of addiction was in psychoanalytic approaches. A number of reports suggested various social factors involved which are major contributors to addiction. The United States Public Health Service hospital in Lexington has produced a number of studies based on the administration of the MMPI to former narcotic users. A number of other tests have been used to differentiate various characteristics of drug users. In studies of the relationships between the use of alcohol and the intravenous use of narcotics, the shift from alcohol addiction to opiate addiction was found to represent an additional regressive step when the patient was unable to gain stability through previous defenses. Various clinical typologies of addiction have been established by intensive clinical interviews with specific subgroups in the addict population. Pilot projects for rehabilitation of addicts employing clinical psychology were held in Chicago and New York City. Group psychotherapy, the most widely used type of psychotherapy in the last five years, was used in New York City and at the United States Public Health Service hospital in Fort Worth. Followup studies in New York State suggested the possible merit of intensive, authoritative casework that can be provided by parole officers with a small and specialized casework.

No address.

495 Ferracuti, Franco, Lazzari, Renato, & Wolfgang, Marvin E. The intelligence of Puerto Rican inmates. Archivos de Criminologia Neuro-Psiquiatria y Disciplinas Conexas, 12(47):490-509, 1964.

The Ohio Classification Test, an intelligence test originally designed for an Ohio inmate population, was applied to 800 inmates consecutively admitted to the Penitentiary of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Results suggest the need for caution in using even relatively culture-free intelligence tests from one cultural group to another and for restandardization before the instruments can be considered clinically useful. The analysis of some social factors, including the type of offense, indicates no significant differences in the mens' I.Q.s. These findings stress the fact that although intelligence may remain an important element in the diagnosis of the personality of the offender and in the planning of an individualized treatment program, little or no use can be made of I.Q. in a general theory of crime or as a major factor in the etiology or pathogenesis of criminal behavior.

No address.

496 Georgia. Corrections Board. Annual report July 1963-June 1964. Atlanta, 1964, 95 p.

Narrative and statistical report of the Georgia Board of Corrections presented under the headings Major Achievements, Major Challenges, Action Needed, Financial Report and Statistical Report. Statistics include the number of felons and misdemeanants convicted who were committed to custody of the state board of corrections, number of first offenders, recidivists, types of offenses committed, commitments by counties, escapes and recaptures, juvenile offenders, movement of population, electrocutions, characteristics of inmates, including their age, sex, education, occupation, race, etc.

Georgia Board of Corrections, Atlanta, Georgia.

497 Mays, John Barron. Growing up in the city: a study of juvenile delinquency in an urban neighborhood, with a preface by Richard Titmuss. New York, John Wiley, 1964. 225 p.

Eighty boys in the city of Liverpool, England, were interviewed at random to study how juveniles live, how they use their leisure and to discover what part delinquent

behavior plays in satisfying their basic needs. The study was based on the premise that a thorough knowledge of the social setting in which delinquency occurs is necessary for its understanding. The interview group contained official delinquents, unofficial delinquents and nondelinquents. In most cases their offenses were not known prior to the interview. Certain routine questions were asked, but each session was allowed to follow its natural course in order to discover the boys' attitudes toward their parents and siblings, composition of their family circle, their ethical values, etc., and to allow them to speak freely about their delinquencies. The majority admitted having committed delinquent acts at one time or another; the first offenses average age was 11.2, the last offense average age 14.6; among the 34 officially delinquent boys there were 41 cases of larceny and 10 cases of breaking and entering; 22 boys admitted a variety of offenses but had never appeared in court. Impressions gained through the interviews support the view that those who avoid being detected live the same kind of lives as those who are caught and ther is reason to believe that arrest and punishment might have induced deterioration. Among the Catholics, 85 percent said they attended mass every Sunday, among the Protestants, 18 percent; there does not appear to be a relation between church attendance and instruction,and social behavior. Few of the boys interviewed were likely to become adult offenders; in the majority of cases, delinquency appeared to be a phase of normal development within a given environment. By bad example and indifference, many adults not only fail to discourage deviant behavior, but may openly encourage it. Findings confirm the belief that juvenile delinquency is not always a symptom of social maladjustment,as of adjustment to a subculture in conflict with the culture as a whole; it is in the interaction of environment and psychological factors that delinquency must be understood. Juvenile delinquency is, in many respects, a not-too-unhealthy reaction to situations creating frustration and social disability.

No address.

498 Series, M., Coudray, P., Freour, P., & others. La délinquance juvénile à Bordeaux. Étude épidémiologique et cartographique. (Juvenile delinquency in Bordeaux. Epidemiological and cartographic study.) Revue d'Hygiène et de Medecine Sociale, 12(8):575-605, 1964.

In a study of official delinquency in the city of Bordeaux, France, the files of 558 children who appeared before the children's judge from January, 1958, to December, 1961, were used. The number of cases adjudicated in relation to juveniles of the same age was 2.1 per 1,000 in 1958 and 3.8 per 1,000 in 1960, which is close to the figures of France as a whole; 48 percent were between the ages of 16 and 18 and 92 percent were males. Their school adjustment was found to be below that of the normal school population, with 60 percent of the delinquents having dropped out of school. Twice as many delinquents attended state schools as private schools; based on the statements of the juveniles, 40 percent were attending school prior to their arrest, 32 percent were employed and 27 percent were in apprenticeship training; 21 percent were members of a gang. The median number of members of the delinquent's family was 3.9, but 27 percent came from families having five children or more, an unusual number of large families; 43 percent of the delinquents' fathers were manual laborers. A low moral level of the family, notorious conduct of the parents, family dissociation and illegitimacy were found to be important factors in a climate favoring juvenile delinquency. Of the offenses committed,74 percent were thefts (including automobile thefts), 12 percent vandalism, 12 percent misconduct (including offenses of violence) and 2 percent sex offenses. The nature of the offenses varied according to different factors, particularly age and sex. Children from abnormal family situations, particularly, committed what are called social valorization offenses, while acts of aggression, vandalism and sex offenses were mostly committed by children from relatively stable homes. A study of the distribution of juvenile delinquency on a map of Bordeaux showed its predominance in the old slum districts of the center and in certain new housing developments.

No address.

499 Bowling, J.M. Supreme Court decisions: right or wrong? Presidio, 31(12):10-11, 1965.

The 1964 United States Supreme Court rulings which guarantee all citizens the right of attorney at all stages of criminal action taken against them, have been attacked by professors F.E. Inbau and C.R. Sowle of Northwestern University. Dr. Inbau is said to charge that the Supreme Court had given freedom to criminals whose guilt had never been questioned, that it had handicapped police investigation and, by example, had encouraged judges to be soft on all criminal defendants. It is noted that the spirit of the law and of law enforcement was, and still should be, that it is better to let a few guilty go than to punish an innocent man. Dr. Inbau's attacks on the new rulings do not apply to law in Iowa where sentencing is done "from the book," where the crime problem is handled well and where few charges of rights' violation are ever made. It is noted that the attack came from an area where enforcement bodies have considerable trouble in controlling crime, where conditions and problems are different from those in Iowa and where criminal cases are delayed and backlogged. Dr. Sowle contends that mandatory legal advice prevents interrogation as the lawyer will advise the person not to talk. This is questioned on the grounds that it is the innocent person who is much more likely to make an apparently damaging statement than a guilty person.

J.M. Bowling, Presidio Magazine, Iowa State Penitentiary, Fort Madison, Iowa.

500 Luden, Walter A. Felons in Iowa courts. Presidio, 31(12):20-23, 1965.

The number of felons tried in the district courts of Iowa rose by 28 percent from 1940 to 1960. In 1963 more than half of all felons tried were handled in 11 large-city counties. The crime rate in metropolitan areas in Iowa was more than double the rate in rural areas in 1963. Four-fifths of all defendants charged with crimes were convicted in 1963 in Iowa. Courts in the rural farm counties of the state show a higher rate of convictions than courts in the large-city counties. District courts are imposing more prison sentences than in previous years. There appear to be wide differences in the types of sentences pronounced in the various large-city counties in Iowa.

No address.

501 The Prison Journal, 44(2):1964. (The interdisciplinary team in adult corrections.) Conrad, John P. The interdisciplinarian at home and abroad, p. 7-12; Satten, Joseph. The psychiatrist's function in the correctional setting, p. 13-20; Thomas, Herbert E. The dynamics of the interdisciplinary team in the adult correctional process, p. 21-27; Elias, Albert. Implementing an interdisciplinary treatment program in a correctional setting, p. 28-36; Boslow, Harold M. The team approach in a psychiatrically oriented correctional institution, p. 37-42.

The use of interdisciplinary teams in adult correctional practice has not yet been adequately implemented, nor their value thoroughly explored. American prisons ostensibly accept the concept, but often give no more than lip service to it, and a cleavage continues between treatment and control. Several patterns of cooperation between psychiatry and corrections have developed in recent years: institutions with a high staff concentration of psychiatrists and other mental health personnel, correctional institutions with one or two psychiatrists on the staff and the institution which has available part-time psychiatric consultation. Yet, resistance to change and regression to old solutions under stress present obstacles to cooperation. Solutions to such problems traditionally have depended upon the relationship between the senior correctional person and the psychiatrist. The increasing importance of psychiatry in corrections should not be interpreted by correctional personnel as a threat to them: psychiatry is trying to introduce a point of view among all correctional personnel that would allow effective use of mental health principles in the correctional process. The custodial officer should be part of an interdisciplinary team and given a central role in treating the offender, as it is he who spends considerable time with the inmate. Treatment and custody often have distinct and separate roles and normative systems which specify contradictory expectations for employees. One response to this problem has been the therapeutic community approach. Another approach is the interdisciplinary team. An example of such a treatment team is the New Jersey Reformatory at Bordentown, an institution for young adult offenders which has a total treatment camp program designed for approximately 60 selected offenders. Patuxent institution in Maryland for "defective delinquents," convicted criminal population with severe emotional difficulties, demonstrates the team approach in a psychiatrically oriented correctional institution with mechanism

designed to integrate the custodial and rehabilitative systems within the institution.

G. Richard Bacon, Editor, The Prison Journal, Pennsylvania Prison Society, Room 302, Social Service Bldg., 311 S. Juniper St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19107.

502 Horwitz, Julius. The arithmetic of delinquency. The New York Times Magazine, January 31, 1965, p. 12-55.

The New York City Youth Board has completed a ten year test of the Glueck Prediction Table in which 301 boys were studied for the ten years following their entering the first grade. Skilled caseworkers were used to gather the social data and the case records were rated according to the factors involved in the table. Through this method the Youth Board was able to predict delinquency with an 84.8 percent accuracy, and nondelinquency with 97.1 percent accuracy. The 44 boys who became delinquent had been in contact with social agencies 238 times, yet,39 of them were recidivistic despite the efforts of the social agencies. The findings indicate that children in situations where delinquency is highly predictable need to be identified and helped long before they actually get into trouble with the law enforcement agencies.

No address.

503 O'Callaghan, Donal N. Quit looking for simple solutions. In: An inter-agency and community approach to youth problems: papers presented at the Second Annual Insitute Nevada Council on Crime and Delinquency, September 23-25, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1964. Boulder, Colorado, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, November, 1964. p. 1-6.

In dealing with juvenile delinquency, probation is a more effective method than institutional treatment. Experiences from various states of the United States show that despite its higher costs, institutional treatment or other forms of the "tough" approach have failed to check the increase of juvenile delinquency.

Donal N. O'Callaghan, Director, State of Nevada Department of Health and Welfare, Carson City, Nevada.

504 Prigmore, Charles S. Inter-agency cooperation in combating crime and delinquency. In: An inter-agency and community approach to youth problems: papers presented at the Second Annual Institute Nevada Council on Crime and Delinquency, September 23-25, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1964. Boulder, Colorado, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, November, 1964, p. 7-12.

With the creation of many new institutions concerned with combating crime and delinquency, the problem arises of how to prevent their competition and how to coordinate their activity in order to achieve maximum efficiency. A careful assessment of resources, periodic evaluation of correctional goals and joint planning of local, state, regional and national levels are the keys to interagency cooperation.

Charles S. Prigmore, Ph.D., Director, Interim Committee for a Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training, 44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York.

505 Sigurdson, Herbert R. The community; the locus for delinquency prevention. In: An inter-agency and community approach to youth problems: papers presented at the Second Annual Institute Nevada Council on Crime and Delinquency, September 23-25, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1964. Boulder, Colorado, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, November, 1964, p. 13-27.

The community is the place where programs for the prevention of juvenile delinquency can be conducted most efficiently. Due to organizational impediments, however, such programs are usually not given a high enough priority in community life and they fail to keep pace with social change. The Nevada Council on Crime and Delinquency proposes to introduce, into Nevada, the Santa Monica program for mobilizing community action. The three main directions in which the program extends are: (1) education; (2) group interaction and (3) planned change. Community workshops are organized on the following themes: youth commission; reaching-out services; school dropout and job opportunities; expansion of community education for delinquency prevention. Standard collection and organization of data about community change should be directed and evaluated centrally.

No address.

506 Dodge, Donald. Community planning and fact vacuum. In: An inter-agency and community approach to youth problems: papers presented at the Second Annual Institute Nevada Council on Crime and Delinquency, September 23-25, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1964. Boulder, Colorado, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, November, 1964, p. 28-34.

Our ability to plan delinquency prevention has been impeded by the lack of factual knowledge about conditions in the communities "fact vacuum." In contrast to the methods used previously, the collection of data should be uniform and centralized. For this purpose the use of IBM cards would guarantee keeping pace with changes of social life in the communities, permit flexibility and enable the planners to receive quick and reliable information.

No address.

507 Mancini, Pat. Prevention: what a community can do. In: An inter-agency and community approach to youth problems: paper presented at the Second Annual Institute Nevada Council on Crime and Delinquency, September 23-25, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1964. Boulder, Colorado, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, November 1964, p.35-42.

The communities should take the initiative in the effort to prevent juvenile delinquency. There have been successful projects conducted at the community level, dealing with some aspects of the delinquency problems, especially in the field of scholastic achievement (St. Louis, Quincy, Ill., Houston, Baltimore). In order to achieve meaningful results, the community action must be planned and undertaken on a comprehensive base under active participation of the citizenry.

Pat Mancini, Community Development Branch, Juvenile Delinquency Section, U.S. Children's Bureau, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

508 Adams, William T. Education for working at the community level with offenders. In: An inter-agency and community approach to youth problems: paper presented at the Second Annual Institute Nevada Council on Crime and Delinquency, September 23-25, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1964. Boulder, Colorado, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, November 1964, p. 43-48.

Successful work with offenders at the community level requires a new approach. The phenomenon of community ought to be redefined, taking into account its dynamism. Offenders should be considered primarily in terms of their alienation and tendency to join groups which stand in opposition to the community. Because of the complex character of community problems, an interdisciplinary curriculum is a necessary precondition of satisfactory study.

William T. Adams, Director, Juvenile Delinquency Programs, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, University East Campus, 30th St., Boulder, Colorado.

509 Lindesmith, Alfred R. The addict and the law. Bloomington, Indiana, Indiana University Press, 1965. 337 p.

Opiate addiction is a disease and should be treated as a medical problem, not a criminal one. There should be an actual transfer of power in the handling of addicts in the United States from the police and the Federal Bureau of Narcotics to the medical profession. The establishment of a rehabilitative program for drug addicts within the confines of prison,as suggested by the President's Advisory Commission on Narcotics and Drug Abuse in its recent report, would not be effective. Statistics published by federal narcotic officials indicating a drastic decline in the number of addicts in the United States since the passing of the Harrison Act of 1914 are grossly inaccurate. The number of addicts in 1914 is unknown and difficult to estimate. Furthermore, since the average age of the addict has clearly decreased, it is very unlikely that the number of addicts has declined. In countries where the prevalent use of the drug is on medical prescription such as in England, the known addicts tend to be scattered between the sexes and among the social classes. In countries such as the United States, where the use of narcotics is considered unlawful, the known addicts are concentrated among young, urban males in slums, where they are exploited by peddlers in illicit traffic. The severe mandatory sentences imposed by the Boggs Bill in 1951 and the

Narcotic Control Act of 1956 have led to sentencing inequities. Illegal possession of narcotics has been upgraded from a misdemeanor to a felony offense, yet peddlers are frequently arrested for vagrancy or another lesser charge in order to avoid the lengthy and frequent police appearances in court often required in a felony prosecution. On the other hand, a slightly involved first offender may be severely sentenced. The law is not enforced with members of the upper classes. Public appeasement through "dope drives" which involve the use of frequently corrupt police undercover men and addict "stool pigeons" result in the arrest of a quota of peddlers and addicts, but rarely crack the behind-the-scenes ring.

Alfred R. Lindesmith, Professor of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

510 Tuckman, Jacob, & Youngman, William F. Suicide and criminality. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 10(1):104-107, 1965.

A study of the relationship between suicide and mental illness which used reports of suicide deaths for 1961 from the office of the Medical Examiner of Philadelphia, helped furnish data on the criminal behavior of suicides. A nonsuicidal control group was also studied for comparative purposes. Comparing the two samples with respect to four aspects of criminal behavior, no significant differences were found for any of the four measures: police record, number of arrests, seriousness of the charges and severity of the sentence.

No address.

511 Roeder, Hermann. Der Landesverrat nach dem deutschen und österreichischen Strafgesetzentwurf. (High treason according to the German and the Austrian criminal code projects.) Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft, 76(3):359-392, 1964.

The comparison of the West German and the Austrian projects of laws dealing with high treason reflects new developments in the concept of high treason and its prosecution, necessitated by the experiences of the Cold War period. Like older German and Austrian legislation, the new projects preserve the technical difference between Hochverrat, which is directed against internal security of the state (especially its constitution and territory), and Landesverrat, which is directed against its external security (endangering its position vis-a-vis other states). Taking into consideration the important role of intelligence and counter-intelligence agencies and their widespread activities in the modern world, both projects, although the Austrian more explicitly than the West German, are built around the concept of the state secret. The authors use that concept in such a way as to include all possible treasonable activities against the state. In this respect neither the Austrian project, which is more dogmatic in the legal sense, nor the West German one, which is more enumerative, fully succeeded. Some important treasonable activities seem to be excluded from one or the other project. A more perfect law would result from combining the advantages and eliminating the shortcomings of both.

No address.

512 Naucke, Wolfgang. Über das Regressverbot im Strafrecht. (Prohibition of recourse in criminal law.) Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft, 76(3):409-440, 1964.

If an offense is intentionally committed by one person and that action was objectively made possible by another person without the latter's having directly participated in the criminal act, the latter person is, according to West German law, not criminally liable as an accomplice, but is held responsible for criminal negligence. This prevailing interpretation, however, is not based upon clearly established causal nexus between the person who had merely criminal intent and the offense itself. The punishment should be inflicted upon the direct offender only while the indirect helper is not to be held liable at all according to the concept of the "prohibition of recourse" (Regressverbot).

No address.

513 Treplin, Chr. Heinrich. Der Versuch: Grundzüge des Wesens und der Handlung. (The attempt: main features of its nature and performance.) Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft, 76(3): 441-472, 1964.

The problem of interpretation of the attempted offense according to West German law centers around the questions of criminal responsibility and punishability. Particularly complicated are cases which involve

unsuccessful attempt, (i.e., when subjective criminal intent was continuously present while objective circumstances prevented execution of the offense), and abandonment of offense. In interpreting such cases, legal theorists used both the subjective and objective as well as a mixed subjective-objective approach. The 1962 project of penal code emphasized the subjective element providing for non-liability in case the potential offender voluntarily abandons the attempt before its execution or prevents the offense from being executed. In this respect, however, reduced punishment in consideration of extenuating circumstances rather than freedom from any punishment would be more appropriate.

No address.

514 Calkins, Richard M., & Wiley, Richard E. Grand jury secrecy under the Illinois Criminal Code: unconstitutional. Northwestern University Law Review, 59(5):577-590, 1964.

The effect of Section 112-6 of the new Illinois Code of Criminal Procedure dealing with grand jury secrecy, is to withdraw from the courts, control over the use of grand jury minutes and place such control in the hands of the State's Attorney's office. The new section allows the court to permit disclosure of only so much of the minutes as the State uses for the purpose of examining a witness, and, if the State refuses to use the grand jury testimony at the trial, the defendant is absolutely foreclosed from requesting the court to permit disclosure. This new section is contrary to the situation in other jurisdictions where courts have increasingly permitted full disclosure of grand jury minutes to defendants, and is a complete repudiation of over a century of Illinois case law. Arguments for the unconstitutionality of this section are based on the Brady v. Maryland decision of the Supreme Court of the United States dealing with right to favorable evidence, and on Article 6 of the Illinois Constitution which indicates that judicial powers, such as the use of grand jury minutes, shall be vested in the courts.

Richard M. Calkins, Instructor, John Marshall Law School, Chicago, Illinois.

515 Search and seizure. Northwestern University Law Review, 59(5):611-632, 1964.

Although the consequences of an illegal search and the inadmissability of resulting evidence are determined, the definition of what constitutes an unlawful search and seizure is problematic. The four justifications for reasonable search which have found acceptance are: (1) a search warrant; (2) an arrest to which a search could be made as an incident of; (3) consent and (4) an emergency situation. These justifications are examined in detail and the limitations of each are mentioned. Problems concerning seizure, such as which objects are subject to seizure in a justifiable search, are examined. The new Code of Criminal Procedure in Illinois seems to allow the broadest scope of seizure regarding articles "of evidential value only" that is constitutionally permissible. Judicial answers as to what constitutes an object of evidential value only, as opposed to a fruit of the crime, are mentioned and lack of agreement is shown. The origin and purposes of the exclusionary rule are reviewed in an attempt to define its scope and to determine which, if any, products of unreasonable searches should be exempt from it.

No address.

516 Electronic eavesdropping: can it be authorized? Northwestern University Law Review, 59(5):632-640, 1964.

The authority of a state to eavesdrop is a question of constitutional power as limited by the fourth and the fourteenth amendments. The problems raised by the attempt to place eavesdropping within the bounds of the constitutional prescriptions as to search and seizure are analyzed. The essence of the federal law of wiretapping is shown to be: absent the consent of one of the parties to the conversation, all evidence obtained by state or federal officers, whether directly or derivatively the product of a wiretap, is excludable by a party to the conversation. With other types of eavesdropping the court has relied on the fourth amendment to afford protection for the individual's right to privacy. When methods of eavesdropping which require no physical nexus between the eavesdropper and his subject are used, so far the fourth amendment offers no protection. Problems which arise when methods which require a physical nexus are used are analyzed and the New York statutes which, in effect, prohibit eavesdropping except under standards applicable to searches for, and seizures of, ordinary evidence are examined.

No address.

517 The law of arrest: constitutionality of detention and frisk acts. Northwestern University Law Review, 59(5):641-660, 1964.

The legislatures of several states have attempted to give the police authority to detain, question and frisk individuals under circumstances which would not meet the constitutional limitations imposed upon the power to arrest. The validity of these statutes is examined in the light of the constitutional right of the individual to be free from unreasonable police interference. As the fourth amendment has been held to apply to protect citizens against state action, only the Federal Constitution is discussed. The requirements imposed by the fourth amendment are examined and the problem of "probable cause" is analyzed. Although "reasonable belief" is the standard of probable cause in arrests, several states have sought to create a category different from arrest which could be sustained by "reasonable suspicion" alone. The constitutionality of the Uniform Arrest Act, and the attempt to distinguish between a pre-arrest detention and a lawful arrest are analyzed, and it is concluded that the Supreme Court would probably not sustain the attempted distinction. The constitutional validity of the right to stop and frisk will depend on the flexibility of the fourth amendment's standard of probable cause.

No address.

518 Interrogation of criminal suspects. Northwestern University Law Review, 59(5): 660-677, 1964.

Two fundamental questions with regard to the treatment of arrested persons are considered here: do the police have any authority to interrogate, and if so, what are the conditions or limitations under which it may be done? A series of Supreme Court decisions have imposed severe limitations on pre-arraignment police procedures by holding inadmissible in evidence, confessions obtained under coercive circumstances. Voluntariness is analyzed as it relates to coercion. The Supreme Court has abandoned the attempt to determine whether the circumstances of a particular case were, in fact, coercive and has substituted an analysis of the police tactics themselves. Illinois is shown to follow this same procedure. The Illinois Code of Criminal Procedure prohibits the use of any unlawful means of obtaining a confession and also allows a motion to suppress a confession on the grounds that it was involuntary. These sections of the Code could be more restrictive than any standard yet enunciated by the United States Supreme Court. The McNabb-Mallory rule, holding inadmissible any confession obtained during an illegal detention, has been the basis of the approach of the Supreme Court in federal cases. The primary rationale of post-McNabb cases appears to be the Court's concern with policing the police, coupled with increasing concern for civil liberties.

No address.

519 Bail: the need for reconsideration. Northwestern University Law Review, 59(5): 678-695, 1964.

Methods of dealing with the pretrial release of indigents, bail jumpers and recidivists are analyzed, the legislative attempt of the Illinois Code of Criminal Procedure to correct them is examined and alternative solutions are suggested. The present situation is such that innocent men are imprisoned because of poverty while the wealthy exponents of organized crime are able to purchase their freedom. The atmosphere of reform is expanding, however, and efforts on both federal and state levels are being made to update bail to cope with the impoverished defendant. One solution advanced is to impose non-monetary conditions upon the prisoner's release. Reform has focused solely on the plight of the indigent, and the problems of dealing with the bail jumper and recidivist have not been examined by current legislatures. The Illinois Code, in failing to deal with these two classes, illustrates the reluctance of the states to recognize their duty to protect society from criminal interference.

No address.

520 Federal habeas corpus: its uncertain effects on Illinois law. Northwestern University Law Review, 59(5):696-714, 1964.

In the Brown v. Allen decision, the federal courts were instructed that they were free to accept state findings of fact unless there appeared a "vital flaw" or "unusual circumstances" in the state proceedings, in which case they were required to conduct an independent fact finding proceeding. The Townsend v. Sain decision gave the federal courts even more power, insisting that a hearing must be held whenever a state court hearing appears not to be full and fair. The Fay v. Noia decision further established that foreclosure of a prisoner from raising a constitutional claim in the state courts

will not necessarily foreclose him from raising the claim in a federal habeas corpus proceedings. These decisions create serious problems for states which wish to maintain maximum control over the administration of their own criminal justice. Illinois post-conviction law is examined to determine to what extent every opportunity is given to prisoners to assert constitutional claims. The Illinois Post-Conviction Hearing Act, the most important device by which a convicted prisoner can have his constitutional claims heard, is liberal and the federal courts have declined to hear habeas corpus petitions until this act was tried. The effect of federal habeas corpus on Illinois postconviction law is examined and res judicata, waiver and limitations as they apply to the Post-Conviction Hearing Act are analyzed.

No address.

521 Whitlock, F.A. Medical evidence and criminal responsibility: an historical review of a medico-legal problem. The Medico-Legal Journal, 32(4):176-185, 1964.

A review of English laws and court practices regarding the use of medical opinion in determining criminal responsibility of insane persons, indicates that such opinion was not sought. It was only when medical treatment and understanding of mental illness had improved that the introduction of medical witnesses became part of a trial procedure, as in the 1843 McNaghten Rules. The McNaghten Rules defining insanity as a defect of reason, were out of date even by the time they were formulated, yet they remain in force today. The Homicide Act of 1957 has left the McNaghten Rules unaltered, but introduced the concept of diminished responsibility into English law.

No address.

522 Horsford, Cyril. Crime and society. The Medico-Legal Journal, 32(4):186-187, 1964.

The increase of crime in our affluent society indicates that the criminals with whom law enforcement officials come in contact frequently do not come from the underprivileged section of the community. Yet provisions for legal aid have increased, whereas police work in Great Britain receives little cooperation from the public or the courts.

No address.

523 Masaki, Akira. Reminiscences of a Japanese penologist. Tokyo, Maruzen, 1964. 133 p.

Akira Masaki majored in law at the Tokyo Imperial University from 1914 to 1918 and became a public prosecutor after graduation. Because of his great interest in correctional work, he was soon asked to enter the Prison Service. He was a government official for 26 years and enjoyed most his position as Director of the Prison Bureau. After retiring from government service, he became a practicing lawyer known for his humanitarianism in sharp contrast to the traditional Japanese lawyer. Dr. Masaki broke with Japanese penal tradition and was the first to free prisoners of chains and fetters. In 1933 he introduced the progressive treatment system, allowing prisoners to live an existence worthy of a human being. During World War II the military authorities decided to use prison labor, which allowed the prison administration to establish semi-open institutions and Dr. Masaki established a ship building camp in which prisoners worked with nonprison labor without supervision. Since his youth, he has worked for the abolition of capital punishment; he was the first to recognize the importance of criminological research and the scientific treatment of offenders; he showed great interest in Pestalozzi, placing emphasis on the criminological aspects of his pedagogic theories; he showed great interest in the training of young and promising criminologists and prison reformers,and his lecture stimulated great interest in criminology and penal reform. He is now professor of criminal law and criminology at Kanawaga University and holds several other posts, including that of president of the Japanese Correctional Association.

No address.

524 California. Youth Authority Department. State governmental services in the field of delinquency prevention. Sacramento, Interdepartmental Committee on Delinquency Prevention, 1964. 27 p.

This manual outlines the services which various state departments of the government of California now offer in juvenile delinquency prevention. Information for each department includes a description of its function as it relates to delinquency prevention, those delinquency prevention services provided directly, services provided indirectly, methods of requesting services and instructions on how to get further information.

California Youth Authority, 401 State Office Bldg. No. 1, Sacramento, California.

525 Minuchin, Salvador. Family structure, family language and the puzzled therapist. Paper presented at the American Orthopsychiatric Association Forty-First Annual Meeting held in Chicago, March, 1964. 10 p. mimeo.

Research in family therapy, conducted at the Wiltwyck School for Boys in New York City, concentrates upon lower-class, noncooperative families. During the therapy the family language poses a particular problem. The interpersonal relationship element in the message communicated by language is more prominent than the content element. The therapist must understand these particular characteristics of the family language in order to be able to enter into the family structure. The change of the established family structure is the therapist's main objective. In attempting the change, he acts against the tendency of the family to preserve that structure. Depending upon the character of the case, the therapist uses different techniques in his effort to transform the structure of the family: modifying the established interactional pattern from some members of the family to others, changing the participants or their role and changing or increasing family themes.

Dr. Salvador Minuchin, Director, Family Research Unit, Wiltwyck School for Boys, 260 Park Avenue S., New York, New York.

526 Siegel, Gerald W. The public's image of the juvenile court. Juvenile Court Judges Journal, 15(4):7-12, 1964.

An inquiry into the public's image and opinion of the juvenile court revealed two significant facts: there exists no single uniform pattern of juvenile courts in philosophy or practice and there exists no single public image of these courts. The views of the public not only differ, but they are based upon a wide ranging scale of knowledge and understanding within each of many different occupations and socio-economic backgrounds, however it is possible to divide the public's opinion of the juvenile courts into two general types. On view is that the modern juvenile court system is a failure because it is overly lenient with juvenile offenders, and that this kind of juvenile justice is the prime cause of the increase in juvenile delinquency. Those who hold this view advocate a punitive approach in the handling of juvenile offenders. The primary reason for this image is lack of reliable information on the part of those who hold it. The other view commonly held by the public recognizes the basic soundness of the juvenile court's approach, but it is also critical of the courts because of such weaknesses as failure to carry out the letter and spirit of the statutes which created them through lack of adequate appropriations, the continued existence of unwarranted punishment of juvenile offenders, lack of a wide and flexible use of judicial power and inadequate judicial specialization in juvenile proceedings. It is recommended that juvenile courts provide more reliable and nontechnical information regarding their objectives and activities for the public in order to gain more widespread and sympathetic support.

No address.

527 Gardner, Robert. Let's take another look at the juvenile court. Juvenile Court Judges Journal, 15(4):13-18, 1964.

In order to change the image widely held by the bench, the bar and the public that juvenile courts are not courts in the strictest sense of the word, it is recommended that the juvenile court be a part of the highest trial court of a state in order to enhance its status. Also, it recommends that judges be rotated within the juvenile courts to maintain communication with the rest of the bench; that the informal atmosphere of the juvenile court be eliminated and that the present jurisdiction of the juvenile courts be split in order to separate dependency and neglect cases from delinquency cases. This would protect innocent children from the stigma associated with being brought before a juvenile court and would make possible the extension to delinquents of the same constitutional rights afforded adults charged with crime. The focus of the court should be changed from the present guardianship philosophy to one of self-responsibility of the individual and reasonable punishment in conjunction with a program of therapy should not be avoided. Also, the arrest and detention of juveniles should be made subject to judicial scrutiny and the legal definition of delinquency should be narrowed to eliminate many of the problems which it now includes.

Hon. Robert Gardner, Judge of the Superior Court, Orange County, Santa Ana, California.

528 Hubin, Dorothea. Volunteers serve the courts: the juvenile conference committees of Essex County, New Jersey. Juvenile Court Judges Journal, 15(4):19-24, 1964.

The Juvenile Conference Committees of New Jersey have an official standing in the state: they were established formally in 1953 by New Jersey Supreme Court Rule 6:22. The committees are charged with the responsibility of hearing petitions against the essentially nondelinquent child. Staffed entirely by nonpaid personnel recruited from and for each community which they serve, supervised and appointed by the court, they bring to the local community a form of court service and, at the same time, provide a much needed channel of communication between the local community and county Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts. Also, the committees may establish the facts of culpability for alleged offenses, but may not adjudicate a child as a delinquent; participation in committee deliberations is voluntary and the committee has no deprivational authority. An evaluation of the Juvenile Conference Committees was made in 1962 through a survey of the committees of Essex County. Interviews were held with all 27 of the county's committees. They were found to be neither "junior courts," nor substitutes for the established treatment agencies, but rather a new structure which, through its reaffirmation of community norms and the application of limited sanctions to children whose misbehavior might either take them to court or "go unnoticed," attempts to reinforce community exercise of social control. To some extent they helped to reduce court loads.

No address.

529 Rosenheim, Margaret K. Juvenile court: reality or ideal. Juvenile Court Judges Journal, 15(4):25-31, 1964.

By means of an allegorical dialogue, the meaning of the ideals of the founders of the juvenile court movement is compared with present-day circumstances. It is felt that the current generation should erect its own ideals based on those of the founders. Among the questions that should be explored pertaining to the juvenile court system are: what is the appropriate scope of jurisdiction; what price should be paid for the informality (or formality) in a juvenile court situation; where should final disposition be loged and should the juvenile court be burdened with a significant portion of society's rehabilitative purpose as far as children are concerned? Of these, questions concerning the juvenile courts should be a continuing process, keeping in mind the basic changes in our social structure which have taken place since the beginning of the juvenile courts and how these changes may be at variance with the ideals which motivated the founders of the system.

No address.

530 Fischer, Richard S. The juvenile court: New York returns to the judicial fold. Juvenile Court Judges Journal, 15(4):32-39, 1964.

Much of the confusion hindering the juvenile courts is produced by vague, nonguiding statutes, as well as by the frustrating lack of any sound solutions to the "delinquency problem." Particularly the doctrine of parens patriae is criticized because many states in casting the juvenile court in the role of a parent, have dispensed with safeguards usually deemed essential to a fair trial. New York State has made a move in reincorporating the essential elements of a fair trial in its Family Court Act. This Act incorporates the common-sense solution whereby the legal approach is applied to problems of proof and the sociological approach to problems of disposition. It is recommended that juvenile courts realize that it is not the procedures of the criminal trial, but the consequences that bear rejecting when it comes to children, and that juvenile court procedures should utilize full criminal procedure, modifying or deleting from it as the juvenile situation warrants.

No address.

531 Rubianes, Carlos J. La excarcelación. (Conditional release.) Buenos Aires, Ediciones Depalma, 1964. 242 p.

The reasons and purposes of conditional release from imprisonment as practiced in the city and province of Buenos Aires are established in Argentinian law and its code of criminal procedure. In the consideration of release, certain procedural requirements and material conditions must be satisfied. Recidivism precludes conditional release altogether. On the other hand, release can be recommended by the prosecutor if the punishment has already been exhausted by protective detention. Reversal of sentence can also have liberating consequences. For conditional release a security has to be determined and a prescribed procedure observed.

No address.

532 Willett, T. C. Criminal on the road; a study of serious motoring offences and those who commit them. London, Tavistock, 1964. 343 p. (International Library of Criminology No. 12)

The popular concept of the motoring offender as a respectable citizen with no criminal tendencies is not in accordance with the facts. This study is based on the police records in a British police district in one of the Home Counties, and from interviews of an additional 43 offenders. The district is balanced in terms of age, sex and occupational distribution. It is mostly an urban district with a population of about half a million. The study was limited to serious offenses involving deliberate intent, harm to persons or property or dishonesty. The offenders were charged with manslaughter, driving recklessly or under the influence of drink or drugs, driving while disqualified, failure to insure against third-party risks and failure to stop after an accident. The major hypotheses included: (1) the motoring offender is a law-abiding citizen apart from his motoring offense; (2) the motoring offender does not repeat his offense; (3) there is nothing in the offender's personality that predisposes him to break the law, and the majority of offenses are the result of accidents; (4) motoring offenders are scattered widely over the occupational classes and (5) motoring offenders are not concentrated in any particular age group. The evidence did not support these hypotheses. About 23 percent of the offenders studied had additional convictions for non-motoring offenses. Habitual motoring offenders were common. Only 14 percent of the offenses were the result of inadvertent accidents. Sixty-two percent of the offenders came from the manual occupations. There was a marked concentration of offenders in the age group 21 to 30. Hypotheses supported by the evidence included: (1) the motoring offender does not consider himself a criminal and (2) the treatment of the motoring offender by the courts is much more lenient than the treatment of offenders charged with crimes against person or property or sex offenses. A summary of the history of Road Traffic Bills ends with the Road Traffic Act of 1962. The Bill provides that the courts must disqualify a driver for all the serious offenses listed above for at least one year unless there are special reasons for not doing so. Since disqualification is the main weapon of the courts, it should be applied justly and efficiently. Sutherland's theory of differential association is relevant to the problem. It is futile to return offenders unchanged to the environment or to the situation which nurtured the crime in the first instance. He must be returned to a culture where he can associate with law-abiding citizens who look upon motoring offenses as crimes. A change in the public attitude is required since the law is not supported by the general mores.

No address.

533 Cressey, Donald R. Delinquency, crime, and differential association. The Hague, Nijhoff, 1964. 167 p.

This exposition of Sutherland's theory of criminology is intended for non-American readers unfamiliar with the theory. Sutherland's theory of differential association was first outlined in the 3rd edition of his Principles of Criminology in 1934. He stated that criminal behavior is determined in a process of association with criminals just as lawful behavior is determined in a process of association with law-abiding individuals. The process of assimilation is fundamentally the same in the development of criminal behavior and law-abiding behavior, but the contents of the patterns presented in association differ. For that reason it is called differential association. The association which is of primary importance in criminal behavior is association with actual persons who engage in criminal acts. Impersonal agencies of communication are less influential in causing criminal behavior. The chances that a person will commit criminal acts are directly related to the frequency and consistency of his contacts with criminal behavior and isolation from anti-criminal behavior. Sutherland's theory has been criticized on the grounds that there are criminals who do not fit the theory of differential association. Other criticisms of the theory include the assertion that the theory does not adequately account for the variables of personality traits or individual response to criminal behavior patterns. Other critics believe that it is impossible to identify and analyze empirically the contacts that contribute to criminal behavior. The author's work with financial trust violators supported this criticism. Finally, the theory has been criticized for its oversimplification of the learning process. Despite criticisms, Sutherland's theory stands as the principle that makes the best sense out of the known facts. An explanation of criminal behavior in terms of a single theory has been confused with an explanation in terms of a single factor. The multiple factor theory explains each individual crime in terms of multiple factors which vary from crime to crime. Exponents of the differential association theory do not deny the existence of multiple, variable factors, but try to make

sense of the relationships among them. The widespread subscription to the multiple factor theory is one of the two major obstacles to generalizing in criminology. The other obstacle is the manner in which crime statistics are compiled. Police records are not a true index to crimes. Despite the limitations of criminal statistics, similarities and differences in crime rates for categories of persons are so consistent that it can be concluded that a relationship exists. Thus, the crime rate is higher for young adults than for older persons, higher for men than for women, higher for Negroes than for whites, higher for native-born than for foreign-born, higher in the cities than in rural areas, and higher for the working class than for other social classes. If the criminality of an individual depends on group relations, it follows that treatment must include a modification of the individual's group relations. Experimentation and research in the application of differential association and the group relations principle to the rehabilitation of criminals, led to a tentative set of rules outlined by Dorwin Cartwright and others in 1955. These rules had as their starting point the idea that criminals must be assimilated into groups which emphasize law-abiding behavior. Special groups whose major common goal is the reformation of criminals must be created. Synanon, an organization of former drug addicts founded in 1958, was an application of this concept. A study of Synanon by Rita Volkman and Donald Cressey, "Differential Association and the Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts" is reprinted here from the American Journal of Sociology, 69:129-142, 1963.

Donald R. Cressey, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara, California.

534 Milner, Alan. The control of crime in Nigeria. Excerpta Criminologica, 4(6):675-683, 1964.

An attempt is being made to coordinate local police forces and the national police, the Nigeria Police Force, by such liaisons as full-time advisors to the local forces. Recruitment of police is no problem, but discipline of police officers to deter corruption is a problem. Crime in Nigeria consists mainly of violation of local laws and of traffic regulations. Treatment of offenders is inconsistent from area to area: the prison system, social welfare services and use of probation vary greatly.

Alan Milner, Ph.D., Barrister-at-Law, Professor of law and Dean of the Faculty of Law, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Northern Nigeria, Nigeria.

535 Retief, G. M. Urban Bantu crime in South Africa: a social disorganization of group control approach. Excerpta Criminologica, 4(6):683-689, 1964.

Criminal statistics for South Africa, and those for urban areas in particular such as the Wiltwatersrand Regional Command which comprises Johannesburg and environs, indicate that the criminality of the Bantu exceeds that of the Whites. Bantu crime may be viewed as an aspect of social disorganization and weakening of group controls resulting from the shift from tribal to city living. Tribal life was controlled by the family, by the sanction of custom and religious belief and by the collective responsibility of the group for the misdeeds of the individual. Migration to the city and urbanization resulted in detribalization: the Bantu adopted Western material values but found himself in a cultural vacuum, he felt inferior to the Whites, and his immediate family was isolated in the broad communal life.

G.M. Retief, Department of Criminology, University of South Africa, Pretoria, S.A.

536 Chenault, Price. Correctional institution helping the functionally illiterate. ALA Bulletin, 58(9):804-809, 1964.

Schools and libraries within correctional institutions can help functionally illiterate inmates progress: the teacher by providing a literacy education program, and the librarian by providing supplementary material. The institution library collection should include literature on techniques of teaching and other material of interest to the teacher, as well as books and journals for the inmates. Seven case studies illustrate the reading progress made by inmates in literacy education programs. Some institutions have successfully utilized communications media such as television and instructional films to teach adult illiterates.

Price Chenault, Director of Education, New York State Department of Correction, Albany, New York.

537 Mackenzie, Louise L. Service to inmates and staff. ALA Bulletin, 58(9):809-810, 1964.

The specialized function of a library in a correctional institution is to provide specialized service to the functionally illiterate inmate by providing books for the low level reader, as well as cultural programs in the library such as art shows or music appreciation discussions.

No address.

538 Eckenrode, C. J. The librarian plays the central role. ALA Bulletin, 58(9):810-811, 1964.

The librarian in a correctional institution can supplement the role of the reading expert by providing materials and a library program which will motivate the illiterate inmate to become literate.

No address.

539 Wolke, Michael S. Prevention is the key to delinquency control. The National Sheriff, 17(1):10-26, 1965.

Law enforcement officers have learned that techniques and procedures used in dealing with adult offenders are often neither applicable nor desirable in handling juveniles. New rules and new guidelines have emerged as the role of law enforcement officers in delinquency prevention has become increasingly more complicated. Officers must cooperate regularly with the other community agencies such as child guidance clinics, schools and the juvenile court with its probation staff. Law enforcement agencies presently lack the organization and trained personnel to serve youth adequately. More complete and uniform juvenile statistics are urgently needed for modern, practical delinquency prevention work.

No address.

540 McDaniel, Barry. In the dark---knowledge. Presidio, 31(11):20-37, 1965.

Inmates in the Department of Education of Iowa State Penitentiary work to help expand the horizons of the blind through Braille transcription and the recording of books. The program for the blind began in 1958 and has produced recorded college textbooks for blind students, two large recording projects having nationwide circulation, transcriptions of professional journals, novels and even a cookbook. Benefits to the inmate himself, though not as tangible as his finished product, are nevertheless real benefits which have definite rehabilitative value.

Barry N. McDaniel, Presidio Magazine, Iowa State Penitentiary, Fort Madison, Iowa.

541 Maxey, David R. Swinging prison priest. Look, 28(26):24-29, 1964.

At Lorton Reformatory in northern Virginia the chaplain, Rev. Carl J. Breitfeller, has gained the respect and confidence of the majority of the inmates through his personality and his sincere regard for man's self-respect. Many of the inmates who might not ordinarily confide in a chaplain, will confide in him because of his ability to talk with them on their own level. He thinks juvenile delinquents would have more regard for the law if they knew jail life from the inside for a short while.

No address.

542 Weiner, Arthur K. Cracking the hard core area. The Police Chief, 32(1):27-31, 1965.

The Boy Scouts of America, in close cooperation with local police departments, has become increasingly involved in efforts to reduce juvenile delinquency in the urban cores of our cities. In every major city, scouts and scouting leaders are purposefully infiltrating these hard core areas and recruiting boys who are already delinquent or who appear headed toward delinquency. A typical example of the programs being conducted is a troop in Washington, D.C. composed of juvenile court probationers who the court felt should be given another chance.

Arthur K. Weiner, Urban Relationships Service, Boy Scouts of America, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

543 The annual meeting. The Magistrate, 20(12):165-172, 1964.

The 1964 annual meeting of the Magistrates' Association was held in London on October 22nd and 23rd, 1964. Lord Gardiner became the new president of the association. Among the subjects upon which resolutions were proposed were the cost of legal aid, the cost of prosecution, drinking and driving accommo-

dations for destitute persons and licensing.

No address.

544 Snyder, Phyllis R. Coordinating residential and community treatment of delinquent girls. Social Casework, 46(1):10-15, 1965.

The New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson, New York, combines residential and community treatment of delinquent girls. After commitment of the girl, the field worker establishes contact with the girl's family, especially her mother. The treatment aims at recreating a normal family relationship between the mother and the girl, thus preparing conditions for the future return of the girl into community life. Frequently initial uncooperativeness on the part of the mother must be overcome. In the course of treatment, the field worker and the resident worker cooperate closely, concentrating their attention on the development of the mother-daughter relationship rather than only on changes in the girl's behavior.

Phyllis R. Snyder, Director of Community Services, Berkshire Farm for Boys, Canaan, New York

545 Anagnostakis, S. C. Bibliografia ton en Helladi eklematologikon kai poinikon epistemon (1830-1964). (Bibliography of criminological and penal sciences in Greece, 1830-1964.) Athens, Greece, Criminological Research Center of Greece, 1964. 97 p.

Complete bibliography of penal and criminological works published in Greece from 1830 to 1964, listing 779 books in five chapters: penal law, penal procedure, criminology, penology and auxiliary branches of those subdivisions. Works published by Greeks abroad are included in a supplement.

Criminological Research Center, 63 Akademias Street, Athens 516, Greece.

546 Savitzky, Charles. Job guidance and the disadvantaged. The Clearing House, 39(3):156-158, 1964.

The programs for school dropouts should be organized by the schools before dropping-out occurs. Disadvantaged pupils should acquire certain skills which would enable them to adjust more easily to the conditions which they would face after leaving the school. The following programs are proposed: courses of general job preparation and guidance, practical work experience in small local enterprises (supermarkets, small factories) and practical training in lower-level specific skills (tool repair, floor tiling, etc.).

Charles Savitzky, Coordinator, School of Employment Program, Board of Education of the City of New York, Brooklyn, New York.

547 Banton, Michael. The policeman in the community. New York, Basic Books, 1964. 276 p.

Studies of the organization of a patrol division in a Scottish city, the tasks of the man on the beat and three American police departments give a picture both of certain general features of police work in industrial countries and of particular features characterizing U.S. and British police forces. The studies are followed by a general discussion of the problems of police organization and practice in Britain and the U.S., the social definition of the police officer's role and police-public relations.

No address.

548 Byrn, Robert M. Homicide under the proposed New York Penal Law. Fordham Law Review, 33(2):173-210, 1964.

The proposed New York Penal Law, which has been formulated by the State of New York Temporary Commission on Revision of the Penal Law and Criminal Code, is a monumental achievement; nevertheless, a few of the homicide offenses are open to criticism. The traditional common law categories of culpable homicide are briefly outlined; each of these crimes are then followed through existing New York statutes and into the proposed penal law with accompanying comments and suggestions. In distinguishing between murder and manslaughter in the first degree, the proposed penal law has attempted to improve upon the existing statutes by substituting "extreme emotional disturbance for which there is a reasonable explanation or excuse" for the older concept of premeditation and deliveration. The proffered test of the reasonableness of the explanation or excuse is, however, not really very meaningful and thus the proposed law of extreme emotional disturbance is as confusing as the old law. Concerning depraved mind homicide, the proposed statute could be improved by substituting wantonness for recklessness as

the sui generis gravamen of the offense. The felony murder doctrine works an injustice to the felon with no corresponding benefit to society. The section on felony murder should be omitted from the proposed law. Concerning homicide while opposing an arrest, resistance to unlawful arrest is expressly made to fall within the affirmative defense of justification in the proposed law. An analysis shows that there is no valid rationale for the proposed crime of criminally negligent homicide, and that therefore the section dealing with it should be omitted from the proposed penal law.

Robert M. Byrn, Assistant Professor of Law, Fordham University School of Law, New York, New York.

549 Ronayne, John A. The right to investigate and New York's "stop and frisk" law. Fordham Law Review, 33(2):211-238, 1964.

In 1964, the New York state legislature amended the Code of Criminal Procedure to include a new section entitled, "temporary questioning of persons in public places; search for weapons," which authorizes the stopping and questioning of persons whom the police reasonably suspect of the commission of a crime. Reasonable suspicion is thus the grounds for stop and frisk investigations. Such legislation was needed in order to distinguish between investigation and arrest. For centuries, common law in England has upheld the right of constables to stop and detain suspicious persons at night. Within the United States, New Hampshire and Rhode Island adopted the Uniform Arrest Act in 1941 from which the New York law was derived. In Delaware it became law in 1951. In State v. Gulczynski (1922) in Delaware, the court pointed out that although a person may not be arrested on suspicion, an officer may approach and question a suspect without having his action constitute an arrest. This right of the police to stop and question suspicious persons has been upheld in several states in the absence of any statutory provisions as in Gisske v. Sanders (1908) in California and in People v. Exum (1943) in Illinois. By both case law and statute in other states, there have been ample precedents for the amendment to New York's Code. In United States v. Bananno (1960), a complete discussion of New York law on detention for investigation rather than arrest may be found. The New York case, People v. Salerno (1962), specifically upheld the right of police to stop, question and frisk the defendant under suspicious circumstances. In People v. Rivera (1963), the New York Court of Appeals, in reversing a lower court ruling, held that the police have a right to stop, question and frisk a person under circumstances which would reasonably require investigation, and that these need not be of the same degree as those required for an arrest. This amendment appears to be constitutional, as reasonable suspicion should meet the probable cause requirement concerning undue interference with personal freedom.

John A. Ronayne, Administrative Assistant to the Dean, Fordham University School of Law, New York, New York.

550 Summit County (Ohio). Common Pleas Court. 1964 annual report, adult probation department. Akron, 1965. 5 p. Multilith.

Statistics on the number of persons placed on probation by the Summit County Court of Common Pleas in 1964 by types of offenses committed, age, sex and race. Appended are observations on some qualitative and quantitative aspects of probation services offered.

Adult Probation Department, Summit County Court of Common Pleas, 207 South Broadway, Akron, Ohio.

551 Michael, Donald. Changing social forces and values: their meaning to the correctional system and to the offender. Speech presented at the National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, Boston, Massachusetts, June 21, 1964. 16 p. typed.

In addition to sorting and routine data processing, the computer is already used as well for elaborate analysis and synthesis of the social or institutional environment. Tied in with computer techniques is an enlarged form of surveillance and record keeping on a national and international scale which, on the one hand, may give the probationer, the criminal and the potential criminal, a better chance to get the kind of services he needs for his rehabilitation and protection. On the other hand, it means that such people would feel themselves to be numbers, watched and that their alienation is increased even more. The solution to the problems created by the effects of automation is education. Education on such a complex scale, with the amount of planning and time needed to provide the solutions, is enormously difficult; we are already a decade behind.

No address.

552 Reckless, Walter C. Speech presented at the General Session, National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, Boston, Massachusetts, June 21, 1964. 10 p. typed.

In spite of encouraging developments in the field of prevention, probation, parole and corrections, the problems of crime and delinquency at the present time are outstripping our ability to catch up with them. Most of our programs that have been developed in the last one hundred years have been well intentioned, but ineffective and off target. Many have relied on experience and experience is not good enough to handle the problem of crime and delinquency. It is hoped that guidance from research using the computer will give us a new lift on probation, parole, get us up-to-date with police work, the courts and the laws. Applied use of cybernation might bring us up-to-date as a developing country can move from the building of oxcarts to the jet in a few years.

Walter C. Reckless, Professor of Criminology, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

553 Bissel, D. Group work in the probation setting. Probation, 10(12):178-181, 1964.

All effective caseworkers are involved in issues which can be classified under the headings of authority, communication and conformity. In the probation setting the group work process has advantages in approaching these issues by bringing new dimensions to the treatment of specially selected clients. There is broad agreement on the following points regarding the value of group work. (1) The opportunities to compare problems make it easier for many clients to face their difficulties more objectively and speedily. (2) The group makes it possible to observe the client in a situation close to reality; his ways of relating to others and reacting to the events of living can be examined by the client, the group and the leader. (3) In a group, as opposed to the individual relationship, the client can feel safer. He can "hide," and seek comfort with the group. (4) The group offers the client an experience in relating to others, being himself and in learning that others experience many of the same emotions he feels. His old defenses drop away as he sees himself and others more realistically. (5) The group provides access to the skill and experience of a variety of people which can rarely be equaled in individual supervision. There is considerable scope within the probation service for the use of such methods in certain cases.

No address.

554 Parr, Eric. The marriage counselor in perspective. Probation, 10(12):183-185, 1964.

The kind of work that marriage counselors do in Great Britain is of great concern to probation officers; the aspirations and approaches of counselors are similar to those of probation officers and there is a rich field of cooperation to be sown and reaped. In some areas a working partnership has been achieved and many officers refer clients to a marriage guidance counselor.

No address.

555 Traynor, Roger J. Ground lost and found in criminal discovery in England. New York University Law Review, 39(5):749-770, 1964.

There are no formal rules for criminal discovery in English law, however, the preliminary hearing, originally designed to correct particular abuses, led to a series of pragmatic reforms that made of it an avenue of discovery for the defense. In 1836 the accused was first given the right to inspect the testimony at the preliminary hearing and in 1848 he was given the right to cross-examine witnesses. In England the testimony of a witness is now recorded in narrative form, rather than verbatim, by a clerk and made available to the defendant. If the prosecution wishes to present evidence at the trial that it has obtained subsequent to the preliminary hearing or that it did not present at that time, it must give notice to the defense of the gist of such evidence. The prosecution may still introduce new evidence at the trial to impeach defense witnesses, or on matters arising in the course of the defense eximproviso that no human ingenuity could have foreseen. One limitation of discovery by way of the preliminary hearing is that it is restricted to admissible evidence which the prosecution plans to offer at the trial. Such withholding of complete disclosure is said to be justified on the grounds that the defense seldom discloses its case at the preliminary hearing and thus surprise may be used as a tactic at the trial. In the discovery it affords an accused, the preliminary hearing in England is far in advance of pretrial discovery in federal procedure and in most state procedures in the United States. Unfortunately, the English discovery procedures are rarely available to any but those prosecuted upon an indictment, and these represent only a small percentage of those accused of a criminal offense.

Roger J. Traynor, Chief Justice, Supreme Court

of California, Sacramento, California.

556 The Quaker Committee on Social Rehabilitation, Inc. Annual report, October 1963-64. New York, New York, 15 p. multilith.

Narrative and statistical report of The Quaker Committee on Social Rehabilitation, a prisoner aid society for female offenders, for 1963-64. Statistics include the number of cases handled, interviews held, a financial statement, etc.

The Quaker Committee on Social Rehabilitation, 130 Christopher Street, New York, New York.

557 The Quaker Committee on Social Rehabilitation, Inc. Symposium on treatment of narcotic addiction, Oct. 28, 1964. New York, New York, 21 p.

The New York City Health Department maintains what is probably the only confidential, non-subpoenable file on addicts in the country; in a 21-month period 16,000 cases have been reported, but it is conservatively estimated that there are about 30,000 addicts in the city. Of 12,000 inmates in New York City jails, five to seven thousand are estimated to be addicts. The Health Department maintains four rehabilitation centers, each with a different focus. (1) The Central Harlem Center, primarily an intake and referral center for addicts seeking detoxification. (2) The West Side Rehabilitation Center for addicts who have been detoxified. (3) A demonstration center to evaluate what effect compulsory treatment has on addicts. (4) A rehabilitation center in Queens for counseling and service, mostly for young addicts who work. The Quaker Committee hopes to establish a therapeutic community to which female addicts would be invited; a sheltered workshop will provide supervised vocational experiences and stress will be placed upon voluntary activity on the part of the addict.

The Quaker Committee on Social Rehabilitation, Inc., 130 Christopher St. New York, New York.

558 Bridge, John W. The case for an international court of criminal justice and the formulation of international criminal law. The International and Comparative Law Quarterly, 13(4):1255-1281, 1964.

From the existence of international crime follows the necessity of international criminal law and an international criminal court. Until the present time, international criminals have been tried by national courts, as in the cases of the Nuremberg, Tokyo or Eichmann trials. The prosecution of such criminals has been facing considerable problems arising from the difficulty of apprehension or from the difficulty of incorporation of ius gentium (e.g., the crime of genocide) into national criminal law. Regardless of inevitable imperfections resulting from hesitant acceptance of international criminal law by various nations, an international criminal court should be established.

John W. Bridge, Lecturer in Law, University of Exeter, England.

559 Athulathmudali, Lalith W. The law of defamation in Ceylon: a study in the interaction of English and Roman-Dutch law. The International and Comparative Law Quarterly, 13(4):1368-1406, 1964.

The law of defamation in Ceylon shows interaction of Roman-Dutch and English laws. Until mid-19th century the courts interpreted defamation on the basis of local cases which had been resolved by Roman-Dutch principles. Thus, for example, defamation was considered an injury without distinguishing between libel and slander, and publication was not considered necessary for the accomplishment of the offense. In later cases, courts preferred to decide according to English or South African precedents. Legal system, however, should relate new decisions to its own past experience. In the future, Ceylonese jurisprudence, based upon Ceylonese domestic experience, should be developed.

Lalith W. Athulathmudali, Lecturer in Law, University of Singapore, Malaysia.

560 Community Action for Youth, Cleveland, Ohio. Research and evaluation status as of April 15, 1964, various pagings, mimeo.

Progress and status report of Cleveland Action for Youth, a juvenile delinquency prevention demonstration program, describing achievements to date, research in progress, the school-work transition program, the schools program, the teenage parents program, the pre-school family education program, community support programs, etc.

Community Action for Youth, 959 East 79 Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

561 South Dakota. Penitentiary. Thirty-eighth biennial report of the warden of the South Dakota penitentiary made to the state board of charities and corrections. In: South Dakota. Charities and Corrections Board. Thirty-eighth biennial report, 1962-64. Pierre, 1964. p. 59-71.

Narrative and statistical report of the South Dakota Penitentiary for 1962-64, including statistics on the movement of population, distribution of prisoners according to sentence, offense by county, nativity, occupation, age, sex, race and marital status.

No address.

562 South Dakota. State Training School. Thirty-eighth biennial report made to the state board of charities and corrections. In: South Dakota. Charities and Corrections Board. Thirty-eighth biennial report, 1962-1964, Pierre, 1964, p. 73-89.

Narrative and statistical report for 1962-63 of the South Dakota Training School, including statistics on student turnover, expenditures and farm production.

South Dakota State Training School, Plankiton, South Dakota.

563 Birmingham (Alabama). Police Department. Annual report, 1963. Birmingham, 1964, no paging, illus.

Statistics for 1963 on Birmingham's police strength, offenses per 10,000 population, offenses per square mile, offenses known to police, offenses cleared by arrest, offenses cleared, homicides investigated, number and types of offenses committed, auto thefts and recoveries, value of property stolen and recovered, persons arrested by type of offense, persons arrested for murder by race, persons arrested for rape and selected offenses by race, etc.

Tom Reed, Editor, Police Department, Birmingham, Alabama.

564 Pye, Kenneth A. Ten leading cases of the past year. Juvenile Court Judges Journal, 15(3):5-13, 1964.

The most important juvenile cases of the year 1963 concerned the following matters: (1) authority of police officers to arrest juveniles (In re James L., Jr., in Ohio; In re Ronny, in New York); (2) inadmissibility of confession obtained during unlawful detention (State v. Shaw, in Arizona); (3) juveniles' right to counsel (In re Patterson, in California, State v. Tuddles, in New Jersey); (4) determination of waiver of jurisdiction from juvenile court in favor of state or federal courts (Kent v. Reid, in D.C.); (5) transfer of juveniles from one correctional institution to another (In re Eleven D.C. Youth Committed to National Training School, in D.C.); (6) double jeopardy resulting from reversed indictment after reaching legal age (Garza v. State, in Texas); (7) interpretation of changes in neglect and dependency (In re Larry and Scott H., in Ohio); (8) participation of juveniles in civil rights demonstrations (In re Cromwell and In re White, in Maryland).

Kenneth A. Pye, Associate Dean, Georgetown Law Center, Washington, D.C.

565 Driscoll, Paul. The privilege against self-incrimination in juvenile proceedings. Juvenile Court Judges Journal, 15(3):17-24, 1964.

According to Ex parte Tahbel, the juvenile is entitled to the privilege against self-incrimination if subsequent criminal prosecution is a possibility. In many cases, however, where possibility of such prosecution is not clearly established, children have been compelled to testify over the objection of their counsels. In cases where criminal prosecution is not a possibility, the juvenile is usually not warned of the privilege against self-incrimination. The best solution of the problem is for the judge not to warn against self-implication as a matter of rule, but, on the other hand, not to compel a juvenile to implicate himself against his objection.

No address.

566 Whitaker, Ben. The police. Harmondsworth, England, Penguin Books, 1964. 171 p.

Analysis of the role of police in Great Britain, its efficiency, police powers, central control vs. local forces, recruiting, training and the career of police officers; police standards, morale, the lives and conditions of policemen and their families, complaints against police, recent allegations of corruption, violence and perjury;

the public and the police and the future of the police.

No address.

567 Binavince, Emilio S. The ethical foundation of criminal liability. Fordham Law Review, 33(1):1-38, 1964.

In the course of the development of criminal law from antiquity until today, legal thinkers and practitioners have been using two relevant approaches to the ethical problem of criminal liability. The first approach takes external conduct as the criteria of criminal liability, the second attaches decisive importance to subjective elements which control that conduct. The two approaches reflect the antithesis in legal ethics, described by Max Weber as the ethics of responsibility in contrast to the ethics of conscience. The synthesis of both points of view is necessary. The consequence of conduct is the objective point of orientation in the determination of criminal liability, since the offender is obliged to know the norms of criminal law. The subjective element provides a rational basis of responsibility and determines the blameworthiness of objectively wrong behavior. In case of error in which the two principles collide, the solution is to punish only blameworthy ignorance.

Emilio S. Binavince, Assistant Professor of Law, Catholic University of Puerto Rico, Ponce, Puerto Rico.

568 Trial by newspaper. Fordham Law Review, 33(1):61-76, 1964.

Press reporting about interrogation and trial tends to influence the trial itself, thus putting into conflict two fundamental rights: (1) freedom of the press and (2) the right of an accused to an impartial jury. Under present conditions the measures which can be used to curtail prejudiced publicity are the following: contempt proceedings in court, change of venue, motion for continuance or postponement of trial, voir dire and waiving a trial by jury. The only adequate measure to counteract "trial by newspapermen" would be an enactment of a special statute.

No address.

569 Constitutional law - federal government prohibited from using state compelled testimony or fruits thereof against a witness in a federal prosecution. Fordham Law Review, 33(1):77-86, 1964.

In the 1964 case of Murphy v. Waterfront Commission, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that in federal proceedings the federal government cannot make use against a witness of testimony compelled in state proceedings. The witness in state proceedings can thus be compelled to testify by the use of civil and criminal contempt judgment by state courts.

No address.

570 Constitutional law: New York procedure for determining the voluntariness of a confession declared unconstitutional. Fordham Law Review, 33(1):86-93, 1964.

In the 1964 case of Jackson v. Denno, the U. S. Supreme Court held that the New York procedure for determining the voluntariness of a confession was unconstitutional. The conviction is reversed if the confession introduced at the trial was coerced, regardless of other evidence. The court, however, is not required to order a new trial, unless, after a separate hearing held to determine the coercion issue, the coercion is actually proved.

No address.

571 Criminal law: Family Court Act: indictment for felony assault upon member of family will not bar transfer to Family Court. Fordham Law Review, 33(1):105-112, 1964.

In the 1964 case of People v. de Jesus, the New York Supreme Court ruled that proceedings against a defendant indicted for felony assault against a member of his own family can be transferred to family court. The opinion was expressed that family court proceedings would help to reestablish family relationships better than criminal proceedings would.

No address.

572 Watson, Nelson A. Guides for police practice: thoughts on police training. 1964. 16 p. multilith.

Guide to the selection and training of police officers, the basic qualifications of recruits, the job of the training officer, the aims of training and a discussion of the different views regarding the police role and the self-concept of the police officer.

Nelson A. Watson, Project Director, Research and Development Section, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc., 1319 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

573 Bernstein, Saul. Youth on the streets. New York, Association Press, 1964. 160 p.

A thesis of this study of delinquent behavior, its causes, prevention and therapy, is that the gap between youth at the bottom, the sub-lower class and the respectable adult community, has become so alarmingly great that it threatens to become the most important domestic problem of the U. S. Also disturbing is the apparent lack of awareness of the scope and the seriousness of the problem on the part of the general public and individuals in positions to formulate policy. Based upon intensive investigations of youth gangs in nine major cities in the U. S., the major concerns of the study are theories regarding juvenile delinquency: behavior, attitudes, problems and values of sub-lower class youth groups; agencies and their programs; achievements; methods of work with such youth; the street-worker and his career; research. The scope of the challenge is underscored by the confluence of many social problems: the population explosion, racial conflict, unemployment of the unskilled, the concentration of deprived and frustrated segments of the population in the decaying areas of large cities and their feeling of hopelessness. This great social crisis brooks no delay in the marshaling of far greater resources.

No address.

574 Bullough, Vern L. The history of prostitution. New York, University Books, 1964. 304 p.

While it is primarily the social evaluations and legal determinations of a particular society and age that gives prostitution its special identifying characteristics, the definition of prostitution most used in this history is that given by Iwan Bloch in his Die Prostitution (1912): "Prostitution is a distinct form of extra-marital sexual intercourse characterized by being more or less promiscuous and notorious, is seldom without reward and is a form of professional commercialism for the purpose either of intercourse, or of other forms of sexual activities and allurement, resulting in due time in the formation of a special type." The approach of the book is chronological, beginning with the ancient Near East through the 20th century, surveying the general attitude of each period toward women, the place of sex in society and the extent and nature of prostitution. Contemporary primitive behavior is examined in order to better understand prehistorical attitudes and practices with regard to prostitution. This study is essentially the study of women and their sexual relationships with men. It includes: a comparison of the views on prostitution of the major religions; the various psychological and sociological explanations of prostitution; a summary of the appearance of the prostitute in literature; and general conclusions on the place of the prostitute and prostitution in today's world.

Dr. Vern L. Bullough, Professor of History, San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California.

575 Schmelck, Robert. Extrait du rapport général pour l'année 1963. (Condensed general report for the year 1963.) Revue Penitentiaire et de Droit Penal, 88(4):609-706, 1964.

The central administration of prisons in France pursued the following activities in 1963. French representatives continuously cooperated with international bodies in the field of correction. In the education and training of prison personnel, emphasis was placed upon sports and physical fitness. Criminological research was encouraged by the central administration of prisons. Changes in the code of criminal procedure and the prison instructions extended the opportunities for partial imprisonment and regulated the visiting procedure in prisons in the sense of coordinating it with the goals of the prison social service. The prisoner classification program of the National Orientation Center was improved. In the development of schools within correctional institutions, progress was made both in academic and vocational training. The institution of probation, five years after its introduction, as well as the institution of parole, became firmly estab-

lished and met with success. On the other hand, aftercare services were still rudimentary, the main reason being lack of interest on the part of released prisoners. The assimilation of repatriated personnel from prisons in Algeria continued. New prisons were built and the situation of prison labor improved after the release of Algerian detainees. Prison inspection concentrated upon school instruction and medical services in prisons.

No address.

576 Badonnel. Frustrations et agressivite. (Frustrations and aggressiveness.) Revue Penitentiaire et de Droit Penal, 88(4):753-756, 1964.

Frustration of children originates in their rejection by their parents. Children who are unwanted by their parents for a variety of reasons did not experience family affection in their lives. They, however, show a nostalgia for the kind of family life of which they were deprived and do not give up this nostalgia even when placed under public care. Their search for identity, grown out of frustration, is commonly manifested in aggressiveness.

No address.

577 Dawtry, Frank. The criminal statistics, 1963. Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review, 129(3):39-40, 1965.

The annual volume, Criminal Statistics, England and Wales 1963 was published in mid-December, 1964. The statistics indicate a general increase in crime in each of the main categories of indictable and nonindictable offenses. The overall total of indictable crime rose by 3.9 percent over the 1962 figure. The number of offenses by children under the age of 14 declines. Total indictable offenses known to the police numbered 978,076, which is a doubling of the total for a period of ten years. Violence against the person increased to a total of 20,083 cases. In most groups of indictable offenses, the most serious increase was to be found in the 17-21 age group. Individual findings of guilt for nonindictable offenses were dominated by traffic offenses. A greater number of crimes were cleared up than in any previous year, however, the proportion cleared up fell off a little. The number of persons found guilty of indictable offenses in the magistrates' courts went up by over 15,000. In these courts there has been an overall increase in the use of probation. Noncriminal statistics show a reduction in matrimonial orders applied for and almost the same number of supervision orders under the Children and Young Persons and Education Acts, as in 1962.

No address.

578 Doleisch, Wolfgang. Classification in the Austrian prison system. Acta Criminologiae et Medicinae Legalis Japonica, 30(5-6):10-13, 1964.

For decades, juvenile prisoners in Austria have been segregated from adult prisoners in accordance with objective criteria. The Juvenile Court Law of 1961 contains provisions according to which minors over the age of 18 may be placed under the same rules as juvenile offenders. Adult prisoners already detained in youth prisons may remain there until age 24 as long as no detrimental influence on their fellow inmates is to be feared. With regard to open institutions, experience has shown the inadequacy of classification based on objective aims; on the one hand, there were offenders unable to resist temptation to escape even when scheduled for release in the near future, and, on the other hand, there were those in open institutions who made no escape attempts even though sentenced to long terms. Selection of prisoners, therefore, cannot be based upon objective criteria or on case histories, but calls for careful classification. A special institution for first offenders was established in 1960 where prisoners are subjected to special and intensive treatment; selection is not solely restricted to first offenders, while prisoners guilty of murder or manslaughter are basically excluded. Another special prison has recently been opened for offenders who constitute a serious problem for the prison administration by reason of their abnormal personalities, without actually suffering from mental disease. A tuberculosis sanatorium receives prisoners of both sexes afflicted with positive cases of tuberculosis. A diagnostic center is urgently needed in Austria, although differentiation in Austrial correctional institutions is far from completed.

No address.

579 Hashimoto, Kenichi, & Higuchi, Kokichi. Nakano prison as a demonstration center of classification. Acta Criminologiae et Medicinae Legalis Japonica, 30(5-6):18-21, 1964.

Nakano prison in Japan is charged with the task of establishing a technical standard of classification in order to improve treatment methods. Its functions are: (1) to carry out a precise classification as a reception and observation center for newcomers and (2) to treat selected prisoners experimentally and to establish a fundamental program of corrective treatment. Male prisoners sentenced to more than one year imprisonment are taken there for a 60-day observation period which is divided into: (a) a 15-day period of orientation, medical examination and testing; (b) a 35-day period of observation, vocational counseling and guidance and (c) a 10-day period of final classification and diagnosis. Nakano prison serves, at the same time, as a model institution for offenders under the age of 25, who are of a generally normal character, whose chances for rehabilitation are favorable and whose I.Q.'s are at least 70. Its intensive treatment program includes systematic vocational training, counseling, group work, education and an experimental residence of a parole officer.

No address.

580 Takemura, S., & Ishikawa, B. Ein Beitrag zur Persönlichkeitsforschung des Verkehrsunfällers durch eine psychiatrische Untersuchung über einen schwerverletzten Fall. (A contribution to the personality study of the accident-causing driver by means of a psychiatric examination of a severely injured motorist.) Acta Criminologiae et Medicinae Legalis Japonica, 30(5-6):41-47, 1964.

Traffic accidents are the consequences of a certain human actions and behaviors with damaging social effects; the study of the personality of the traffic violator is a necessary prerequisite for a study of the causation of traffic accidents. A motorist involved in a serious traffic accident was psychiatrically examined to determine the relationship between his personality and his accident. The subject was found to be introverted, aggressive, sensitive, egocentric and to have an infantile ego-structure. Driving was a dangerous undertaking for him due to his overcompensation of anxiety and of his feelings of inferiority.

No address.

581 Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies. Drinking among teen-agers. A sociological interpretation of alcohol use by high school students, by George L. Maddox and Bevode C. McCall. New Brunswick, New Jersey, Publications Division, Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies, 1964. 127 p. (Its Monograph No. 4)

A pretested questionnaire was used to explore what nearly 2,000 teenagers in the 11th and 12th grades of three public high schools in a middle-sized, mid-western city were thinking and doing with beverage alcohol. Also explored were their peer relationships, their identification with the culture and social system of the school, the social roles which were most meaningful to them and the inclusion or exclusion of alcohol use as an integral part of their self-concept and style of life. There were 177 teenagers who identified themselves as drinkers; 279 did not consider themselves drinkers but indicated that they were users. All 456 of the students in these two categories, 23.2 percent of the total, and a 17.3 percent random sample drawn from the remaining nonusers were used in the analysis. After the survey questionnaires had been completed, 55 students were chosen on a random basis for intensive tape recorded interviewing to provide a check on the reliability of the questionnaire responses and to give depth, detail and coherence to the questionnaire answers. The proposition developed from the evidence gathered is that young people do not invent ideas of drinking or abstinence but learn them in the process of being socialized. The prevalence of drinking among the students may be described in several ways: (1) 92 percent had drunk or tasted alcohol at some time; (2) 23 percent said that they drink at least occasionally; (3) 9 percent designated themselves as drinkers; (4) 8 percent indicated that they had never tasted alcohol and (5) 6 percent of the users reported frequent consumption. Beer was the most frequently reported beverage, but among users this typically involved only one bottle per week. Boys were more likely to use beer and whiskey, while girls were more likely to use wine and mixed drinks. The most likely occasion for drinking was a party attended by peers and not supervised by adults; students were aware of adult disapproval of their drinking. What the students said about the rightness or wrongness of drinking by their peers reflects the complexity of social rules surrounding

the use of alcohol in our society; a strong preference for qualified judgments was evident. The predominant image of alcohol, however, was associated with conviviality and the celebration of social events rather than a drug associated with anxiety reduction. Drinking behavior among teenagers is typically associated with the increasing identification of the young person with adult status if adulthood is perceived as involving some use of alcohol.

Publications Division, Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

582 Boston University. Law-Medicine Institute. Training Center in Youth Development. The art of the presentence report, by Paul W. Keve. Massachusetts, November 1964, 21 p. mimeo.

The presentence report should be a diagnosis and evaluation of background material presented in a case, rather than a strict reporting of factual information. The probation officer must listen to the defendant's statements with care in order to grasp true emotional content that may reveal conflict with other persons or tension within a family relationship. The officer should try to draw a picture of personalities involved in a case and to discover family interaction by coming into close contact with those people, and take every opportunity to visit the home of the defendant to observe the family in a more informal setting. A legalistic approach to the writing of the report is more likely to result in a cold assemblage of facts; rather the document must obtain diagnostic information from these facts. The disclosure of the presentence report to the defendant is still not a fully accepted practice, but in certain areas the defendant is allowed to see the report and have the opportunity to protect himself from the consequences of any errors in it.

Training Center in Youth Development, Law-Medicine Institute, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

583 Boston University. Law-Medicine Institute. Training Center in Youth Development. A background paper on the youthful offender in Michigan, by Robert H. Scott. Massachusetts, September 1964, 21 p. mimeo. (Probation-Parole Institute 1964-65)

Several items must be considered essential to a comprehensive youthful offender program. The needs of this special group need to be taken into account with a program which is flexible enough to note the persistence and seriousness of this form of criminal behavior. There must be greater flexibility on the part of the police in handling the youthful offender; the use of summons or citations may be substituted for arrest where appropriate. Needed also is an increased use of release or recognizance and improvement in the detention of youthful offenders awaiting trial. Legal procedures should include youthful misdemeanants and modification of wayward minor proceedings to permit confinement with youthful offenders. Provisions for diagnostic procedures prior to disposition are needed as well as development of community corrections facilities. Systems at the state and local levels need to be studied to coordinate programs for the juvenile delinquent, youthful offender and adult offender.

Training Center in Youth Development, Law-Medicine Institute, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

584 Boston University. Law-Medicine Institute. Training Center in Youth Development. Report to the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development for the period of June 15, 1964 to November 20, 1964. Massachusetts, December 1964, 65 p. mimeo. (Report No. 2)

Several different programs are in operation as a result of a grant to the Law-Medicine Institute. Training programs include direct service personnel, trainers, administrators and selected public policymakers. In the program dealing with urban social problems of youth, reading materials and a bibliography were provided, and experiences were reported from those who had worked with these youth with a goal toward public and private planning to begin action to solve their problems. The program concerned with public welfare in Boston trained public welfare workers. Among other devices, followup questionnaires were distributed to workers and supervisors requesting evaluation of the training in terms of increased effectiveness in services to families. An institute concerned with proba- problems was established to give instruction in the training of probation officers and to inform personnel working with youth of various techniques and provisions for dealing with delinquency. The training series called "Group Work With Adolescents" endeavored to prepare YWCA leaders to extend programs to culturally disadvantaged adoles-

cent girls. The objective of another program was to increase the competency of the staff to deal with delinquent youth and their families. The Parole Institute saw a need to extend and improve knowledge of, and skill in, the treatment of youthful offenders in the community, and to initiate planning for interstate education in correction services. The hazards to children: born and unborn program sought to foster broader community understanding for child care and development, and to educate the public about the Training Center program. The training session in understanding lower-class culture was designed to help workers utilize this knowledge in working with deprived youth. The Training Center has also been engaged in developing a core curriculum in knowledge about low income families and methods of effective contact with these people, and in methods of understanding and working with adolescent girls. Training in institutes for probation instructors and others working with delinquents will be established.

Training Center in Youth Development, Law-Medicine Institute, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

585 Boston University. Law-Medicine Institute. Training Center in Youth Development. Probation problems - 'Jose M.,' a case summary, by Elmer W. Reeves. Massachusetts, November 1964, 12 p. mimeo.

In the case study of "Jose M.," an illustration is given of the handling and use of authority and the efforts to work through hostility and resistance to authority in order to establish a better relationship with the probationer. A picture of Jose's maladjustment and motivation for automobile theft is presented. Court action is illustrated as a period of therapeutic imprisonment. While under probation, Jose failed to hold a job secured for him, and finally left home because of a severely hostile relationship with his father. After a period of living with a friend who served as codefendant in Jose's cases of theft, he planned to ask his father to allow him to return home. Jose's relationship with the probation officer indicated resistance to contact with this authority. However, Jose responded well to the probation officer's encouragement and became open and cooperative. He seemed to become more secure and the probation officer had seemed to break down resistance and looked forward to a more constructive relationship.

Training Center in Youth Development, Law-Medicine Institute, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

586 Boston University. Law-Medicine Institute. Training Center in Youth Development. Civil rights - 'The law and the offender,' by Reed Cozart. Massachusetts, October 1964. 10 p. mimeo.

Although American citizenship can be lost only by conviction of an act of treason, the right to vote, to hold public office and to serve on a jury are the rights most commonly affected by a conviction. In five states a convicted person cannot testify as a witness. Several other states observe particular restrictions. The factor on which loss of rights depends is often whether the conviction was in a state or federal court. However, in ten states, all rights are automatically restored upon completion of sentence, and, in other states, rights are reinstated by other bodies of authority. The courts, congress and state legislatures are beginning to see that further protection of citizens' rights is called for. The mental competency of the offender to understand the nature of the charge against him is of greater concern. Particular attention is being given to the indigent offender. Also, the courts seem to be showing concern for the rights of persons being prosecuted and offenders undergoing sentence.

Training Center in Youth Development, Law-Medicine Institute, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

587 Boston University. Law-Medicine Institute. Training Center in Youth Development. Techniques of helping the youthful offender, by Jane K. Ives. Massachusetts, December 1964, 12 p. mimeo.

The youthful offender must be helped to achieve identification of self in his environment. To identify in a masculine or feminine role is all-important, and the worker must realize that these roles differ in different social class patterns. The worker must provide security for the youth as well as encouragement, information and direction. Occupational identification is necessary, and often the worker can suggest proper vocational activity to the youth. The youthful offender must be brought within reach of the worker by proper use of authority. Workers must understand the reasons outlined here for response to authority

in order to know how to use it effectively. Also, the worker's degree of involvement with the parents of the offender depends upon the situation in the home of the offender. It is the task of those who work with youthful offenders to dispel distrust of those in authority and to try to achieve a meaningful relationship so that these young people may gradually see their own worth and places in society.

Training Center in Youth Development, Law-Medicine Institute, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

588 Boston University. Law-Medicine Institute. Training Center in Youth Development. The need for improving the employability of offenders, by Leonard R. Witt. Massachusetts, October 1964, 9 p. mimeo.

Correction and parole facilities must find ways to provide more effective academic and vocational education and job placement services to enhance the chances of the offender in the world of employment. Offenders are often severely educationally retarded, yet have the potential for higher learning and vocational training. Eradication of illiteracy among offenders should be an objective of correctional services. Large numbers of prisoners may be educated through use of teaching machines and closed circuit television. Motivation may come as the result of an educational or vocational training program offered as a special condition of parole or probation. Parole should also include opportunity for continued schooling in the community and, ideally, parole systems would have its own funds for supporting needy and capable parolees in educational programs. New York State has recently established programs to help parolees develop their potentials and become useful members of the working community.

Training Center in Youth Development, Law-Medicine Institute, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

589 Boston University. Law-Medicine Institute. Training Center in Youth Development. Interstate compact for the supervision of parolees and probationers, by William P. Frederick. Massachusetts, December 1964, 11 p. mimeo.

The interstate compact was ratified initially in 1937, and serves as a protection to the community through providing effective supervision as well as a means of retaking criminals who have violated the conditional freedom given them. It also encourages the rehabilitation of parolees and probationers by permitting their transfer to a receptive environment where their chances of success are greatest. The compact has been less extensively used for probation than for parole, as parole as a governmental function is commonly centralized in some agency of the state. Probation usually is administered through the courts on a less centralized basis. The Parole and Probation Compact Administrator's Association was established in 1946, and works to develop procedures for handling of compact cases and engages in activities which help to make interstate probation and parole more effective. The Interstate Compact on Juveniles contains provision for the out-of-state supervision of juvenile probationers and parolees which are quite similar to those in the parole compact. The Interstate Agreement on Detainees makes it possible to obtain trials on indictments, on the basis of which detainers have been filed without awaiting the completion of existing prison sentences. The New England Corrections Compact makes it possible to transfer an inmate from an institution in one state to an institution in another state. These compacts provide a means through which states can cooperate in the use of each other's correctional facilities.

Training Center in Youth Development, Law-Medicine Institute, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

590 Alcohol, alcoholism and crime. A conference at Chatham, Cape Cod, June 6-8, 1962. Edited by David W. Haughey and Norman Neiberg. Sponsored by Massachusetts Department of Corrections, and others, in cooperation with the National Institute of Mental Health, no date, 129 p.

Social drinking is considered normal by two-thirds of adult Americans, many of these persons sometimes get drunk, but only a very small proportion get intoxicated regularly and frequently. The drinking of the alcoholic is very different from the social drinker who is not an alcoholic. It is generally agreed that a person is alcoholic when his drinking interferes with an important aspect of his life, such as his physical health, his ability to handle a job or be an adequate parent, etc. For the alcoholic, the alcohol itself, rather than the social situation in which the drinking

occurs, is the main focus. In the sense that he "needs" the alcohol he can be considered an addict; for him society's rules about drinking no longer matter. There are a number of ways in which alcohol and crime can be related. (1) The immediate effects of drinking can lead to a criminal act when the alcohol removes sufficient inhibitions so that the person does things that he normally would not do. (2) Criminal behavior may occur in efforts to obtain alcoholic beverages. (3) Drinking or drunkenness may be associated with criminal activity; it may precede or follow it, but still not be the "cause" of it. (4) The prolonged effects of drinking can be indirectly related to crime in terms of the man's drinking problems having reduced his ability to hold a job and maintain his social position. He may then associate with new social groups who tend to view criminal activity as a normal part of their lives. In our correctional institutions, emphasis is increasingly being placed upon the rehabilitation and treatment of the alcoholic offender. Custodial care and incarceration have not cured any significant number of alcoholics and, in the interest of long-range protection of society, emphasis must be placed on bringing about changes in the attitudes and behavior of the offender. When a man with a drinking problem leaves prison, the correctional job has seldom been completed; he is likely to find the transition from the prison setting to the freedom outside extremely trying. The beginning that has been made in prison is all too often lost in the first few weeks after release. Following release, stress must be placed on aftercare, the role of the A.A. and the place of halfway houses. A diagnostic, screening, reception, detention and processing center is proposed for Massachusetts through which men would pass so that realistic future plans could be developed for each. These plans would take into account the needs of the man, the necessity of protecting society and would involve the cooperation of all groups involved with the problems of alcohol, alcoholism and crime.

No address.

591 Tec, Nechama. Gambling in Sweden. Totowa, New Jersey, The Bedminster Press, 1964. 139 p.

The greater part of existing literature on gambling starts from the premise that it has ruinous effects on the gambler and society as a whole. To test this and other propositions empirically, betting on Swedish soccer matches was systematically investigated. Data for the study were supplied by the Swedish Institute of Public Opinion, revealing the extent and effects of this legalized type of gambling. The investigation failed to reveal any of the harmful effects for which gambling is so often held responsible; no differences were apparent between bettors and nonbettors in terms of the discharge of their social, familial, occupational and civic duties. The frequently advanced theory that gambling results in economic disaster for the gambler and his family was disproved by the empirical evidence at hand. It was found that Swedish participation in soccer pools is moderate and that the stakes are proportional to individual income levels. On the basis of the survey data it was possible to establish a relationship between gambling and social status. In a comparison of bettors who differed in social background, status of parents and education, it was found that the more advantageous the social status, the less the likelihood to gamble and vice versa. Part of the evidence also suggests that gambling is less acceptable in the higher strata than in the lower stratum. The highest proportion of bettors comes from the "elite" of the lower class; gambling is, in their situation, a "safety valve institution," for without it the socially induced frustrations which they encounter in seeking to fulfill their mobility aspirations might be channelled into destructive and deviant acts. By keeping alive hopes of social improvement, gambling alleviates some of these frustrations. A legalized popular form of gambling is therefore advisable: a modified version of the Swedish betting system may be appropriate for the U. S.

No address.

592 Martin, John M., & Fitzpatrick, Joseph P. Delinquent behavior: a redefinition of the problem. New York, Random House, 1964. 201 p.

Though definitions of delinquency vary in time, place and cultural context (as does its incidence; the forms that deviation assumes; the explanations of delinquency; and the programs recommended to reduce its occurrence), a more valid understanding of delinquency must focus on the specific delinquent act seen against a full range of integrated interdisciplinary theory-social, cultural or personal. Theories for the causation of juvenile delinquency may be divided into four categories: (1) those which emphasize society's defects, (2) defects in the operating milieu; (3) family-

centered theories and (4) individual-centered theories. Theories which emphasize society's defects cite as delinquency causes, the general culture; mass media; culture conflict, as among ethnic groups; age groups, or social classes; and socially induced stress, as in the Cloward-Ohlin "Opportunity theory." Defects in the operating milieu refer to local areas, such as the neighborhood or institutions; such as the school or church. Family-centered and individual-centered theories deflect criticism from the social order and focus it on defects of the people implicated; they tend to conserve the social status quo. Family-centered theories cite as delinquency causes: structural problems of family organization and problems of family relationships which socialize the child into a condition of crime and delinquency. Individual-centered theories cite as delinquency causes: biological defects and mental retardation or functional or psychogenic personality defects - the psychoanalytical approach.

John M. Martin, Project Director, Associate Professor of Sociology, Fordham University, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New York, New York.

593 Cantor, Donald J. Deviation and the criminal law. The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 55(4):441-453, 1964.

The desire to achieve sexual gratification through homosexual acts is indicative of a basic personality trait. A sizable minority of any given society share these desires and commission of acts for their gratification during some period of their lives. Private consensual, homosexual acts are unlawful in every state of the United States except Illinois and New York, and the actors are guilty of a felony. In many states the acts fall under "sodomy" statutes, worded in language which indicates a moral revulsion. Punishment does not vary with the presence or absence of force or fraud. The laws serve neither a deterrent, preventive nor rehabilitative function. Nor do these punitive laws have socially utilitarian effects. The statutes involved embody moral precepts. This is not the proper function of American criminal law. Learned voices in England (exemplified in the Wolfender Report) and in the United States, are stating that moral inculcation in laws is not the province of the state, and that private, consensual, homosexual acts are beyond the proper scope of criminal law.

No address.

594 Turk, Austin T. Prospects for theories of criminal behavior. The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 55(4):454-461, 1964.

Criminology has not been focused on the problems of explaining the label "criminal-nor has it explored why some values are dominant while others are not; it has been focused upon explaining behavior itself. This focus persists despite attempts by Sutherland and others to point out that the criminological problem is to explain the criminality of behavior rather than behavior, and despite eight kinds of evidence against the assumption that a study of crime is synonymous with a study of classes of behavior: (1) apparently no pattern of human behavior has not been at least tolerated in some normative structure; (2) behavioral elements comprising an illegal act are not specific to criminal behavior; (3) there is selective perception of every element of a situation involving a criminal act; (4) an individual's range of behavior includes many more acceptable than illegal actions and relations; (5) criminal acts by the same individual vary in terms of behavior on separate occasions and of the frequencies of particular acts; (6) most criminal acts are not known and recorded; (7) not all persons known to have violated laws providing for penalties are subjected to punitive legal recognition and (8) for most offense categories the rates are high for lower class, minority groups, young, transient, urban males. It is necessary to clearly differentiate the distinctive roles, goals and problems of those working as reformists to change behavior, and those whose explorations are scientific or analytical and who seek to explain the legal norms.

Austin T. Turk, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

595 Pittman, David J., & Handy, William. Patterns in criminal aggravated assault. The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 55(4):462-470, 1964.

In an attempt to establish patterns of aggravated assault (as did Wolfgang with criminal homicide) a random sample of 241 acts occurring in 1961, drawn from cases reported to the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department, were analyzed in terms of hypotheses concerning variables of time, location, season, weapon, reporting, injury, police processing, alcohol involvement, victim-offender relationship and arrest

records. From the analysis presented it is possible to state the expected pattern in a "typical" case of aggravated assault: aggravated assault is more likely to occur on a weekend; on a public street or in a residence; the weapon most likely will be a knife; the act will be reported to the police by the victim; neither the victim nor offender will be under the influence of alcohol; the assault will be preceded by a verbal argument; the offender and victim will be of the same race and sex and of the same age group, usually between the ages of 20 and 35. A comparison of these findings with those of Wolfgang for criminal homicide indicates that the pattern for the two crimes is similar.

David J. Pittman, Professor of Sociology, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

596 Weinberg, S. Kirson. Juvenile delinquency in Ghana: a comparative analysis of delinquents and nondelinquents. The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 55(4):471-481, 1964.

The effects of the family, school and peer group in a non-Western society were compared with those hypothesized and observed in studies of delinquents in Western societies in order to ascertain certain transcultural uniformities of delinquency. A sample of male and female delinquents in institutions in Accra, Ghana between the ages of 10 and 18, compared with a group of nondelinquent school children of the same age group showed that within institutional features distinctive to Ghanian society, there are basic social processes comparable to those in Western countries: delinquents experience more family stress than do nondelinquents; more delinquents are school truants or dropouts than are nondelinquents; and those who become delinquent are exposed and susceptible to the influence of delinquent associates.

S. Kirson Weinberg, Professor of Sociology and Social Psychology, Roosevelt University, Chicago, Illinois

597 Clark, John P., & Wenninger, Eugene P. The attitudes of juveniles toward the legal institution. The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 55(4):482-489, 1964.

In view of widespread concern about the negative attitude of juveniles toward the legal institution and the need for more accurate and detailed examination of this attitude, a research instrument based on the Kundquist-Sletto law scale was developed to measure the attitude toward the legal institution. The "attitude toward law" instrument and another to measure the nature and extent of illegal conduct were administered in 1961 to school students in four types of midwestern communities; three lower class communities, one of which was rural, and an upper middle class urban community. Three hypotheses tested were as follows: (1) the greater the degree of maladjustment to school and family authority, the more negative the juvenile's attitude toward the legal institution; (2) the lower the juvenile's socio-economic class, the greater his negative attitude toward the legal institution and (3) the greater his potential involvement in illegal behavior, the more negative the juvenile's attitude toward the legal institution. Findings of the study supported hypotheses one and three, but supported hypothesis two only weakly. Additional findings show that a negative attitude toward the legal institution is related to the juvenile's assessment of the quality of discipline in the home and his adjustment to teachers in school.

John P. Clark, Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

598 University of Wisconsin. Extension Division. Government Bureau. Progress report from July 1, 1963 to April 10, 1964. (Memorandum: first interim report.) Madison, 1964, 10 p. mimeo.

University of Wisconsin. Extension Division. The Institute of Governmental Affairs (formerly Bureau of Government). Progress report from April 11, 1964 to July 31, 1964. (Memorandum: second interim report.) Madison, 1964, 9 p. app. mimeo.

To provide training for police officers in their dealings with juveniles, a statewide training program in Wisconsin was recommended. The program was to include police administrators, juvenile specialists, patrolmen, nonpolice personnel working with juveniles in the legal process and nonpolice, but interested publics. A program was to be developed to appeal to each of the above groups. The second interim report is concerned with the program's Delinquency Control for Police Training Institute. It was designed to train police officers as juvenile specialists. The training method used was a combination of conference-discussion, discussion, role-playing and practical exercise

units, such as: legal aspects of control, behavior development, problems of urbanization, police relations with public and private agencies, the handling of individual persons and the officer's personal improvement and development. Evaluation was made by personal observation and a pre and post test cycle of the student reaction to the training classes. The principal problems involved police personnel and instructor selection. Appendixes include schedule of classes, a list of staff and faculty, roster of students, an application form, the evaluation questionnaire and the course examination.

The Institute of Governmental Affairs, University of Wisconsin, Extension Division, 432 North Lake Street, Madison, Wisconsin.

599 Western Reserve University. Training Center. Progress report, July 1963-June 1964. Cleveland, Ohio, 17 p. mimeo.

The Youth Development Training Center developed a core curriculum and an integrating model as a basis for training institutes to be conducted at the Center. The purpose of the model was to provide for an integrated presentation of material at the institutes and to avoid fragmented, parallel presentations, which had happened in previous interdisciplinary institutes. The training institutes were directed at: (1) community leaders; (2) graduate students and faculty of Western Reserve University and (3) practitioners in the field of corrections. The relationship between the Training Center and another demonstration project, The Community Action for Youth is outlined and a directory of personnel and the administration of the Center is given. Future plans call for presentation of seven more institutes to be given during 1964-65 and to be directed toward communication media representatives, educators, members of business, industrial and professional organizations, social work policy makers and labor and related groups.

Western Reserve University Training Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

600 Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. Juvenile Delinquency Project. First follow-up report on impact of the Mountain States Institute on Expansion of Correctional Field Placements and Internships, Brighton, Utah, March, 1964. (Letter: from William T. Adams to Jack Otis, September 21, 1964.) 4 p. mimeo.

The Brighton Institute concerned itself not only with expanding field experiences of correctional personnel, but more importantly with the role of higher education in meeting the education needs of personnel being prepared for, or already in, the correctional field in the mountain states area (Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, New Mexico and Utah). A state by state report of the developments to date of new and expanded correctional programs in specific universities is presented.

Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, Fleming Law Bldg., University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado

601 Gordon, Sol. Education and the maladjusted child. Canada's Mental Health, Supplement No. 45, January-February, 1965. 11 p.

Social pathology is increasing in spite of the expansion of social services to alleviate such problems as delinquency, drug addiction and mental illness. There is a correlation between this increase of social pathology and poor education. It is recommended that social services be directed toward preventative measures during the early years of schooling rather than toward remedial measures later. Teachers, parents and physicians should be helped to recognize and deal properly with children showing signs of emotional disorder in the primary grades. Those children showing signs of disorder should be provided with mental health services with emphasis on their educational needs.

Sol Gordon, Ph. D., Chief Psychologist, Middlesex County Mental Health Clinic, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

602 U. S. Children's Bureau. Juvenile court statistics 1963. Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1964. 22 p. (Statistical Series No. 79)

The data on juvenile delinquency cases are based on reports from a national sample of juvenile courts supplemented by data for Alaska and Hawaii, and demonstrate statistically the following: the extent of juvenile delinquency cases; the trend of delinquency as compared with other years; the sex ratio (males committing four times as many offenses as females); the manner of handling, i.e., nonjudical disposition as well as judical; urban and rural differences; type of offense; type of disposition, traffic cases (separated from other offenses); dependency and neglect cases; and special proceedings involving juveniles such as adoption, custody, etc. The appendix gives a state by state listing of juvenile court cases.

U. S. Children's Bureau, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C.

603 Southern Illinois University. Delinquency Study Project. Parental responsibility laws: an outline of a negative position, by Martin L. Dosick. Edwardsville, Illinois, no date, 3 p. mimeo.

Proposed parental responsibility laws are criticized because they contain elements of revenge; legal and punitive machinery does not exist for effective implementation of the proposed laws; and they rely upon the outdated assumption that the family institution is the chief socializing agency in this society. It is also felt that neurotic parent-child situations would not be corrected by fines or imprisonment, but that imposition of such punishment would intensify existing problems. Recommendations of logical alternatives to parental responsibility laws include: the use of existing cruelty, neglect and dependency statutes in extreme cases of neglect or harm; the implementation of the Standard Family Court Act (National Probation and Parole Association, 1959); the coordination of counseling and therapy by family service agencies with the family court; and action for state support of the preceding facilities.

Martin L. Dosick, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, Illinois.

604 Indiana. Correction Department. A pilot study in literacy training in the Rockville Youth Camp, by George K. Gordon, Charles J. Holmes, and Hershel B. Thomas. Indianapolis, no date, 12 p.

In 1963, a literacy and fundamental education program known as the New Reader's Clinic was initiated at the Indiana Reformatory. The Division of Youth Rehabilitation felt that a similar education program conducted at its Honor Camp facilities would eliminate the need for those prisoners in need of basic education, but eligible for the honor camps, to remain at the Reformatory to receive the benefits of such a program. Accordingly, a ten-week pilot study consisting of 13 inmate-students, was conducted at the Rockville Honor Camp from October 13 through December 24, 1964. Evaluation of the program was made on the basis of progress in reading achievement, disciplinary records, lost time, work productivity and morale. Three groups (13 inmates from each) provided data: the experimental group, a control group and the New Reader's Clinic at the Reformatory. Statistical data and evaluating factors are given, revealing that the experimental group experienced progress in reading achievement significantly greater than both the control group and the New Reader's Clinic group; there were no significant differences between the experimental and control groups as regards disciplinary records, lost time and work productivity ratings; and the morale ratings of both the experimental and control groups rose significantly during the course of the study. It was felt that on the basis of these findings the education program was successful and should be continued at the honor camp.

Indiana Department of Correction, 804 State Office Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

605 Idaho. Health Department. Youth Rehabilitation Division. Ninth annual report, for the period July 1, 1963 to June 30, 1964. Boise, 1964, 23 p.

Statistics concerning the activities of the Youth Rehabilitation Division of Idaho's Health Department are given including: the number of juveniles committed or referred to the Youth Rehabilitation Division; comparative statistics on offenses committed by juveniles; age, sex and school grade of offenders; the family status; religious activities; disposition of cases; rate of recidivism; number of children released from the youth training center and the number of children discharged from custody, including

a prognosis. Data received from 43 of the 44 Probate Courts in the state were tabulated and the resulting statistics give the total number, sex and age of juveniles referred to the courts during the period July 1, 1963 to June 30, 1964. It also gives the number of juveniles detained awaiting court action; offenses committed; disposition of cases by the court and the percentage and age of school children brought before the courts. An appendix gives the total number and kinds of offenses committed by juveniles who were committed and referred to the Idaho Department of Health, and the number of offenses committed by year from 1959 to 1964.

Idaho State Health Department, Boise, Idaho.

606 California. Youth Authority Department. Standards for juvenile halls. Sacramento, 1965, 28 p.

The purpose of a juvenile hall is defined as being an institution for the temporary care of children for whom secure custody is required for their own protection or that of the community, pending court dispositions or transfer to another jurisdiction or agency. They are established in California under Article 14 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and they guarantee the child's appearance in court, provide the court with diagnostic information and help with his rehabilitation. Only minimum standards are outlined and include all aspects of the maintenance and operation of juvenile halls and the training and qualifications of those persons who are to serve in such halls.

Department of Youth Authority, 401 State Office Bldg., Sacramento, California.

607 Wyoming. Probation and Parole Department. Report for the period July 1, 1962-June 30, 1964, by Norman G. Baillie. Cheyenne, June 1964, 20 p.

An outline of conditional release procedure in Wyoming including pardon, parole, probation, etc., is given. Statistical data on the number and kinds of offenses committed (by county) in Wyoming are compared with similar data for other states. During the period covered by the report, the Department of Probation and Parole completed 892 investigations and reports. A total of 1,145 were filed during the period and 1,003 cases were closed. The number of presentence investigations made (by county) and the number of juvenile compact cases (by state) are also given. Recommendations made by this report state that the average monthly case load of 561 does not permit adequate supervision with an average officer load of 93 cases. In order to alleviate this situation, salary levels should be high enough to retain competent staff and to make possible the recruitment of qualified young people. The Department has a long range program of staff development and it is hoped that a recommended figure of ten officers can be fulfilled within three to five years.

Probation and Parole Department, State of Wyoming, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

608 U. S. Children's Bureau. Detention and shelter care of delinquent children in Washington County, by John J. Downey. Washington, D. C., August 1964, 39 p. mimeo.

A study was made to determine the need for detention and shelter care for delinquent children in Washington County, Oregon and to recommend measures to meet these needs adequately. An outline is given of the basic requirements of a community program of temporary care of delinquent children, followed by statistical data on current detention and shelter care practices in Washington County. Statistical information is given on the volume of detention and shelter care, length of stay, age, sex, kind of offense, etc. Recommendations are made concerning: improved intake procedures to eliminate unnecessary detention; the need for additional shelter care facilities; regional detention facilities (inter-county or joint regional) and other needs of delinquent care facilities. The appendixes give the questionnaire used in the study and a policy statement of the Washington County Police Department's Juvenile Division concerning detention of juveniles.

John J. Downey, Consultant on Detention Planning, Technical Aid Branch, Division of Juvenile Delinquency Service, Children's Bureau, Washington 25, D. C.

609 New York (State). Correction Department. Characteristics of inmates discharged from New York State correctional institutions, 1963. Albany, New York, September 1964, 20 p. multilith. (Second Semi-Annual report)

The statistical data in this report cover characteristics of sane inmates discharged from New York State correctional institutions. The total admissions and releases for each institution for 1963 is given. Also, data is given on the type of release; time served since last admission; employability; medical vocational training; hours of education received while in prison; correction industry experience; discipline reports; grade achievement on release; principal types of vocational training; inmate attitude toward authority and toward other inmates; and psychological and psychiatric services and contacts. This information is given for prisons, reformatories, institutions for mental defectives, for all institutions combined and for each sex.

Department of Correction, Alfred E. Smith State Office Building, Albany, New York.

610 Zimmerman, Isidore. Punishment without crime. The true story of a man who spent twenty-four years in prison for a crime he did not commit, by Isidore Zimmerman with Francis Bond, introduction by Drew Pearson. New York, Clarkson N. Potter, 1964. 304 p.

On April 10, 1937, a group of youths attempted a holdup of a New York City restaurant and killed a police detective in the ensuing gun battle. Five of them were subsequently sentenced to be executed, but Isidore Zimmerman was convicted on evidence judged to be erroneous 24 years later. He was not present at the holdup, but was convicted on the grounds that he had supplied the murder weapon. His story is an account of his tribulations, the ordeal of prison life, his observations of the prison system, his struggle to gain justice and his final release. Not the least of his problems as a free man and exprisoner were his attempts to find employment, adjust to a strange society and live on his own after 24 years of imprisonment.

No address.

611 Williamson, Henry. Hustler! Edited by R. Lincoln Keiser with a commentary by Paul Bohannan. New York, Doubleday, 1965. 222 p.

Henry Williamson was born in Alabama and brought up in a Chicago slum; his is a case history of lower class Negro criminal life. He is a school dropout at 13 and a member of a juvenile gang engaged in criminal activities. Repeatedly committed to training schools and sentenced to prison, he is a thief, robber, burglar, mugger, a narcotics user and pusher. He is proud of and respected for his proficiency in hustling and thoroughly enjoys his criminal way of life. At age 26 he is shot and crippled in an unsuccessful robbery attempt, released after five years and is back in prison as the book is published.

No address.

612 Hussey, Charles. Britain pays the victim of the crime. New York Times Magazine, February 21, 1965. p. 19, 29.

A Criminal Injuries Compensation Board was set up in Great Britain in August, 1964. In the Board's first six months of operation it has paid out the United States equivalent of thirty-one thousand dollars in government funds as solace for injuries and compensation for loss of earnings or increased expenditures due to being the victim of crime. It is an entirely new departure in social security in Britain. New Zealand is the only other country in the world also experimenting with this kind of compensation scheme. The present system is making payments not on a legal basis, but on an ex gratia basis, on principles established not by law but by the Home Office. One hundred and ninety applications for compensation have been made to date and about two-thirds are still being processed. Victims are eligible for compensation if their injury has caused them either three weeks' loss of pay or losses and expenses amounting to at least one hundred and fifty dollars. No one knows what the total cost of the program is going to be. As it operates now, the Board assesses claims on the basis of common law damages. Where the victim is alive, the rate of loss of earning allowed is not to exceed twice the average of industrial weekly earnings as determined by the Ministry of Labor (about fifty dollars a week). Therefore, the top rate of payment cannot exceed one hundred dollars a week. Where the victim has died, no compensation will be payable for the benefit of his

estate, but his dependents can make a claim that will be judged on the dead man's income. Although there are criticisms of the Board, its supporters emphasize that the plan is still in the experimental stage and that its limitations are intended to protect the state against fraud, to exclude people injured through provocation and to restrict payments to a minimum during the experimental period. Several case histories of victims who have been compensated are given. The police favor the idea because they are hopeful that the experiment will encourage the public to act when crimes are being committed. If one is injured, there is now a possibility of more than just police gratitude. At present, the Board is working in secrecy, and until it presents its annual report stating what its exact policies are, terms of compensation remain unknown.

No address.

613 Leibert, Julius A., & Kingsbery, Emily. Behind bars: what a chaplain saw in Alcatraz Folsom and San Quentin. Garden City, New York. Doubleday, 1965. 223 p.

Life in the penitentiaries of Alcatraz, Folsom and San Quentin is degrading; it corrupts many more inmates than it cures; it makes homosexuals of normal men; it deprives prisoners of every vestige of self-respect and makes the majority of inmates psychologically unfit to return to free society. The question all of us face is whether the results of this kind of punishment are worth the tremendous cost and effort or whether there are better ways of handling the offender. Society must learn to understand that crime is but another form of mental or emotional disturbance, and that prisons are a carryover from a cruel and unenlightened past and should be replaced by hospitals where persons who have committed an offense should be sent, not for custody, but for cure. The so-called criminal is a sick person who, inadequately treated for his illness, compulsively continues to commit crimes. Society cannot survive indefinitely the monstrous cancer of crime and punishment which feeds on vengeance and continues to grow. If we do not cure it, it can destroy us. The current trend is toward change but its implementation will take time; during the transition period emergency measures should be put into immediate effect so as to ameliorate conditions in our present penal system. These measures should include: (1) a balanced representation in correction personnel to include a proportionate number of staff members from the professional and academic fields; (2) a broader social viewpoint and a progressive urge; (3) parole selection made on the basis of personal knowledge of the inmate by resident parole panels; (4) a public relations bureau to help counteract public prejudices against the exprisoner and help him help himself and (5) halfway houses and state jobs provided for exprisoners at least during the trying months of postrelease adjustment, while full employment within the prison itself would be a tremendous step toward actual rehabilitation.

No address.

614 Vincent, Jean. Problèmes de l'enfance inadaptée dans les pays en voie de développement. (Problems of maladjusted children in developing countries.) Sauvegarde de l'Enfance, no vol.(19):439-461, 1964.

As in industrial countries, the problem of juvenile delinquency is receiving increasing attention in the developing countries of Africa. According to available data on such countries as Senegal, seven to ten percent of delinquent acts are committed by juveniles less than 14 years of age; thirty-two percent by those between the ages of 14 and 16 and fifty-eight to sixty percent by 16 to 18 year olds. The most frequent type of offense committed is theft, while offenses of violence and sex offenses are relatively rare. The causes of this delinquency, as analyzed by judges and others, are similar to those characteristic of European juvenile delinquency: attraction of the city in which life is impersonal; weak family controls and excessive freedom of youth who are under-educated and unemployed. Unemployment affects sixty percent of urban juveniles between the ages of 14 and 19. In attempting to remove the causes of delinquency, the goal of social planners is to influence the social structure for it appears more urgent to modify conditions of life generally than to treat individual problems. The experience of France in this area may be of value to developing countries such as those in Africa. Three of the most original features of the French system are the following: (1) it is oriented toward the establishment of a genuine law for maladjusted youth; (2) social and judicial protection of the child and of the family are now closely coordinated, thus changing some of the features of the traditional distinction between social action and judicial action and (3) there is close cooperation between public authorities and private agencies. In an attempt to learn from the experience of France, elements

of its system will have to be modified before they can be adapted to African conditions. It will be necessary to examine Africa's problems in a new perspective and establish priorities different from those in France.

Jean Vincent, Faculté de droit et de sciences économiques, Lyon, France.

615 Kiehne, Karl. Die Kriminalität in Köln 1963-64. (Crime in Cologne in 1963-64.) Die Polizei, 56(1):21-24, 1965.

From an evaluation of statistics on offenses committed by foreign born guest workers in the West German city of Cologne, we can conclude that they are increasingly contributing to the rising crime rate, especially in regard to serious crime. Particularly striking is that 27.2 percent of all homicides and manslaughters were committed by non-Germans in 1964, whereas the non-German population of Cologne amounted to only 5.58 percent. Larcenies in Cologne have increased from 32,239 reported cases in 1957 to 48,313 cases in 1963; 62.9 percent of all offenses committed in 1957 were larcenies, the percentage rising to 74 percent in the first half of 1964. The corresponding figure for West Germany as a whole is 56.2 percent.

No address.

616 Schramm, Horst. Zur Kriminologie der Sexualdelikte Minderjahriger. (The criminology of sex offenses of minors.) Die Polizei, 56(1):25-29, 1965.

The records of 910 persons arrested for exhibitionism in Berlin were examined to determine the ages, recidivism, physical and other characteristics of the offenders and their victims; 18.2 percent of those offenders were between the ages of 14 and 20; 21.6 percent were between the ages of 21 and 25, the two largest age groups. Physically, exhibitionists were found to be tall and slender; no conclusions were drawn from data on the offenders' victims as the majority were presumed to be unknown. The number of rapes committed against children under 14, as well as the number of persons arrested for the offense, have remained fairly constant in the years 1959-1963 in the Federal Republic of Germany. The number of unreported offenses is presumed to be very high. In a study of 156 cases of rape committed against victims other than children under 14, it was found that in the majority of cases a relationship between the offender and his victim existed prior to the offense; 28 percent of the offenses were committed in the apartment of the offender or the victim. A new kind of sex offense, which has been on the increase in the Federal Republic is that of rape committed by unorganized groups or organized gangs. It differs from that of individual rape not only in the number of participants but also in its brutality and perversion.

No address.

617 Lunden, Walter A. Statistics on delinquents and delinquency. Springfield, Illinois, Thomas, 1964. 304p.

Sources of statistics on juvenile delinquency in the United States are varied. Statistics on juvenile delinquency in the United States derived from police records are available from the F.B.I. The police departments in most cities issue annual reports with special information on juvenile offenses. The Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has a program for reporting facts on juveniles appearing in courts. The Children's Bureau also compiles records of the training schools in the United States. Almost every state and most counties maintain records of juveniles in courts and institutions. Such statistics are based on incidents that become official court cases and do not reflect juvenile delinquency as a whole, as many delinquent acts do not come to the attention of the police and others are adjusted unofficially by referee or probation officer. Almost half of the juveniles taken into custody are handled by a warning. An examination of a sampling of the above mentioned sources indicates a general increase in juvenile delinquency in the United States. With a few exceptions, police and court records in Western Europe and Japan also show an increase in delinquency. Statistics and charts derived from statistics point out the following characteristics and trends. The age distribution of delinquents arrested in 1961 in the United States indicates that the hazardous period for youth is between 15 and 19 years of age. Antisocial acts occur when the child begins to move out from the shelter of the home into the adult world. Delinquents are unable to conform to the conduct norms of adult society. More boys are arrested than girls, but the ratio varies by ethnic groups, age level, type of offense, etc. The number of nonwhite juveniles in the court and institution records is high in relation to the number of nonwhites in the general population. Institutionalized delinquents show a lower intelligence rating than nondelinquents.

Abstract 618

Police records reveal that the greatest number of juvenile crimes occur in the fall and spring and in the midafternoon and early evening. Recidivism is higher for boys than for girls and higher for nonwhites than for whites. Ninety-nine percent of all delinquents in courts and institutions in the U. S. report affiliation with some religious denomination. Delinquency increases in times of economic prosperity and wars. Crimes committed by juveniles are mostly crimes against property. Records maintained by institutions for juvenile delinquents reveal characteristics of the employees as well as characteristics of the inmates. Statistics on the employee's marital status, educational background and length of service in institutions have been compiled from the records.

Walter A. Lunden, Department of Economics and Sociology, Iowa State University of Science and Technology, Ames, Iowa.

618 Amos, William E., & Manella, Raymond L., eds. Readings in the administration of institutions for delinquent youth. Springfield, Ill., Thomas, 1965. 212 p. Amos, William E. The philosophy and purpose of institutions serving delinquent youth, p. 3-12; Pulliam, Jack C. The administrative organization of the training school, p. 13-24; Thompson, Winifred. The role of committees in institutional management, p. 25-41; Wittman, Gerald P. Training - key to institutional improvement, p. 42-50; Aderhold, George. The physical plant of the training school, p. 51-63; Blackburn, Donald G. The reception and orientation program, p. 64-71; Childers, Allen. Academic educational programs, p. 72-81; Childers, Allen. Vocational and work training programs, p. 82-90; Thompson, Winifred. Cottage life program, p. 91-109; Gorlich, Elizabeth H. Recreational program, p. 110-119; Ginder, Edwin C. The chaplain and the juvenile institution, p. 120-128; Madison, Blaine M. Clothing and food services in juvenile institutions, p. 129-138; Twain, David. Professional clinical services, p. 139-149; Travisono, Anthony P. Programming for the exceptional child, p. 150-159; Sharp, E. Preston. Discipline and security, p. 160-175; Hill, Benjamin. The institutional pre-release program, p. 176-184; Harmon, Maurice A. The training school and the state agency, p. 185-207.

The concept of juvenile delinquency as something different from adult crime dates from the 1820's in the United States when institutions for juvenile delinquents were established that placed the emphasis on reeducation rather than punishment. Today the term treatment is widely used in connection with juvenile delinquency and the growing tendency is toward group therapy. The institution's role in the protection of society is also important. Institutions for juvenile delinquents should be a part of a well-integrated network of services for children in the community. Training school staff members should be appointed on the basis of education and training rather than by political appointment. The chief administrator should have a Master's degree in one of the social sciences and some experience as a supervisor or administrator in a training school. The Department of Clinical Services should be headed by a psychiatrist and include psychologists and social workers. Recommended divisions of the Department of Clinical Services include the cottage personnel; academic, vocational, physical and religious education divisions; nursing services; and a recreational division. The Department of Business Services usually includes fiscal, personnel, supply, maintenance and dietary divisions. A public relations committee can assist the chief administrator in presenting the institution and its programs to the community. A staff development program is essential for effective inservice training. It should be supported, but not dominated, by the chief administrator. Therapeutic goals and methods of dealing with aggressive behavior must be explained to all staff members so that they are capable of participating in the rehabilitation process. Modern training schools are usually designed as a campus with single-story cottages. Cottage life determines to a great extent the success or failure of the whole institutional program. The number of residents in each cottage should be limited to 20. Buildings must be durable and secure to free the staff time for counseling and personal relations. Discipline should be based on mutual respect. The cottage should have suitable, durable recreational equipment and trained staff capable of conducting a well planned, therapeutic recreational program. Contacts with the community can be accomplished by trips to museums, movies and athletic events. Clothes, which should be functional and individualized, are important in the development of self-esteem. Food should be well prepared and served in attractive surroundings. Religious services should be available, but the trend is away from compulsory attendance. Preparation for leaving the training school begins as soon as the juvenile arrives. The initial orientation program usually requires from four to six weeks of testing, interviewing, compiling case histories and medical examinations, preferably having a separate orientation cottage for new arrivals before they

come in contact with the other residents. The training school has the responsibility of preparing the resident to return to school, or to a job. Often the juveniles are found to be motivated and do sufficiently well academically once they are away from the competitive environment of the public school where the problems of slow learners are not always appreciated. Year round, ungraded classes which are small and taught by well qualified teachers are recommended. Vocational training can be combined with maintenance of the institution or food services. It is possible in some cases to obtain prerelease employment in the community.

William E. Amos, Chief, Division of Youth Services and Employment Standards, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

619 National Parole Institutes. National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Explorations toward a uniform parole reporting system. New York, October 1964, 11 p. mimeo.

The lack of uniform, comprehensive data on the use of parole led to the recommendation by the Advisory Council on Parole of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, that a nationwide uniform parole reporting system be developed in order to provide uniform data. Three phases in development were suggested: (1) a prepilot study to determine major problems and the development of a limited program of data collection; (2) a pilot study to demonstrate the feasibility of the system developed involving a limited number of agencies and (3) initiation of the system developed on a voluntary basis by any agency responsible for adult parole.

National Parole Institutes, 44 East 23 Street, New York, New York.

620 Wayne State University. Delinquency Control Training Center and College of Education. Report on the workshop dealing with special programs for disadvantaged youth, August 3-21, 1964. Detroit, Michigan, 17 p. app. mimeo.

The basic purpose of the workshop held at Wayne State University was to give training to persons who wished to work with disadvantaged youth in any of three types of activities: (1) school-community work; (2) tutorial services and (3) preschool education. The workshop had certain unique features that contributed to its effectiveness: its participants were volunteers; no fees were charged and no academic credit was given, thus grading was unnecessary. The appendixes give an outline of the preschool workshop program, a report on the tutorial workshop presentations, a copy of announcement brochure, a schedule of program activities, copies of program application forms and a directory of workshop participants.

Delinquency Control Training Center, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan.

621 Santarsiero, Giuseppe, & Pagano, Franco. La preparazione del minore alla dimissione. (Preparation of the minor for release.) Esperienze di Rieducazione, 9(10):4-22, 1964.

Prior to the release of a juvenile inmate from the training school, conditions must be prepared for his successful adjustment to extra-institutional life. In particular the resident institutional workers, in cooperation with the field social workers, must aim at the reestablishment of the family relationship which necessitates focusing attention not only on the child, but upon his family as well. The current practice of giving permission for release by "experiment license" does not guarantee an adequate preparation of the child for release. The license is being issued by the juvenile court which has only secondary knowledge of the child's behavioral development in the institution. In the future, institutions, their directors and their professional workers should be given more power in the decision about and the preparation for release.

Giuseppe Santarsiero, Procuratore della Repubblica a presso il Tribunale per minorenni di Potenza, Italy.

622 Un incontro di dirigenti delle prigioni-scuola. (A meeting of the directors of training schools.) Esperienze di Rieducazione, 9(10):23-34, 1964.

A conference of workers from Italian training schools and observation centers, held on June 25-27, 1964, was concerned with the following issues. (1) Between the teachers and the juvenile inmates of a training school an individualized relationship must be established. In view of the tendency of the pupils to consider the teacher as their ideal, the personality of the teacher is of special importance. (2) The training school must combine both academic and vocational training in order to prepare the inmates for the future outside the institution. In the effort to approxi-

mate the training conditions as much as possible to real life, actual work in various professions (bricklaying, plumbing, etc.) should be performed in the institution. (3) Adequate organization of free time is an important part of the socialization effort. Sufficient variety of programs aimed at the strengthening of community feelings and interpersonal relationships should be available. (4) Considering that delinquency is a manifestation of the juvenile's maladjustment, the institutional workers must cooperate with specialists in other fields in order to ascertain the various roots of that maladjustment. Cooperation is necessary both at the diagnostic and treatment stages.

No address.

623 Carazzolo, Dora Migliore. Lo studio dell'ambiente nella inchiesta sociale. (The study of the environment in social research.) Esperienze di Rieducazione, 9(10):35-51, 1964.

Current methods which are used to explain the influence of social environment upon individual behavior often fail to discover the causation of the criminal behavior of juveniles. In the analysis of the family it is not opportune to approach the problem from different perspectives, such as the dynamic, sociological and that of interpersonal relations. The global view of the family is a more adequate approach. Gaps in the material collected for the analysis of a case should not be interpreted in terms of individual reactions to reality but should be made a part of the description of the environment. The analysis of both psychodynamic and sociological data should be closely adapted to the particular individual problems of the juvenile. Following these rules the causation of criminal behavior is more likely to be understood.

Dora Migliore Carazzolo, Assistente sociale addetta al Ministero di Grazia e Giustizia, Ufficio per la rieducazione dei minorenni, Italy.

624 Boschi, Filippo. Le classi differenziali di scuola media negli istituti di rieducazione. (Differential high school classes in institutions of reeducation.) Esperienze di Rieducazione, 9(10):52-60, 1964.

Psychological approach opens new opportunities in the teaching of juveniles in training schools. The process of teaching is considered as the teaching of a new form of behavior in the group. The teacher has the possibility of influencing the individuals indirectly, through the group, and in turn he can undertake a psychological diagnosis of the particular pupils on the basis of their behavior in the group. The combination of pedagogical, with psychological, approach enables the teachers to establish a closer contact with the pupils and facilitates the adoption of teaching methods appropriate to the capacities of the pupils.

Filippo Boschi, Psicologo presso la Casa di rieducasione per minorenni di Pisa, Italy.

625 Barbieri, Albertina and Silvio. La casa-famiglia "Alber" di Olginate. (The foundling home "Alber" in Olginate.) Esperienze di Rieducazione, 9(10):61-67, 1964.

Because of the task of family life experience, the institutional treatment of illegitimate children poses special problems. The home for illegitimate children "Casa Alber" in Olginate in northern Italy, attempts to substitute for certain functions of family life while introducing, at the same time, elements of community life. The education of the children is considered from infancy to adolescence and aims at a fully adequate preparation for life in society. Close contact is maintained between the school and its neighboring communities. At the present time the home houses only twelve children, most of them between the ages of three and six.

Albertina and Silvio Barbieri, Dirigenti della Casa-famiglia "Alber" di Olginate (Como), Italy.

626 Sloane, Joseph, & Maxwell, David F. Pennsylvania Bar Association report of Committee on Criminal Law Recodification and the Model Penal Code: a summary. Pennsylvania Bar Association Quarterly, 36(2):146-157, 1965.

The recommendations of the Committee on Criminal Law Recodification and the Model Penal Code on the extent to which the Model Penal Code can be helpful in the revision of the laws of Pennsylvania are summarized under three general headings: (1) general provisions; (2) specific crimes and (3) treatment and correction. Among the proposed revisions suggested in the general provisions section are the adoption of

specific parts of the Model Penal Code rules on statutory construction, elimination of common law offenses and conspiracy. In the discussion of specific crimes revisions are suggestions dealing with criminal homicide, assault, kidnaping, rape and a number of other offenses. Recommendations on sentencing are mentioned in the section on treatment and correction.

No address.

627 Smith, Frederick E. Report of the Special Committee on the Defense of Indigent Persons Accused of Crime. Pennsylvania Bar Association Quarterly, 36(2):158-163, 1965.

The comments of the Committee on the Defense of Indigent Persons Accused of Crime upon the proposed bill to be introduced into the Pennsylvania legislature to provide adequate representation for defendants who are unable to obtain an adequate defense, are summarized under the sections of the bill effected. The word "financially" initially included in the bill has been eliminated. Apparently it is intended that the act shall cover the question of adequate representation for a defendant and adequate defense irrespective of the question of financial ability. Section 3 provides that the Act shall apply to all felonies and misdemeanors. Section 4 provides that the representation of the defendants shall apply from the Justice of the Peace level through the appeal. The remaining sections mentioned elaborate on the stages where the defendant shall be represented by counsel, the methods of compensation to be used and the use of investigative services.

No address.

628 Yablonsky, Lewis. The tunnel back: Synanon. Macmillan, New York, 1965. 403 p.

Synanon was founded in 1958 by Charles E. Dederich, a layman with a genius for understanding and solving human problems. It is a new approach to life that has helped more than five hundred men and women to find a new existence, to lead constructive lives and to overcome a past of crime and drug addiction; it is a new method of group and attack therapy; an effective approach to racial integration and a humane solution to some aspects of bureaucratic organization and a new kind of communication. The history of Synanon is a story of the use of ex-addicts to wean away narcotics users with a success rate far higher than that of other institutions and a story of a community's opposition against ex-criminals and addicts trying to solve their own problems. Vitally important to the Synanon movement are the thousands of visits and the support of citizens from all walks of life; Synanon members, on the other hand, have filled more than one thousand speaking engagements to colleges, universities, churches and other community groups. This social interaction between Synanon and the public has been of inestimable value in educating the public about the problem of addiction and may well be one of the secrets of its success. A Synanon house group first introduced group therapy sessions into the prison environment and a successful program has been built into the Nevada State Prison. Synanon's methods are based on the profound belief that people can help themselves without professional therapy and on the supposition that if a particular social configuration of people and beliefs can produce a person's problem, another constellation of people operating within the framework of a constructive social system can ameliorate the same problem.

Lewis Yablonsky, Chairman, Department of Sociology, San Fernando Valley State College, California.

629 Freedom of Information Center. Bibliography: some areas of concern to the media. Columbia, Missouri. November, 1964. unpaged. mimeo.

A bibliography of documents produced during the past five years covering the following subject areas: privacy, libel, free press vs. fair trial: pre-verdict publicity, secrecy in and management of news by federal government, copyright, access to juvenile courts, reporter's privilege (confidentiality; shield laws), access to state and municipal meetings and records and censorship (obscenity) dialogue.

Freedom of Information Center, Columbia, Missouri.

630 Garrity, Donald L. Some implications of prison organization for penal objectives. The Howard Journal, 11(3):166-179, 1964.

Recent literature analyzing the prison as a social organization, describes the structure and behavior of two separate but related social worlds; the inmate system and the administrative system. These two worlds are found to be separate and alienated from

each other. Alienation also exists within the administrative world between the treatment and custodial systems and within each of these systems between one status and another. This alienation is a function of the autocratic and assumed autonomous structure of the prison. Although the prison is autonomous in design, that it is not autonomous in reality is demonstrated in its lack of freedom to develop policy without interference or involvement of outside organizations or the inmates. Because the fictions of complete autonomy and unlimited authority are coupled with an autocratic system, serious problems arise. The highly selective use of unilateral channels of authority and communication produce barriers between each level in the system. The prison today performs both custodial and treatment functions and as a result, the goals and rules of conduct of the different prison personnel are often contradictory. With the development of a central prison system, alienation has also developed between the individual prison administration and the central administrators. The recent use of group counseling programs and staff training programs has opened up a few, much needed, legitimate channels of communication. The fundamental problem of redefining the objectives or values of the prison system remains to be accomplished.

Donald L. Garrity, Department of Sociology, San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California.

631 Banks, Charlotte, Maliphant, R., & Wallis, C. P. Young prisoners and the Criminal Justice Act, 1961. The Howard Journal, 11(3):180-193, 1964.

A random sample of 304 young offenders who received prison sentences ranging from three months to three years in length are analyzed in connection with the Criminal Justice Act of 1961 in Great Britain. Of the 304 prisoners, 181 who had received sentences of between three and six months represent the boys most likely to be affected by the Act. Tables show the number of these boys who had been in approved schools, detention, borstal and prison, and the years spent in approved schools and correctional institutions generally. A total of 83 of the 181 boys are shown to be ineligible for detention either statutorily or on the grounds that they had already spent a year or more in approved schools. The effect of the new Act will depend on what the Courts decide to do with boys of this kind, and this in turn is likely to depend on the nature of the offenses they have committed and perhaps also on the number of convictions they already have. It appears that the boys ineligible for detention had been convicted of less serious offenses than the other boys. Judging from the number of previous convictions of the ineligible boys, it seems that about half of them would get sent to a borstal under the Act. It seems probable that for a substantial proportion of the ineligible group, any increase in length of their sentences will make little difference as to recidivism. In the group of ineligibles, 32 percent were found to be in need of further medical or psychological investigation or of skilled attention.

Charlotte Banks, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, University College, London, England.

632 Lacey, A. The citizen and after-care. The Howard Journal, 11(3):194-202, 1964.

The recent report of the Advisory Council on the Treatment of Offenders on the organization of aftercare suggests the role which private citizens should play in aftercare in Great Britain. It proposes that citizens be recruited and trained by the aftercare services social workers to be friends and advisers to selected offenders on their release from correctional institutions. The type of man-to-man relationships recommended has seldom worked out in the past. The Voluntary Associate Movement offers the best evidence to date of how difficult it may prove to be to establish a worthwhile aftercare service which relies upon a valuable contribution from private citizens. More than 90 percent of the associate relationships examined, ended soon after discharge by the offender rejecting the relationship and thus the "friendship" contributed little or nothing towards rehabilitation. Prisoners clearly approach an associate relationship with extreme caution and suspicion. Increased efforts should be made to recruit private citizens of the same social class or background as the offenders. If the associate will give more of himself as a person than he has in the past, the private citizen may yet make a successful contribution to aftercare service.

No address.

633 Gibbens, T.C.N. The personality of prisoners and their after-care needs. The Howard Journal, 11(3):203-208, 1964.

It is increasingly realized in Great Britain today that aftercare is an essential part of penal treatment. There is a growing tendency to counter the ill effects of imprisonment by building aftercare into the sentence itself, by providing hostels for the last few months of a sentence. Research in the aftercare of mentally ill patients is often relevant to the needs of ex-prisoners, and studies of this kind in relation to criminal aftercare are needed. Various types of offenders have

different problems on release from prison and different reactions to aftercare. The barriers raised by personality factors must be overcome before a sound aftercare relationship can be developed.

T.C.N. Gibbens, M.D., Senior Lecturer in Forensic Psychiatry, University of London, London, England.

634 Walker, Nigel. Morality and the criminal law. The Howard Journal, 11(3):209-219, 1964.

The public discussion of the relationship between law and morality in England has ceased to be completely academic with the recent committee reports on artificial insemination and homosexuality. Although society may wish to reduce the frequency of particular forms of conduct, the criminal law may not be an effective way to achieve such objectives. Experience shows that the use of criminal law does not reduce the overall frequency of abortion. One argument in favor of retaining existing laws in these areas is that to relax a law would give the impression that society no longer disapproves of such conduct. Psychological experiments seem to indicate, however, that people's moral judgments about a given type of action are not less severe if they believe that the action is not prohibited by law, and thus the relaxing of a law is not likely to make any difference in the moral attitudes of the average man. Criminal law is only one of many means of influencing behavior and it is not likely to be effective if used in isolation from other influences. The moral wrongness of an act is not, by itself, sufficient justification for invoking the law against it. The justification must also be that law is the most effective, or economically the least wasteful, way of discouraging the conduct.

Nigel Walker, Ph.D., Reader in Criminology, University of Oxford, Oxford, England.

635 Williams, Eryl Hall. Some aspects of criminal appeals. The Howard Journal, 11(3):220-227, 1964.

Justice, an English branch of the International Commission of Jurists, has recently published an interim report on "Legal Aid in Criminal Appeals" which discusses the plight of the person convicted at the higher courts. Two of the reasons why these persons feel dismayed in connection with their appeals are: (1) that the statutory provisions on legal advice apply only to those who were represented by both a solicitor and counsel at the trial and (2) that the convicted person must lodge his appeal or apply for leave to appeal within the first ten days after the conviction. A few of the recommendations of the interim report are: that those who were not represented under a defense certificate at the trial should be able to apply for a certificate entitling them to legal representation; an extension of the time for putting in an application for leave to appeal; the possible introduction of a legal advice service in the prisons. Concerning the appeals themselves, an appeal in the Court of Criminal Appeal is not by way of rehearing and fresh evidence is rarely admitted. Also, there is very little room for the Appeal Court to interfere with the findings of the trial court. Perhaps the only solution to some of the present problems is to allow the Court of Criminal Appeal to order a new trial. Justice demands both a comprehensive system of advice and legal aid on appeals, and an intelligent, sympathetic and powerful Appeal Court in criminal cases.

E. Hall Williams, Reader in Criminology, University of London, London, England.

636 Hermon, Zvi. The integration of the social services in the penal system of Israel. The Howard Journal, 11(3):228-238, 1964.

Much has been done in Israel during 14 years of its existence as a modern state to introduce a humane attitude into the treatment of offenders and to integrate constructive social activities and services into the penal system. The first changes were the enactment of legislation abolishing flogging and capital punishment for murder, introducing suspended prison sentences and obligatory social investigations before the imposing of prison sentences and establishing release boards and optional release. Among other changes are the introduction of training courses and constructive labor, the pay ment of wages in prison, the introduction and development of social, medical, psychiatric and educational services in prison, the indeterminate sentence for drug addicts and the development of a probation service. The integration of the social services into the Israel Penal System is but one side of the difficult task of both safeguarding the community and helping and correcting the individual offender.

Zvi Hermon, Ph.D., Lecturer in Penology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel.

637 Wides, Cyril. An arrested person's right of access to his lawyer; a necessary restatement of the law. The South African Law Journal, 81(4):513-516, 1964.

In South Africa, many law enforcement officers are of the opinion that the law only allows an arrested client to interview his legal adviser if and when he is formally charged with an offense. The law, however, is clear in allowing an arrested person, whether he be a suspect or one who is formally charged, access to his legal adviser. This fundamental principle and right has been dealt with and endorsed by the Supreme Court in such cases as Li Kui Yu v. Superintendent of Labourers, and Brink v. Commissioner of Police. Perhaps the law enforcement officers find their authority in the use of the word "accused" in Section 84 of the Criminal Code and an interpretation of it as referring to one who has already been formally charged with an offense as distinguished from one who is merely suspected of an offense. Such an interpretation is contrary to principle. Under Section 84 the right arises immediately on apprehension or arrest as Galgut J. pointed out in the Brink's case. The result of this confusion is that in practice a fundamental right granted by law is regularly refused and inaccessible.

No address.

638 Benjamin, Henry, & Masters, R.E.L. Prostitution and morality. New York, The Julian Press, 1964. 495 p.

Damage is being done by our present policies toward prostitution and the prostitute and we might plausibly expect benefits from a modification of these policies. Prostitution, in general, is caused by a social structure which fails to provide for the sexual and other needs of its members. Historically, prostitution has appeared in diverse forms, and societies have dealt with the problem in many ways. The punitive approach has failed to abolish prostitution, thus this approach is seen to be the wrong one. Prostitution seems to be ineradicable. The "marriage custom" is older than the human race, and only as a by-product of marriage has prostitution come into being. "Voluntary" prostitutes may be said to have voluntarily entered into "the life" on a quite rational basis, mainly the result of choice. A second group is composed of women who engage in prostitution mainly because they are compelled to do so by their own psycho-neurotic needs. Women are sometimes attracted by the economic rewards of prostitution or the prospects of adventure. Prostitutes seem to be categorized in terms of the fees they are able to charge, the status of their customers and the sexual "specialties" practiced by some. Some may be grouped in terms of physical characteristics. "Voluntary" customers of prostitutes patronize because of practical, conscious reasons and "compulsive" customers mainly because of emotional or psychological reasons or another sort of disability. Many men need variety in order to satisfy their normal sex urges. Others are too shy and insecure emotionally, too handicapped mentally or physically or too old to compete with other males in winning female attention. Deviant sex urges usually can only be satisfied in purchased relations. Some men want to avoid emotional obligations and others feel that a visit to a prostitute may add a note of gaiety to the monotony of routine life. The pimp is defined as the lover of the prostitute and the recipient of her earnings. He sometimes is a business manager, bodyguard or obtainer of drugs. Conditions are usually better for the prostitute within a brothel than for the average streetwalker. The madam of the brothel imposes a routine which facilitates self-discipline along with other house rules which usually prohibit excessive use of alcohol, drug addiction or any form of criminal behavior. The amount of money a prostitute is able to earn depends upon her desirability, the number of her competitors, where and how she is working, the socio-economic level of her customers and the value her society places upon her commodity. It is the exchange of money between customer and prostitute that seems to legally separate the whore from the promiscuous female, and the cash transaction seems decisive, particularly for the compulsive prostitutes. Male homosexual prostitution is equally as ancient as the female heterosexual variety and has existed through the ages in countries all over the world. It is currently more prevalent in the United States than ever before, particularly among youths in their late teens and early twenties. Our society seems to have an increasingly tolerant attitude toward homosexuality. Lesbian brothels also exist, and transvestites or transsexuals function as streetwalkers or work in nightclubs while posing as female impersonators. Official publications in the United States condemn the prostitute and her trade. Most American men are permissive for the most, yet are susceptible to an anti-prostitution outbursts. Publicity, not the penalties imposed, can be the most damaging factor dealt to the prostitute. Leaders against vice often have some kind of neurotic motivation. Legislation against prostitution often confuses vice with cri-

minal activity, and it inevitably promotes crime and corruption among the police force which tries, unsuccessfully, to suppress prostitution. When laws against prostitution are not enforced, those who violate them are made to feel guilty, and resentment arises against the source of guilt - the law enforcement agencies. Laws against prostitution are, for the most part, quite unscientific and therefore lead to many violations and disrespect for those designated to uphold them. Any one of four major approaches may be adapted to regulate prostitution. Prostitutes, both male and female, are the greatest source of infection for venereal diseases and in recent years there has been an increasing incidence of disease among teenagers. That venereal disease today is a national health problem reflects a failure due to public ignorance, apathy and misguided ideas about "morality." The decline of the brothel and the professional prostitute may account for an upsurge in the United States. Most attempts to suppress prostitution result in an outbreak of disease or criminal activity which is even less desirable. Sometimes the services of a prostitute are valuable in the case where she may prevent a husband's frequenting a mistress and risk the stability of his marriage.

No address.

639 Howard University. Training Center for Youth and Community Studies. I. Application for training program grant, December-June, 1964 /and/ II. Progress report, June-December, 1964. Washington, D.C., 1964, various pagings, mimeo.

The proposals made by the training center are concerned with the development of new training models aimed at the problems of socially deprived youth. The center has focused its activities on the design, development and refinement of training models that can simultaneously involve both the youth and social institution in working toward common goals, and models designed to train key personnel in both rehabilitative and preventive agencies. Three major training efforts have evolved: (1) new career training (the use of disadvantaged youth as nonprofessional workers); (2) Youth Counseling Training for Professional and Sub-Professional Personnel in Preventive and Correctional Institutions and (3) testing the effect of creating opportunities for social planners and administrators in youth programs to review the effectiveness of different models for social change, i.e., the planning and development of youth programs. A progress report on these activities is included. There is a personnel and administrative directory and extensive appendixes give detailed description of a community apprentice program; the orientation of administrators in the use of aides; remedial rehabilitative recreational groups; a staff development seminar; discussion group counseling; group counseling in institutional settings; social adjustment class orientation workshop; community organization for area supervisors of neighborhood centers; an action research seminar; a seminar on planning and development of youth programs.

Training Center, Center for Youth and Community Studies, Howard University, Washington, D.C.

640 Evidence: hearsay declarations against penal interest and the requirement of unavailability. Columbia Law Review, 64(7): 1347-1351, 1964.

Extra-judicial declarations against one's penal interest should be admissible into evidence if adequate explanation is offered as to the unavailability of the declarant who made the statement sought to be introduced into evidence. An exception to the hearsay rule is that the testimony of one person as to what another has declared is admissible where the facts stated were adverse to the pecuniary or proprietary interest of the declarant if the declarant is unavailable. If it was against the declarant's penal interest only, the general rule is that the statement is not admissible. The California Supreme Court, however, has recently ruled that a declaration against penal interest is admissible even though it has not been shown that the declarant is unavailable. Heretofore, a showing of unavailability was always required. Actually, a statement against penal interest is at least as trustworthy as a statement against a pecuniary or proprietary interest. As to the reliability of a statement against penal interest, the Court's decision clearly seems correct. The Court's treatment of the unavailability requirement, however, seems dubious. The proponent of the statement should have to produce an adequate explanation as to why the declarant's testimony cannot be obtained if the extra-judicial statement is to be admitted.

No address.

641 Howard University. Center for Youth and Community Studies. Civil rights activity and reduction in crime among Negroes, by Frederic Salomon, Walter Walker, Garrett O'Connor, and Jacob Fishman. Washington, D.C., 1964. 17 p.

Data presented indicate a causal relationship between well-organized "direct action" for civil rights and a reduction of crimes committed by Negroes. The findings are based on official crime reports, medical records, newspaper accounts and interviews with residents of three cities during periods of organized civil rights protests. It appears that when there are important events upon which the attention of a community is focused, there is distraction from behavior which leads to crime. The need for unity serves to discourage crimes of violence. It is also hypothesized that when the lower class Negro becomes aggressive against segregation, his sense of individual and group identity is altered. Race pride partially replaces self-hatred, and self-destructive aggression is channeled into social aggression. The data and the conclusions suggested indicate that the effect of the civil rights movement on the self-image and social behavior of the American Negro will be as important as the movement's direct effect on segregation itself.

Center for Youth and Community Studies, Howard University, Washington, D.C. 20001.

642 Bah, Tan Jee. Secret criminal societies in Singapore, F.B.I. Law Enforcement Bulletin, 34(1):7-11; 34(2):12-16, 1965.

Secret societies which came into existence in Singapore over a century ago, still exist as a menace today. Many of the traditional rituals, qualifications and practices have been altered or abandoned, but the societies as a whole still flourish. Their apparent indestructibility is attributed to the fact that they originated from well-established Triad societies which had rooted themselves in the lives of the Chinese patriots in the days of the Manchu Dynasty. Because it was originally formed for political purposes, the Triad Society is very strict in maintaining discipline. Breaches of certain rules carry the death penalty. All the contemporary secret societies can be divided into two categories; the working gangs and the criminal gangs. Because of trade disputes the working gangs have given the authorities a great deal of trouble. The criminal gangs, however, are the greatest menace. They monopolize or control an area and extort protection money from shopkeepers and residents within the area. They also commit robbery, theft and assault for payment; some commit more serious crimes such as armed robbery and kidnapping. The earlier ordinances were ineffective in controlling these secret societies. Subsequent amendments to the Criminal Justice Ordinance have been helpful to a certain extent. Under the Police Supervision Order, a rehabilitated detainee is placed under a two-three year period of police supervision. The effect of this amendment was a vast reduction in secret society activities. The societies, however, remain, as old, deeprooted evils and the battle against them is a perpetual problem.

Tan Jee Bah, Deputy Superintendent, Secret Societies Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, Singapore, Malaysia.

643 McKenna, J. Walter. Criminal law and procedure. Syracuse Law Review, 16(2):234-243, 1964.

Significant decisions reached during 1964 in the fields of criminal law and criminal procedure and the more important legislative changes of 1964 in these areas are discussed in this general survey of New York law. Legislation now authorizes officers to search without notice whenever the court, issuing a search warrant, direct that no notice shall be required. This is intended to prevent the destruction of illegal drugs or the apparatus for using them before an officer enters a premises. A new section was added to the Code of Criminal Procedure which, in effect, permits the temporary detention of a person and a search for weapons without an arrest. Grand juries have been given back, with certain safeguards, the right to return a presentment or report which merely criticized a public official for the conduct of his office without indicting him. In instances where there has been continuous close pursuit, the power to arrest or issue a criminal summons has been extended. Changes in the legislation concerning false reports to police and weapons have also been enacted. In several significant decisions convictions were reversed by an application of the Meyer rule, that post-arraignment statements made in the absence of counsel are inadmissible as evidence. In the Failla case where counsel was denied access to the defendant a voluntary confession was held to be inadmissible. Several significant cases dealt with problems involving the sentencing of convicted persons. In People ex rel. Lupo v. Fay the court clearly enunciated the situations wherein, in the absence of waiver, the presence of the defendant in his felony trial is indis-

pensable. Other significant cases involved a change of venue, unanimous decisions of judges, resistance to illegal arrest and unlawful intrusion in public buildings.

J. Walter McKenna, Professor of Law, St. John's University School of Law, Jamaica, New York.

644 Prince, Jerome. Evidence. Syracuse Law Review, 16(2):459-474, 1964.

Recent evidence cases and statutes are discussed in sections on hearsay, illegally obtained evidence, witnesses and on miscellaneous other aspects of evidence. In a case in which testimony of a defendant recorded in an accident report proved to be at variance with testimony given later, the court admitted the accident report as a record made in the regular course of business and, therefore, an exception to the hearsay rule. The former testimony given to a witness, now dead, in a prior administrative hearing employing cross-examination as a part of its procedure, is examined in conjunction with the Fleury v. Edwards case. Concerning illegally obtained evidence a result of the United States Supreme Court's decision in Jackson v. Denno, is that New York must now formulate a new procedure for resolving issues of fact pertaining to the voluntariness of a defendant's confession. The People v. Santmyer case, if correctly decided, could be extended so that no statement made by a defendant after arrest will be admissible against him if made in the absence of counsel. The "stop and frisk" and "no-knock" statutes are examined and the constitutionality of such a frisk is seen to be questionable. Concerning witnesses, two recent cases have expanded the concept of a "disclosure act." Two cases were also decided this year with respect to the physician-patient privilege. Questions involving examination at trial are discussed in connection with the People v. Macon and the Tirschwell v. Dolan cases. Relevancy, remoteness, prejudice and presumptions, and burden of proof are discussed as effected by recent significant decisions.

Jerome Prince, Dean, Brooklyn Law School, Brooklyn, New York.

645 Gutman, Daniel. The criminal gets the breaks. The Police Chief, 32(2):36-41, 1965.

Many criminals escape conviction because the evidence of crime was obtained by unapproved methods or some other technicality has precluded its use. Cases are often acquitted because an accused has been detained, for a period of time after his arrest, in violation of a procedural rule that requires arraignment to take place without unnecessary delay. The Map v. Ohio case extended the exclusionary rule so that evidence, obtained by state officers in violation of Constitutional requirements controlling search and seizure, is now inadmissible in any criminal action in state as well as federal courts. The full effect of another case involving electronic eavesdropping may be to preclude any admission made by a person charged with a crime in the absence of his lawyer. Among the several recommendations suggested to facilitate the conviction of guilty criminals are: legislation to permit wiretapping pursuant to court order for evidence of major crimes and relaxation of the rule excluding all evidence improperly obtained so as to vest discretion as to admission in the trial judge.

Daniel Gutman, Dean, New York Law School, New York, New York, 10013.

646 Shellow, James M. The continuing vitality of the Gouled rule; the search and seizure of evidence. Marquette Law Review, 48(2):172-180, 1964.

The Gouled rule which emerged from the opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Gouled v. United States (1921), holds that objects of only evidentiary value may not be seized by federal officers in the execution of a search, and that when such objects are seized, they must be suppressed. The rule has been applied to the suppression of evidence seized pursuant to the mandate of a search warrant, as well as to the suppression of evidence seized incidental to an arrest. Since the Mapp v. Ohio case and the Malloy v. Hogan case, the Gouled rule is binding upon the states as well as the federal courts. The opinions of courts which have applied the rule are analyzed to clarify its meaning. The confusion arises in distinguishing between what is merely of evidentiary value and what is an instrumentality of the crime. In spite of the fact that the Supreme Court has specifically held that "there is no special sanctity in papers" the Court has

never applied the Gouled rule in a case in which papers were not involved. Several recent federal cases, including one involving the visual observations of a searching officer, indicate, however, that the trend is changing towards broader application.

James M. Shellow, Shellow and Shellow, Attorneys at Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

647 Murphy, Michael J. The Manhattan summons project. Police Management Review, 2(5):6-13, 1965.

The Manhattan summons project was conceived as a method to avoid, when practicable, the cumbersome and costly procedures which follow arrest by the increased use of the summons process. In New York City, summonses are now issued for such violations as those pertaining to animals; any misdemeanor punishable by fine not exceeding $100 or imprisonment not exceeding 60 days, or both; any violation of the labor law, the vehicle and traffic law and the workman's compensation law; New York City Charter and Administrative Code; any violation of the rules of the fire department; many violations of the multiple dwelling law; the alcohol beverage control law and the navigation law. In the disorderly conduct category, summonsing power is limited to such acts as the use of offensive, disorderly, threatening, abusive or insulting language or behavior, and, then, only upon proper identification and when the desk officer is satisfied that the offense will not recur and the person will appear in court. In cooperation with the Vera Foundation, a very successful project was carried on extending the use of the summons to simple assault and petit larceny offenses. The positive results of the project encourage its further extension into other categories of offenses.

Michael J. Murphy, Police Commissioner, Police Department, New York, New York.

648 Southern Illinois University. Delinquency Study Project. Proposal for a demonstration contract under Title 2 of the Manpower and Training Act of 1962. Edwardsville, 1964, 11 p. mimeo.

The demonstration project at Southern Illinois University is a training program aimed at relieving approximately 3,000 adults and 1,000 youths between the ages of 16-22 who are chronically unemployed. In order to enable them to compete in the labor market, they must acquire basic skills and specific occupational training. The program at the university will attempt to recruit these hard-core unemployed, provide individual diagnosis and counseling and assign them to specific training programs. These training programs will provide basic literacy and prevocational training as well as vocational and on-the-job training. Included in the project will be job development in both the public and private sector as an aid to job placement. A chart is included in the report listing the functions to be performed and the methods to be used by the particular agencies involved.

Southern Illinois University, The Delinquency Study Project, Edwardsville, Illinois.

649 Southern Illinois University. Delinquency Study Project. Putting neighborhoods on probation: a supplement to professional services, by Edward P. Hopper. Edwardsville, no date, 13 p. mimeo.

Because the neighborhood ranks almost equal in importance with the family in determining personality, the Illinois Youth Commission has sought to mobilize its Division of Community Services to change the social atmosphere of particular problem communities. Limiting itself to natural neighborhoods, the Division has attempted to encourage community organization on the neighborhood level, with a community-wide group to support and encourage these units in a larger area. The Division is primarily interested in organizing self-help neighborhood committees which will deal with their own problems at their own level. The method has been to interest a few of the neighbors in the problems of their children and their neighborhood. These few people must be convinced that they have the power to effect a change with their available resources. Once convinced, these individuals develop their own contacts and produce and organization. This technique roots the organization firmly in the local social order where it works its change. The specific nature of these organizations are seldom alike. The important thing is that the group which has the problems, recognizes them as problems and grapples with them with the hope of being able to solve them. In this way constructive social change is effected.

Delinquency Study Project, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, Illinois.

650 Southern Illinois University. Delinquency Study Project. Proposal for a forestry camp workshop. Edwardsville, 1964, 14 p. mimeo.

The primary purpose of a four-day workshop held in October 1964, was to define more clearly the rehabilitative role of the forestry camp program for delinquent boys in Illinois. The workshop will be divided into three stages: (1) pre-planning; (2) program stage and (3) follow-up stage. The program stage will include presentations by national consultants, discussion group and individual work sessions. A tentative program schedule is included in the report. The following topics will be considered: the physical plant and locale; personnel, activity programs at the camps; the selection of juveniles for the camps and values derived from the camp experiences. The staff organization of the proposed workshop is outlined in the report. An essay type questionnaire will be used for evaluation.

Delinquency Study Project, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, Illinois.

651 Ohio. Mental Hygiene and Correction Department. Ohio judicial criminal statistics, 1963. Columbus, 1963, 32 p. mimeo.

The statistics in this report were compiled by the courts of eighty-six Ohio counties for the purpose of providing reliable information in evaluating the crime situation in Ohio. The statistics cover the period 1956-1963, and include information concerning: criminal cases filed in Ohio Common Pleas Courts, by offense charged; criminal cases pending at end of year; cases disposed of in 1963, by transcription or indictment date and by county; court commitments to Ohio Adult Correction Institutions and inmate population of Ohio adult correction institutions, by offense; disposition of cases; cases found guilty and sentence imposed; and statistics covering 1963. Specifically, all indices indicate that the crime situation was worse in 1963 than in 1956. Cases filed in the Common Pleas Courts were up almost 20 percent, the number of inmates in the correctional institutions were up 8 percent and court commitments to the correctional institutions were up 11 percent.

Division of Business Administration, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Ohio Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction, Columbus, Ohio.

652 University of Utah. Utah Training Center for the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency. Delinquency in Utah. Salt Lake City, 48 p., 6 p. mimeo. (Staff Publications vol. 1, no. 1, January 1965)

The subcommittee on juvenile delinquency of the Utah State Legislative Council called hearings on four major problem areas: (1) family life and child development; (2) the role of the public schools in preventing delinquency; (3) youth employment and (4) youth and the law. Testimony was taken of experts in the field at thirteen hearings on separate topics appropriate to the overall problem. Topics on family life included divorce and child custody, foster home placements, the culturally deprived, public health and welfare programs and services. Problems in the elementary and secondary schools, the need for child specialists, vocational preparation and job placement were topics of consideration. Law enforcement, detention homes, juvenile court, and corrections were discussed in hearings on youth and the law. A series of recommendations are made urging improvements in services to families and children, public education, vocational education and the handling of juvenile offenders. Such specific recommendations as reduction of class loads and programs for slow learners in the public schools, increased mental health clinics and day care centers, proper detention facilities, formation of halfway houses and improved treatment facilities for juvenile delinquents are urged. The report also contains a priority of recommendations for immediate action by the legislature for needed studies, pilot experimentation programs and greater support for programs already validated by experimentation.

Utah Training Center for the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

653 Wayne State University. Final report, project CAUSE (Counselor, Advisor, University, Summer, Education), conducted under the joint auspices of the Department of Guidance and Counseling. College of Education [and the] Delinquency Control Training Center, Detroit, Michigan, 1964. 174 p. multilith.

The CAUSE training program at Wayne State University was developed to prepare trainees to work with youths 16 to 21 years old in the "culture of poverty." The first phase of the program was organized to create an understanding of this culture drawing upon the disciplines of anthropology, economics and sociology. A study of the psychology of individual development in such a setting was the second phase of the program. With this background, trainees were ready to begin dealing with the tools of their trade-to-be, the most important of which is interviewing. Resources such as social agencies, job opportunities, fair employment practice commissions, the schools and nonschool educational opportunities as well as federal, state and local programs were identified and described. Field experiences, while specific to the city of Detroit, were presented from the standpoint of methodology so that trainees subsequently employed elsewhere would have acquired the facility to develop the necessary knowledge of the community and the resources available to them. They progressed from observation and analysis of neighborhoods, to individuals in these neighborhoods, to interviewing in the field and controlled interviews in the College of Education counseling practicum facilities. To provide an opportunity for the integration of the many experiences into a unified whole, enrolees were organized into seminars with a seminar leader who also functioned as the practicum supervisor for his seminar group.

Department of Guidance and Counseling, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan.

654 Bernath, L.L. The techniques of motivation in correctional institutions. The Journal of Correctional Education, 17(1):6-11, 1965.

The curricula of schools within correctional institutions should be modified in order to increase motivation for learning on the part of the inmates. The introduction of new motivation techniques would result in the following changes in the curriculum: unification of academic and vocational trainings; inclusion of physical and art education; emphasis on guided reading; and the humanities.

L. L. Bernath, Director of Education, Department of Institutions, State of Washington, Olympia, Washington.

655 Torrence, J. T. Space age programs in correctional institutions. The Journal of Correctional Education, 17(1):17-19, 1965.

Education programs for the inmates of the U. S. Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, consist in balanced vocational, academic and social education. Vocational training offers a choice from a wide range of trades and is pursued in close connection with academic training. The academic program aims at the improvement of previous deficient education and often includes elementary reading and writing instruction. Social education includes such undertakings as discussion groups, readers' circles, Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous.

J. T. Torrence, Supervisor of Vocational Training, United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas.

656 Dahlgren, Arnold W., & Schlotterback, Darrell. Educational opportunities in the United States disciplinary barracks. The Journal of Correctional Education, 17(1): 20-23, 1965.

The education of prisoners at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, combines vocational and academic training. Vocational training concentrates upon trades which will give the inmates a good chance of employment after release from prison. The training consists of both instruction and production. Academic training ranges from literacy courses to junior college courses, both residential and by correspondence. Particular attention is paid to the selection and qualifications of the training staff and to the modernization of equipment.

Arnold W. Dahlgren, Lt. Col., United States Army, Director of Prisoner Training. U.S.D.B., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

657 Brownfield, Charles A. The strange schools of Mao Tse-Tung. The Journal of Correctional Education, 17(1):24-28, 1965.

"Brainwashing" of the population of Communist China was organized soon after 1949 in special colleges. The brainwashing technique consisted of three stages. At the first stage the "students" lived together in the school. Group life in the college was conducive to friendly togetherness and the discussions emphasized theoretical impersonal problems. At the next stage, control over individual thinking was increased and more attention was paid to individual emotional problems. At this stage, self-criticism was introduced and at the third stage perfected by the techniques of public reprimands and mass public confessions. At this final stage the more reluctant "students" were finally forced into submission.

Charles A. Brownfield, Clinical Psychologist, Mendocino State Hospital, Talmage, California.

658 Coutts, J. A. Fraudulent conversion. The Journal of Criminal Law, no vol.(112): 274-279, 1964.

The Larceny Act, 1916, contains the statutory offense of fraudulent conversion. It was the draftsman's intention to include all cases in which property was received under a legal obligation to account for it. Despite the wide terms used to describe the offense, it is difficult to apply them to those guilty of fraudulent misappropriation. The cases seem to hinge on the question of whether a receipt of property was for, or on account of, another person and this is a question for the jury. If there is no fiduciary relationship, there is no fraudulent conversion. The crime is committed when one receives property on behalf of another but fails to account for it. This is true whether he receives the property from a third person or from the one to whom he is accountable for it. The offense is to be distinghished from that of receiving property by false pretenses. The Irish cases make prosecution for the offense onerous.

J. A. Coutts, Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Bristol, Bristol, England.

659 The execution of Irish warrants in England. The Journal of Criminal Law, no vol.(112):280-283, 1964.

A recent case raised the important question as to the circumstances under which a warrant, issued by a magistrate in Ireland, could be executed in England. The accused was arrested in England on a charge of having wilfully neglected two children of whom he was alleged to have custody in Ireland. An Irish warrant was issued and was honored by an English magistrate. It was contended that a complete code for the execution of Irish warrants in England was in the Judictable Offenses Act, 1848. A writ of habeas corpus was issued, and the House of Lords held that the accused should be released from custody since the English magistrate did not make inquiry as to the circumstances of the case, and did not give the person arrested any opportunity of making representations to anyone. There was also some doubt as to whether the Irish warrant was endorsed with the signature of the proper person. After this decision, a new Irish Order was issued clearly setting forth the persons to sign warrants transmitted to the United Kingdom.

No address.

660 The problem of adequate representation of indigent and other defendants in criminal cases. (Panel discussion at the Judicial Conference of the Second Judicial Circuit, Friday, June 26, 1964, Manchester, Vermont.) Federal Rules Decisions, 36(3):129-173, 1965.

The problem of adequate defense attorneys for persons accused of crime is great, especially since more than half of the defendants are indigent and since there are not enough competent criminal lawyers. Connecticut was the first state to have a public defender system. They defend cases involving felonies or serious misdemeanors. An accused must be advised of his right to counsel and, if he is not, his statements are not admissible in evidence. Fees are waived when indigents are involved. The Connecticut system has worked out quite well. A public defender system is superior to one involving court appointed counsel, and removes questions concerning the adequacy of the defense. There is, presently, legislation pending before Congress dealing with the problem of defense of the indigent accused. By Supreme Court decision, everyone charged with a crime is entitled to be represented by counsel, but the problem, in what stage of the proceeding this right accrues, remains. In New York City, the Legal Aid Society is providing adequate representation for indigents. When, for some reason, legal bid cannot take the case, a system of assignment to insure a fair trial is necessary. The bar, in general, has abandoned criminal practice as undesirable. Steps should be taken to stimulate the interest of law students. Legal aid in New York is assigned to about 400 appeals a year, most of them in the State Courts. When a defendant is convicted, very often his trial counsel will not file a notice of appeal and the defendant may thereby lose his right to appeal. This needs a remedy. Likewise, counsel should be present at arraignments and in habeas corpus proceedings. In some cases, where trial counsel is making an obvious error, it is submitted that the judge has a duty to intervene.

No address.

661 Carter, James M., & Hauser, Thomas W. The Criminal Justice Act of 1964. Federal Rules Decisions, 36(2):67-78, 1964.

The Criminal Justice Act of 1964, implements the right to counsel in a realistic way by providing counsel for indigent defendants. The question is: When is one indigent? The key is the phrase, "financially unable to obtain counsel." The word "indigent" is strikingly omitted from the statute since it carries an implication of being destitute. What standards are to be used in determining whether one is financially unable to obtain counsel? The Act contains no definitions. In examining other statutes concerning poor litigants, we find the use of phrases such as "unable to pay," "cannot bear the expense of" and "does not have sufficient means." A Supreme Court case held that one need not be absolutely destitute to enjoy the benefits of one of these statutes. A District Court case denied leave to appeal in forma pauperis where the defendant had a monthly income of $400.00 and after indictment purchased, and furnished, a house while still owing another one. But merely because one has some income does not mean that he is financially able to pay. Most of the cases involved civil proceedings but they throw some light on standards of financial ability. Thus, "financially unable to obtain counsel," must be viewed as a relative concept.

No address.

662 Youngdahl, Luther W. Report on developments in the federal probation system 1964. Federal Rules Decisions, 36(2):79-91, 1964.

There has been much progress in the Federal Probation Service since 1963. The proposed revision of the official monograph on preparation of presentence reports including the report format has gone ahead. The purpose of this is to establish a format and a standard of content which should eliminate reinvestigation now required by the Bureau of Prisons and Board of Parole. Progress is also being made on the study relating to psychiatric and medical services in the federal correctional process. Federal probation offices are not staffed with psychiatrists since local facilities are available without cost, as is the case in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia Probation Office has been experimenting with group counseling as a rehabilitation technique. A committee on sentencing has also been formed and an institute was held during the year. A proposed bill has been introduced in the House which would authorize the establishment of a research and development center in the correctional field. Probation and parole can only be evaluated by comparison with other correctional alternatives. The proposed center would create an organization for research and development covering the entire correctional field. A recent report from the Bureau of Prisons indicates that the federal prison population has decreased about 7 percent in the last 24 months, although there has been a substantial increase in the number of convictions.

On the other hand, the number of persons on probation has also increased significantly. During the year, new methods of reporting more complete information by federal court clerks and probation offices have been introduced. This has culminated in a new system of reporting; statistics which account for all persons who, during the year, were the responsibility of the Probation System. With complete statistics and comprehensive reporting, there is now an accurate measure of success and error. In 1963, probation was granted to about 50 percent of all defendants sentenced in cases where probation was possible.

No address.

663 Sadoff, Robert L. Psychiatry pleads guilty. American Bar Association Journal, 51(1):48-49, 1965.

Psychiatry has been charged with being an immature and inexact science on which the law cannot depend for certitude. Historically, psychiatry has moved from a discipline aimed at aiding the community in handling the mentally ill, to a profession concerned with the treatment of the individual patient. Recently, the trend seems to be reversing itself, and this has caused the psychiatrist to convey his message to the public. As a result, he began to face open criticism and hostile rejection of his theories as he became involved in the legal adversary system. The recognition of responsibility is a moral and legal problem but the psychiatrist has special knowledge and training in the area of mental illness and medicine. The psychiatrist, as an expert witness, should confine himself to medically psychiatric issues. Differences of opinion as to medical matters when expressed openly in court are disturbing because they show the lack of certitude within the psychiatric profession; certitude which is demanded by the law and yet which the law does not demand of itself. In the courtroom, the psychiatrist attempts to defend himself, and, as a result, is attacked on his legal opinion and not on his medical opinion. The debate on the virtues and vices of the M'Naghten test of criminal responsibility rages, but the basic issue is whose responsibility it is to determine criminal responsibility. This is the law's responsibility whereas it is psychiatry's duty to share his knowledge of mental illness and its relation to behavior. This is the function of each.

No address.

664 Moran, John T., Jr. Federal Criminal Rules changes: aid or illusion for the indigent defendant. American Bar Association Journal, 51(1):64-67, 1965.

If we are to maintain our democracy, we must not ration justice. This is particularly true insofar as the indigent defendant is concerned. The proposed amendments to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, considered here, are to see whether they will be an aid to the defense of the indigent. One proposed Rule requires that the indigent be afforded counsel, if he wishes, at every stage of the proceeding and this recognizes and helps safeguard the right against self-incrimination and the right to bail. Rules permitting discovery are still not broad enough and bills of particulars are permitted, generally, only to clarify and indictment or to prevent double jeopardy. A proposed Rule would permit inspection of confessions and disclosure of scientific tests, but no provision is made for discovery of witnesses except in capital cases. The Rules make no provision for pretrial depositions of witnesses. This should be done, and the defendant should be required to reveal the names of witnesses who are to be called in support of a defense of insanity. The proposed Rule concerning issuance of subpoenas on behalf of an indigent is cumbersome. There are a number of other proposed changes which merit attention.

No address.

665 Ezer, Mitchel J. Pretrial discovery by defendants in federal criminal cases. Law in Transition Quarterly, 1(4):214-237, 1964.

The Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure rigidly limit the accused's right to pretrial discovery. The potential sources from which the court may derive power to grant discovery in criminal cases are: (1) the inherent power of the court; (2) bills of particulars; (3) the Administrative Procedure Act and (4) the board edict of 57(b). In addition, Rules 16 and 17(c) permit inspection of documents either on motion or by subpoena. Rule 17(c) is available to the defense and to the prosecution, although the privilege against self-incrimination is applicable. The two Rules are inconsistent and the Supreme Court has, as yet, been unable to resolve the inconsistency. There is conflicting opinion as to whether the discovery rules in criminal cases should be liberalized. To invoke Rule 16, it must be shown that the objects sought to be discovered must be tangible, the defendant must have a proprietary or possessory interest in them and they must be material to the preparation of his defense. There have

been Court decisions interpreting these requirements. These prerequisites are important in "white-collar" prosecutions where discovery is so important. To obtain a subpoena, duces tecum under Rule 17(c), it must be shown that the material sought must be evidentiary in nature; it must be otherwise inaccessible; the defendant must be unable to properly prepare for trial without inspection in advance of trial; the application must be made in good faith; and the request must not be unreasonable or oppressive.

No address.

666 The role of a trial jury in determining the voluntariness of a confession. Michigan Law Review, 63(2):381-389, 1964.

Three procedural methods for determining voluntariness of confessions have been employed and these are known as: (1) the orthodox; (2) the Massachusetts and (3) the New York rules. Under the orthodox rule, the judge determines voluntariness after hearing the evidence on the issue and, if he admits it, the jury then considers its probative value. Under the Massachusetts rule, the judge similarly passes on admissibility and then the jury must find it voluntary before considerings its credibility. Under the New York view, the question of admissibility is left to the jury. Recently, the United States Supreme Court expressed approval of the orthodox and Massachusetts rules, but held the New York rule as a violation of due process in that it was unfair and unreliable. The rationale is that jury deliberations on voluntariness may be unreliable and unfair since evidence corroborating its reliability might influence the jury in considering its voluntariness. Furthermore, on reviews, an appellate court could only speculate on the evidence which actually led to a guilty verdict. Problems inherent in the orthodox and Massachusetts procedures also seem certain to be the subject of litigation. The Supreme Court was silent on who has the burden of proving the voluntariness of the confession, but the better view seems to place it on the prosecution. Given other recent Supreme Court decisions, the standards of the exclusionary rule for coerced confessions and the privilege against self-incrimination seem to be merging.

No address.

667 Vorenberg, James. Police detention and interrogation of uncounselled suspects: The Supreme Court and the States. Boston University Law Review, 44(4):423-434, 1964.

Law enforcement agencies are finding it increasingly difficult to operate in accordance with the rules laid down by the Courts. The problem is especially acute insofar as it concerns preliminary detention of suspects by police and interrogation of those of them not represented by counsel. The problem is further complicated in this way. When the matter reaches Court, what is at stake is not the detention, but the incriminating evidence seized by the police. Assuming that preliminary detention is important, it can be argued that it interferes with our traditional notice of individual rights until there is something substantial to tie him to the crime. The Uniform Arrest Act, adopted in a few states, authorizes an officer to detain one he suspects. New York has passed the "Stop and Frisk" law which is similar to the Uniform Act. This has aroused much controversy and has been criticized as leading to a police state. These laws permit a form of custody not amounting to an arrest. A problem will arise when one detained, in accordance with the Act, refuses to answer questions. As yet there are no guiding cases, although Massachusetts and New York decisions indicate that within a limited area, at least, pre-arrest detention should be recognized. The problems concerning interrogation and the right to counsel shift to the stationhouse. If the arrest is valid, how far can the police go in questioning before the one detained may consult a lawyer? A recent Supreme Court decision holds that where the one, so detained, requests counsel but is denied counsel, a confession obtained thereafter is invalid. Here, the Court distinguished between a general investigation of an unsolved crime and one which has focused on a particular suspect. It appears that the Supreme Court is approaching a rule of barring any confession obtained from suspects who have not been furnished the opportunity to consult with a lawyer. It would be better for the States to formulate their own protective rules rather than rely on Supreme Court action.

No address.

668 Discovery in federal criminal cases. (A symposium at the Judicial Conference of the District of Columbia, presented by the Junior Bar Section, Bar Association, D.C.) Federal Rules Decisions, 33(1):47-128, 1963.

Until recently, American courts have done very little about granting discovery in criminal cases. England went through the same growing pains but now allows virtually unlimited discovery. In the United States rigid opposition still persists. An argument against allowing discovery is that it will lead to perjury. Furthermore, under our rules of criminal procedure, the accused has every advantage and to allow him discovery would enable him to know the government's case beforehand. Existing rules for discovery, it is also contended, are adequate. The arguments for more liberal discovery are: (1) to determine the facts in order that counsel may give more intelligent advice to his client; (2) to make pretrial motions if necessary; and (3) the prosecution has infinitely more resources available than does the defendant. The appendix includes "Conference Papers on Discovery in Federal Criminal Cases" which contain excerpts from Federal Court Rules and Statutes referring to discovery which cover Bills of Particulars, Inspection of Documents by way of subpoena, statements of witnesses who testified on behalf of the government and disclosure of grand jury proceedings. Court decisions interpreting these provisions are also included. The text of Proposed Amendments to the Federal Rules is set forth and these amendments, in addition to amending existing rules, also provide that the accused shall serve notice of the defense of alibi prior to trial. The experience of the defense counsel in dealing with prosecutors in attempt to obtain information is also set forth. Conclusions are then indicated in the appendix, and this generally favors more liberal discovery. As for presentence reports, the defense counsel is not under the Federal Rules nor in the District of Columbia, allowed access to them.

No address.

669 Burger, Warren E. Who will watch the watchman? (Speech delivered April 17, 1964 at Washington College of Law, The American University.) The American University Law Review, 14(1):1-23, 1964.

The Suppression Doctrine (the exclusion of evidence obtained by illegal methods regardless of its reliability or probative value) is indigenous to American law. Its purpose is to deter illegal law enforcement. The doctrine had its birth in an 1886 Supreme Court decision which held that documents obtained illegally from the defendant's home could not be introduced into evidence against him. In subsequent years, the Court broadened the doctrine against official defiance of constitutional provisions. In 1937, the doctrine was extended to police violation of federal statutes, and, since, it has been applied to illegal wiretaps, confessions made during prolonged detention, coerced confessions, unlawful entries and other police violations including unlawful searches. It appears, however, that police conduct has not been substantially affected. Normally, they are not punished for such transgressions, do not read appellate opinions and do not know the disposition of the case in which they are involved. The suppression doctrine, however, is also keeping out otherwise good evidence. Another approach is needed. An independent civilian review board to investigate each instance of police misconduct is a possibility. The board would hold hearings and investigate complaints and order or recommend disciplinary measures.

No address.

670 Edwards, Alma. Socio-legal interdependency. The Canadian Bar Journal, 7(5):383-389, 1964.

Without law, society, as we know it, would not exist. Yet, there has been very little writing or research by sociologists concerning the law except in the fields of criminology and labor relations. The current legal approach to juvenile delinquency reveals the lack of critical evaluation of legal concepts by social scientists. The legal definition of a juvenile delinquent as a child who comes into contact with an official law enforcement agency as the result of an alleged act of misconduct, is inadequate. The law is also inadequate in dealing with the problem and in failing to give protection and guidance by positive measures. The law has little capacity for rapid change, whereas the sociologist recognizes that change is an integral characteristic of all groups.

The law is also concerned with the Rules of Law to the almost total exclusion of social science. Juveniles interact as a group among themselves and other groups. The situation is fluid, whereas the law reacts rigidly. Although the law has failed to avail itself of the help and direction of the social scientist, sociology has, itself, ignored the problem and has failed to come to the aid of the law. The sociologist can supply correlated information, etc., of groups such as juveniles. By using this data, a field of positive law relating to juveniles could be developed. The law has no yardstick in classifying juveniles, but merely applies an arbitrary age classification. The social scientist would best assist in a meaningful classification. Delinquency is caused by a combination of factors, and the social scientist can assist the law in recognizing the drives, frictions and disruptions inherent in juveniles. Although law is a necessary force in society, it has some inherent defects which social scientists can help remedy. The social scientist, however, has failed to challenge and study the effects of the law.

No address.

671 California. Department of the Youth Authority. California laws relating to youthful offenders including The Youth Authority Act and the Juvenile Court Law. Sacramento, 1963. 134 p.

Text of California laws relating to youthful offenders including the Juvenile Court Law, laws on institutions for delinquents and the Youth Authority Act. Excerpts from the Penal Code, the Government Code, the Civil Code, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Probate Code and the Vehicle Code are also included.

Documents Section, State of California, P.O. Box 1612, Sacramento, California, 95807.

672 Hollaren, Vincent. That coddling court and the lawyer. Bench and bar of Minnesota, 22(10):34-38, 1964.

There is a hue and cry to open the Juvenile Courts to the public. In Montana, one judge rushed through a law opening the Juvenile Court to the public and the press. In all this, lawyers did not support the Court. The Juvenile Court is not an adversary court; its purpose is to make worthwhile citizens of delinquents. The judge should not bring his personal passions into the court nor should he bow to the pressures of the press or the public for severe punishment. The action taken should be prompted by reason, have a purpose and not be to engage in public display for the press or to gain revenge. Lawyers must realize that the suddenness or violence of a youth's act is not a measure of the boy's ability to be rehabilitated. Since the work of the Juvenile Court has a social implication, the lawyer owes it a deep responsibility. Lawyers are frequently involved in civic affairs and they should speak up for the needs of needy youth and not shrink from it. The Court's proceedings are confidential not secret; all the essential persons are present. The rights of the child are guarded. The confidential nature of the hearing is essential to finding the "why" of the action involved in the delinquency. In a public setting people clam up. The Juvenile Court should, therefore, be supported by lawyers against surrendering it to the scandal sheets, to the vengeful and to pressures.

No address.

673 Indiana Committee to Study State Laws Pertaining to Criminal Offenses, Penalties and Procedures. Report of committee to study state laws pertaining to criminal offenses, penalties and procedures. no date, 32 p.

In 1961 the Indiana General Assembly created the Criminal Code Study Committee which has held hearings to obtain information and opinions on criminal law. As a result, the following legislation is proposed and recommended for the consideration of the 1965 Indiana General Assembly. (1) Reckless Homicide and Involuntary Manslaughter. The burden of proof for the crime of reckless homicide which carries one to five year penalty, is substantially greater than for involuntary manslaughter which carries a penalty of two to twenty-one years. In the committee's judgment, the latter offense should carry a lesser penalty than voluntary manslaughter and should be used in vehicle homicide obviating the need of the reckless homicide statute. Provision has also been made for an alternative misdemeanor penalty when appropriate, and the term "reckless homicide" would be replaced by "involuntary manslaughter" committed as a result of the operation of a motor vehicle. (2) Designation of Misdemeanors and Felonies Unter the Theft Act. These are to clarify the present confusion relative to felonies or misdemeanors and the jurisdiction of

certain courts. (3) Felony-Murder. The committee recommends the inclusion of kidnapping in the Statute. (4) Second Degree Murder-Alternative Penalty. The present penalty for second degree murder is life imprisonment; many juries return verdicts of involuntary manslaughter (two to twenty-one-years) where life imprisonment is considered too severe. The Committee recommends an alternative penalty of ten-twenty one years. (5) Justice of the Peace. The committee recommends a Constitutional Amendment converting these courts into statutory courts rather than constitutional Courts as they are now. (6) Prostitution. The committee recommends inclusion of offers to commit prostitution in the Statute. (7) Statutory Rape. A lesser alternative penalty of six months to one year is proposed where the female looks sixteen or older, where she is the agressor and/or where the male is not an adult. (8) Wound Reporting. The committee recommends the passage of such an act. (9) Magistrate Courts. The proposed legislation would clarify the subject matter jurisdiction of these courts. (10) Model Sentencing Act. Passage is recommended by the committee; it would place the duty of sentencing with the judge alone, apply to all felonies and would do away with all minimum penalties provided by law. The proposed Statutes and amendments are set forth as exhibits.

No address.

674 Strachan, Billy. Children and young persons in need of care, protection or control. Justice of the Peace & Local Government Review, 129(6):85-87, 1965.

Since February 1964, new provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act defining the term, "in need of care or protection," have been in effect in England. Perhaps the most significant change in the statute is that in every case now, other than where the child is said to be beyond control, before the court can act it must satisfy the requirements that one of the conditions specifically set out in the law is applicable, and that the child or young person is not receiving such care, protection and guidance as a good parent may reasonably be expected to give. Today the question of parental control and guidance is vital. The duty of the court "in a proper case" to remove a child or young person from undesirable surroundings must always be weighed against the interest of the liberty of the subject. Suggestions as to how a court can be satisfied that a case in point is a "proper case" in which to intervene are discussed. The juvenile courts in society are courts of law and it is not desirable within the present structure that they should become a kind of family and child welfare agency.

No address.

675 Arnold-Baker, Charles. A pilot project for law reform. Justice of the Peace & Local Government Review. 129(5):69-70, 1965.

In legal administration in England, attention is constantly directed to the sterile business of conviction and incarceration and away from the constructive function of restitution and reform. The practical situation of the victim of crime is very weak under the present system where the victim must prove again the same facts proven at the conviction, and where a judgment for damages and costs often cannot be satisfied. While the taxpayer pays huge sums of money to maintain the criminals, the victim, who ought to be the first care of society, is forgotten. Restitution, managed through the payment of prisoners for work done in prison, paid at the same rate as the jobs command in the open market, would serve both as a rehabilitative measure and as an aid to the victim. Another advantage to paid work for prisoners is that they may save up money on which to live while finding a job once they are discharged from prison. The victim's situation would be greatly improved if that part of the law where crime and tort overlap were codified so that both subjects were dealt with at the same time. Procedure could be consolidated so that the facts common to a crime and a tort need only be tried once.

No address.

676 Evidence in criminal cases. Justice of the Peace & Local Government Review, 129(4):55-56; 129(5):72-73, 1965.

The Law Reform Committee and the Criminal Law Revision Committee in England shall carry out a review of the law of evidence in both civil and criminal cases. Among aspects of the law which might be examined are the following: proof of facts admitted by the defense; the preliminary examination; proof of the accused's bad character; hearsay evidence; documentary evidence and the use of tape recorders. Concerning proof of facts admitted by the accused, the rule is different in cases of misdemeanors and cases of felonies. This distinction

seems antiquated and the committee may well recommend that the rule be the same in both types of cases. Also, the doubt as to whether an accused may be convicted on his own confession alone without corroborating evidence may be removed. The committee may recommend the abolition, with the accused's consent, of the preliminary examination. This may be done in the interests of saving a great deal of time and of preventing the prejudicial effects upon the accused, at his trial, of any legally inadmissible evidence received at the preliminary examination. The statutory exceptions which allow the admission of evidence of the accused's bad character seem reasonable, however, it is well that they should be reexamined. Both the general rule against hearsay, and the exceptions to it, seem not to require amendment. Concerning documents, it does not seem necessary that they need to be proven by the party producing them; unless hhe party's work is suspect, they should prove themselves. The admission of tape recorded conversations between two accused, made without their knowledge, is worthy of review. However, tape recordings of formal answers to police questions, after caution, and of depositions taken before the magistrates at a preliminary examination, should be admitted into evidence.

No address.

677 Tape recordings as evidence. Justice of the Peace & Local Government Review, 128(52):886-887, 1964.

The case of R. v. Hussain and Ali, in which two translations of a tape recording of a conversation between the two accused were admitted into evidence, must be regarded as one of utmost importance in the law of evidence in England. The two accused, who had not been arrested, were in a room at the police headquarters when their conversation was recorded by a hidden microphone. The legal representatives of the two accused objected to this evidence, calling it a police trap. The Director of Public Prosecutions at the proceedings before the committing magistrates accepted that it was a trap, but one of which only a guilty person had any need to be afraid. The magistrates then decided that they would admit the evidence. At the trial, the judge decided that, in the circumstances of this particular case, "the recording tape which is proved to be, in fact, a conversation between two prisoners is the best evidence of such a conversation and as such can properly be received". The consideration of this subject in British courts is conveniently reviewed in R. v. Mills and Rose. What distinguishes the present case from most previous cases is that the presence of the microphone was presumably not obvious and it can be said that the accused would not have made the statements they made had they known of its presence.

No address.

678 Radin, Edward. The innocents. New York, William Morrow, 1964. 256 p.

Over 280,000 persons are convicted each year in the U. S. for felonies; if we accept a conservative figure of 5 percent of the cases where doubt may exist as to the justice of the conviction, it leaves the astonishing total of over 14,000 people who may be innocent and yet are convicted of serious crimes every year. On the basis of about three hundred unjust convictions and imprisonments that have been fully recognized as miscarriages of justice, the reasons why these injustices occur were examined to discern whether there is a definite pattern of behavior so that remedies can be made and suggestions offered. In analyzing the cases, definite and separate primary causes for miscarriages of justice emerged: some of the main causes found were overzealous police, overambitious prosecutors, the public's demand for punishment, the unreliability of eyewitness testimony, frame-up, the untrustworthiness of confessions and confusion between military and civilian jurisdictions. The primary causes originated either during the investigative phase of a case or at the trial. The vast majority of those unjustly convicted had a lack of money in common; a proper investigation by the defense may require the employment of technical experts and private detectives which few innocent defendants can afford. Lawyers and bar associations have a primary responsibility to see to it that justice is the main concern of the courts; public defender systems should be strengthened to assure proper representation of the indigent and standardized compensation, regulated by federal law, should be paid to victims of injustice. If there are a sufficient number of cases in a given state and the total number of awards noticeable to taxpayers, this in itself may be effective in reducing the number of unjust convictions.

No address.

679 Winick, Charles. The life cycle of the narcotic addict and of addiction. Bulletin on Narcotics, 16(1):1-11, 1964.

One of the few continuous variables in the study of narcotic addiction is age. How many persons commence drug use at each age, and how long do they continue to use drugs? The data suggests that addiction may be a self-limiting process for perhaps two-thirds of the addicts. There appears to be a heavy concentration of commencement of drug use in the years of late adolescence and early adulthood, probably as one way of coping with the problems and decisions of these stressful years. The number of years that the persons in this sample used drugs suggests that the younger a person starts on narcotics, the longer his period of drug use is likely to last. The proportion of those using narcotics for over fifteen years is relatively high in those starting on narcotics in their early teens and mid-thirties. The length of the addiction will be between one-eighth and one-ninth of a year less for each year that the onset of his addiction is delayed. The length of addiction declines progressively and consistently as the age at onset increases. Whether this relationship is the result of a decrease in need, an increase in resistance, external factors or a combination of these and other factors, is as yet unknown. It is assumed that persons who begin drug use at different ages do so for different reasons, because the urgency of the drives that may have led to the beginning of drug use varies with a person's place in the life cycle. The comparison of age and length of addiction appears to be suggestive enough to warrant further study. It points to some of the regularities that underlie narcotic addiction and hence enables us to make predictions. Five tables and a list of references are included in the report.

Charles Winick, Ph.D., Director, Narcotic Addiction Programme, American Social Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, New York.

680 Fort, Joel. The problem of barbiturates in the United States of America. Bulletin on Narcotics, 16(1):17-35, 1964.

In any review of the existing information on the extent of barbiturate use and abuse in the United States, significant areas where little is known are all too apparent. The known effects of barbiturates on the central nervous system may be summarized as depressant actions on all segmental levels and all levels of functional organization. The most common therapeutic use of barbiturates is for the production of sleep, however, they are also prescribed for anxiety, nervousness and tension. In 1960 alone, the legitimate production of barbituric acid was sufficient to make approximately six billion one grain barbiturate capsules. Information on the abuse of and addiction to barbiturates is incomplete, however, the total number of people using barbiturates, other sedatives, stimulants and tranquillizers may approach five million. All the individuals who have studied the situation agree that there is extensive abuse of the barbiturates and that this constitutes serious social and health problems. Five billion dangerous-drug (barbiturates and amphetamines) pills enter the illegal market each year, and the use of these drugs by juveniles and young adults is increasing all over the country. That these drugs cause people to commit serious crimes has been established by the Senate Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency. New Jersey now has penalties of up to one year in prison for illegal sale or possession of barbiturates. While many doctors act as though these drugs are completely harmless, police officers continue to collect data showing a relationship between them and delinquency. Dr. Isbell and his coworkers at the Addiction Research Center in Kentucky have demonstrated that barbiturates taken regularly in large quantities product all three of the characteristic symptoms of addiction: tolerance, physical dependence and psychic dependence or habituation. A complex combination of pharmacological, sociological and psychological forces undoubtedly interact in a particular individual to produce abuse of or addiction to the barbiturates. A predisposition to use drugs is considered to exist prior to the actual experience. To understand the causes of barbiturate abuse, a multi-factorial, multi-dimensional approach is required. Treatment of addicts must include long-term social work and psychotherapy. The so-called Durham-Humphrey Amendment enacted in 1951 was the first federal legislation in the United States to specifically restrict barbiturates to prescription and refill only upon the authorization of a physician. Current federal law applies solely to barbiturates shipped in interstate commerce; requires no inventory control; and does not require that copies of purchase orders for these drugs be made available. Proposed legislation to improve the controls on barbiturates has been opposed by the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Association, the National Association of Retail Druggist and the American Medical Association. High quantities of barbiturates manufactured by

American companies are shipped to Mexican border towns where they are sold, without prescription, to American consumers. California has the most adequate state law on possession of dangerous drugs. State and federal agencies must be assigned the specific responsibility of compiling accurate statistics on barbiturate use and abuse. The medical profession must be educated concerning the nature and extent of addiction and its prevention and treatment. Manufacturers, distributors and dealers in barbiturates should be strictly regulated and controlled. Educational and preventive programs for the general public should be instituted beginning at the high school level. Illicit possession or sale of barbiturates should be made a criminal offense. Specific, specialized treatment and rehabilitation programs should be established for barbiturate users. Research programs are necessary to study the psychological and sociological reasons for drug use. Safer and less toxic drugs should be sought as replacements for barbiturates.

Joel Fort, M.D., Lecturer, School of Criminology, University of California, Berkeley, California.

681 Phadke, Leelabai. Behaviour problems of children. Samaj-Seva. The Journal of Social Welfare. 15(3):7-24, 1964.

The discussion about behavioral problems of secondary school age children in Bombay, India, concentrated upon the improvement of children's guidance. Courses on children's behavioral problems were proposed for teachers in secondary schools. Such courses should emphasize sex education, which is of particular importance for children exposed to urban environments. A successful experiment in family life education with discussions on sex problems was conducted in several schools for girls in Bombay. The Juvenile Service Bureau, established in 1954, aims at the prevention of behavioral problems of potential juvenile delinquents. The Bureau works among disadvantaged children in Bombay's slum areas. Vocational guidance of children in secondary schools, based upon aptitude testing, should improve by selecting qualified personnel as test administrators. Adequate administration of tests can also achieve significant results in the solution of problems of school backwardness and slow learning.

Leelabai Phadke, Hon. Gen. Secretary, Bombay City Council for Child Welfare, Bombay, India.

682 Texas. Youth Council. Annual report to the governor: fiscal year ended August 31, 1964, Austin, 77 p.

In the fiscal year ending August 31, 1964, some long-range programs of the Texas Youth Council brought successful results: increase in the return of juvenile parolees into public schools; increased utilization of skills learned in training schools in gainful employment; and a considerable reduction of parole violations and recidivism in the areas where Youth Council officers have been assigned. Texas training schools and schools for neglected children improved their material and personnel equipment. Attention was paid to the coordination of the training school programs and parole supervision. Statistics on the population of training schools provide the following data: age, types of admission; court history of inmates; their race and sex; types of offenses; parole violators; recidivism rate; duration of the training school care; and reasons for discharge. Statistics on revenues and expenditures of the Texas Youth Council are added.

Texas Youth Council, 201 E. 14th Street, Austin, Texas.

683 Achille, Pier Angelo. La famiglia e le strutture della comunità nel reinserimento sociale del minore. (The family and the community in social reinsertion of juveniles.) Esperienze di Rieducazione, 11(10):5-20, 1964.

Reinsertion of maladjusted juveniles into society presupposes the establishment of good operational and psychological relations between the institution of reeducation and its inmates on the one hand, and the family and the community on the other. The treatment of juveniles must aim at this objective. Juveniles who are newly accepted into the institution have previously undergone an experience which generated anti-social attitudes and resentment toward the family. Their alienation found its expression in their joining a gang. The therapy in the institution of reeducation should be based upon these premises and should place emphasis upon group therapy. Socialization of the inmates must be accomplished through the group. The awakening of confidence in the inmates is part of the socialization effort.

Pier Angelo Achille, Humane Relations Research Council, Montreal, Canada.

684 de Lucia, Claudio. Scuola media e corsi professionali. (High school and vocational instruction.) Esperienze di Rieducazione, 11(10):21-38, 1964.

In conformity with the general tendency to extend compulsory school attendance, the instruction in schools within the Italian correctional institutions for juveniles should also be modified. In the institution of Nisida, curriculum of vocational training was experimentally reorganized. Vocational courses are now subordinated to a special body different from the direction of the institution. Workers and technicians with practical industrial experience have been appointed as instructors. An effort is being made to extend vocational training beyond mere skill and to have it result in the formation of the worker's conscience. In an attempt to differentiate the inmates according to their talents, high school courses have also been introduced with successful results.

Claudio de Lucia, Direttore della Casa di rieducazione per minorenni di Nisida, Italy.

685 Carazzolo, Dora, & Ruocco, Elio. Otto anni di attivitàdel servizio sociale (Eighty years of social service activities.) Esperienze di Rieducazione, 11(10):39-57, 1964.

Since its creation in 1956, Social Service in Italy extended its activity as seen both by the number of offices and by the cases involved. Because of the tendency of juvenile courts to order measures of reeducation, the statistics show a more rapid increase in treatment cases than in investigation cases. The increase in activity is due to an increase of field cases rather than office cases.

No address.

686 Benedetti, Pietro. Considerazioni psicopedagogiche sull 'insufficiente mentale. (Psycho-pedagogical considerations of the mentally retarded.) Esperienze di Rieducazione, 11(10):58-66, 1964.

Psycho-pedagogical goals, with regard to mentally retarded children, are the socio-economic integration of the subjects and the attainment of the optimum level of their personel achievement in relation to personal capacities. The treatment must be based upon the realization of limited existential environment and upon the determination of the subject's mental deficit. Intellectually, the deficit is reflected in a relative incapacity to learn. Emotionally, the retardation is expressed by the immaturity of the ego, arrested at a level which chronologically is not sufficiently advanced.

Pietro Benedetti, Clinica di malattie nervose e mentali dell 'Universitàdi Roma, psichiatra presso l "Istituto "Casal di Marmo," Roma, Italy.

687 Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles. Research Department. Working papers in research and evaluation. A supplement to expanding opportunities for youth, Part II. Demonstration proposal Section XI, the evaluation plan. California, April 1964, 13 p. mimeo.

A series of research and evaluation working papers has been inaugurated to provide a continual record of the technical activities involved in the Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles Research Division. The plan will evaluate the Board's demonstration project. Evaluation will deal with the program itself, the overall demonstration project and the community within which the program operates. Criteria for evaluation must be clearly specified. Goals and objectives of the program must be outlined, as well as the organization of the program's operating structure. Once established, the significant pattern in the operation of the program may be used as a basis for further analysis. Governmental agencies at local, state and federal levels, non-governmental youth agencies, and informal groups within the community are to be assessed as to their effect on the total organization. A joint Youth Opportunities Board-Welfare Planning Council has been established to analyze the agencies involved in the demonstration project, and a joint Youth Opportunities Board-UCLA research project tests basic hypotheses relating to social change. Impact will be measured in relation to people, to single organizations and to the lasting effect of changes within the community.

Research Department, Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles, 220 North Broadway, Los Angeles 12, California.

688 Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles. Research Department. Working papers in research and evaluation: methodology implementation plan for youth opportunities board information system. California, September 1964, 8 p. mimeo.

The Research Advisory Committee proposed a reduced scale implementation of the Information System for the Youth Opportunities Board. It will subject the system concept to test and continued development in each of the major data input areas in the system. The test phase will have, in addition, summary evaluations of a major Youth Opportunities Board program and results to support requests for funds to implement the total system. It will provide guide lines for use in the operation of other programs included in the total demonstration project.

Research Department, Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles, 220 North Broadway, Los Angeles 12, California.

689 Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles. Research Department. Working papers in research and evaluation: methodology continuous sampling survey. California, September 1964, 7 p. mimeo.

The continuous sampling survey is to provide information about changes in attitudes and behaviors of persons in the demonstration area which supplement the data contained in rate changes. Thus, events may be interpreted for management and control purposes with regard to programming for youth. The survey will also update the demographic data on both the demonstration area and the county and will survey the needs of the demonstration community. It will provide information for the improvement of the evaluation system and will try to discover new areas where research is needed. The demographic survey will provide additional information about the school dropout population and the extent of youth unemployment. The interpretive survey will note changes in the physical, psychological and social environments of a segment of the community.

Research Department, Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles, 220 North Broadway, Los Angeles 12, California.

690 Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles. Research Department. Working papers in research and evaluation: methodology. The data handling system. California, April 1964, 9 p. mimeo.

The information system for the Youth Opportunities Board's Demonstration Project must meet certain criteria: it must be able to provide answers to all pertinent questions in a concise form; capable of expansion to accommodate new programs; able to include data from other problem areas; and be compatible with other related information systems.

Research Department, Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles, 220 North Broadway, Los Angeles 12, California.

691 Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles. Research Department. Working papers in research and evaluation: programs. Youth training and employment project, East Los Angeles: statistical report no. 1, by Dan Clark. California, December 1964, 17 p. mimeo.

The Youth Training and Employment agency of East Los Angeles Clerical System handles the collection and recording of data from youth counselors, job placement specialists, job development specialists and testing. Data are being gathered to aid the professional and technical functioning of the agency. The Clerical System's monthly statistical report describes what has happened during the past month. There will also be a yearly statistical report. The report describes the youths entering the program, the services needed and completed and the youths leaving the program with a yearly follow up.

Research Department, Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles, 220 North Broadway, Los Angeles 12, California.

692 Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles. Research Department. Working papers in research and evaluation: programs. Delinquency prevention clinic: preliminary analysis, by Sandra Rogers. California, November 1964, 15 p. mimeo.

Special Services for Groups, Inc. has initiated and implemented the Delinquency Prevention Clinic in order to counsel those juveniles referred to them by the police department, whose offenses are not serious enough to warrant their being detained by the juvenile court. Social workers are employed to counsel these youths, and records are kept to provide information on the basic social problems of the families in the area and the basic services to which they can be referred. Early identification of problems leading to delinquency is desired, as well as an investigation as to whether the services available to the families match their needs. It is felt that problem families will use social work help if it is available in time of crisis. Counseling in this high delinquency area is delivered in periods of ten weeks.

Research Department, Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles, 220 North Broadway, Los Angeles 12, California.

693 Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles. Research Department. Working papers in research and evaluation: programs. Los Angeles county schools: remedial reading program, by Sandra Rogers. California, November 1964, 8 p. mimeo.

A ten-week experimental program of remedial reading techniques was conducted in 1964 in two elementary schools, three junior high schools and one high school. The inability of deprived children to read can have repercussions on personal and vocational development. The objectives of the program included helping each child acquire more advanced reading skills and encouraging parents to provide a home atmosphere to complement the program of the school. Reading teachers were employed in special class. Personal attention in small classes seems to have made an important difference in achieving favorable results from the program. Attitudes toward reading on the part of the students were also improved.

Research Department, Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles, 220 North Broadway, Los Angeles 12, California.

694 Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles. Research Department. Working papers in research and evaluation: programs. Program evaluation, by Sandra Rogers. California, November 1964, 7 p. mimeo.

Change is the major objective of measurement in a program evaluation, as some change is intended in the attitudes, behavior, organization, etc., of a particular individual or group. Task description must include specification of the goals of the program and a delineation of the organizational structure set up to operate the program, as well as the operational procedures for each activity of the program. The general purpose of task analysis, another means of program evaluation, is to identify and describe separate components of the program and the objectives of each one. Thus, the adequacy and effectiveness of the task can be measured. A form has been designed for this analytical procedure and has been applied to the Delinquency Prevention Clinic operated under the auspices of Special Services for Groups, Inc.

Research Department, Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles, 220 North Broadway, Los Angeles 12, California.

695 Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles. Research Department. The evaluation plan for economic opportunities act programs. California, September 1964, 6 p. mimeo.

This evaluation plan does not differ considerably from the plan for the demonstration project of The Youth Opportunities Board for The President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. Emphasis is upon coordination, evaluation and control, rather than on demonstration. Information handling aspects of this program need to be developed. The total anti-poverty program must be evaluated, as well as the social and physical environment in which the programs operate. Impact must be measured on people, their attitudes towards the service agencies and their motivations; on structures, in terms of changes in their function and the quality of their services; and on the community in terms of lasting changes brought about by the program. The system which handles the data must provide answers clearly and be capable of expansion to accommodate new programs.

Research Department, Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles, 220 North Broadway, Los Angeles 12, California.

696 Los Angeles Youth Opportunities Board, and System Development Corporation. Preliminary Design of an information system for the Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles, by Charles R. Withers, Donald P. Wilson, and Herbert H. Isaacs. Los Angeles, Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles. August, 1964. Multilith (Technical Memorandum 2036)

The preliminary design study of the Youth Opportunities Board information study produced the following recommendations: the need for computer assistance in processing information for management; evaluative and research needs were established; the capability of the computer should be rented on an hourly basis; and a "generalized" computer program system should be adopted. The Youth Opportunities Board should hire a specially trained information operations staff. Keypunch operators and machines are needed for data. Data would also be collected from agencies external to YOB, and the system will provide periodic reporting as required. Annual operating costs are estimated at $95,000.

System Development Corporation, 2500 Colorado Ave., Santa Monica, Calif.

697 Boston University. Training Center in Youth Development. Law-Medicine Institute. Reaching girls and their families, by Narcia Allen. Massachusetts, October 1964, 11 p. mimeo.

Adolescent girls from impoverished, disrupted families are difficult to help, yet when adults gain their confidence they will turn to adults for consultation. Services to reach troubled girls should begin before they turn to various forms of criminal activities. Programs should be established which involve the entire family of each girl so that the parents may receive guidance in helping the child. Contact with these girls must be made by a street worker in the places frequented by them, and suggestions must be made for more constructive activities. Negro girls from 12 to 20 years of age are in this group. They are quite often ashamed of their home situation, and often the street worker intercedes between parent and child. The girls' communication is usually indirect at the beginning, but eventually they realize that the worker means to be their ally, and they begin to talk about themselves, each other and their group experiences.

Training Center in Youth Development Law. Medicine Institute, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

698 Boston University. Law-Medicine Institute. Training Center in Youth Development. Critical issues in child care, by Katherine B. Oettinger. Massachusetts, 1964, 19 p. multilith.

The U. S. is a decade or more behind in many areas of child welfare and the critical issue facing us in the field is how we can shorten this gap. Much has been accomplished in recent years by legislative action and agency effort, and the year 1964 may well be a turning point in the history of child welfare in the U.S. The passage of the anti-poverty bill provides a powerful impetus to child care and health agencies to improve the quality, and increase the range, of services needed by children, while the U. S. Children's Bureau is sponsoring a number of studies designed to develop a rounded complement of new and old services. The Bureau acts as a spokesman for children, particularly in such problem areas as adoption and child abuse, and aims to break the chain of adverse circumstances that surround so many of them.

Training Center in Youth Development, Law-Medicine Institute, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

699 Boston University. Law-Medicine Institute. Training Center in Youth Development. Child neglect, maltreatment and trauma: three views. Medical, legal and social interaction to insure proper detection, intervention and disposition, by Esther P. Hill. Massachusetts, 1964, 8 p. multilith.

Recent legislation in Massachusetts for reporting physically injured children gave an opportunity for some interaction of law, medicine and social work in structuring a program for assuring the detection, intervention and disposition of such cases. A law was passed on June 15, 1964, addressed to doctors treating these children, making reporting to the department of public welfare mandatory of the physician and providing him with immunity against libel suits. During the first six weeks of mandatory reporting 19 reports were received; of the 19 children, 12 were under three years of age and of these, 5 were under a year. Four children were of school age including

a 13 and 14 year old. Eleven children were female. Nine children suffered injuries of a superficial character; eight suffered serious injuries. In one case the child suffered permanent injury and in two others the child's life was in doubt for a time. In two cases the injury was judged accidental. Previous physical injury was suspected in seven of the cases. In six cases, the plan for the child's protection involved removal from the home; five on a voluntary basis and one through court action. The injury was inflicted by the father in eight cases, the step-father in one and by the mother in five. Caseworkers felt there was concern about the injury by one or both parents in ten cases and in only two did apathy or total rejection predominate. The injury seemed to have resulted from acute conflict between the parents in five cases; was related to family stress in two cases; had a disciplinary intent in two; was the result of the child's hyperactivity in one; and in three cases seemed to come out of severe pathology in the parent's personality. In ten cases, workers made positive statements about treatability, ruled this out in two and questioned it in two. In many of these cases, the injury to the child and the intervention from outside brought about the recognition and readiness of parents to work on family problems which had existed for some time.

Training Center in Youth Development. Law-Medicine Institute, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

700 Boston University. Law-Medicine Institute. Training Center in Youth Development. The need for improving the employability of offenders, by Leonard R. Witt. Massachusetts, 1964, 9 p. multilith.

To appreciate the problem of developing employment opportunities for offenders, some of the characteristics typical of offenders must be kept in mind. Also considered must be aspects of present labor market conditions and the rapid changes in the employment situation resulting from automation. Parolees, in general, are the most disadvantaged and rejected individuals in the community. They tend to be uneducated, untrained, to have poor work histories and undesirable work habits and attitudes. Helping offenders to secure employment or encouraging more employers to hire parolees is only part of the problem. It is more important that we find ways to develop the parolees' capabilities for today's technical and complex occupations. Many offenders do not possess the academic skills necessary for learning vocational skills. In order to stimulate prisoner interest in academic and vocational studies, many incentives should be introduced in correctional institutions and schooling should be continued in the community. To help parolees further their education and employability the New York State Department of Parole has introduced several programs. A "Gifted Offender Unit" concentrates its efforts on helping parolees develop their potentials and promote their upward mobility in the world of work. An Employment Bureau within the Parole Department attempts to facilitate job placement of parolees in various occupations. Most recently some employment officers have started group counseling work with unemployed parolees with encouraging results.

Training Center in Youth Development, Law-Medicine Institute, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

701 Boston University. Law-Medicine Institute. Training Center in Youth Development. A background paper on the youthful offender in Michigan, by Robert H. Scott. Massachusetts, 1964. 21 p. multilith.

The following points are considered essential to a comprehensive youthful offender program: (1) recognition of the distinct needs of the youthful offender as a special group, but with flexibility to handle the youthful offender in terms of the persistence and seriousness of his criminal behavior; (2) greater flexibility in handling the youthful offender by police geared into special juvenile procedures where appropriate; (3) study of the use of summonses or citations as a substitute for arrest in appropriate cases; (4) a review of jail/bail procedures and an increased use of release on recognizance; (5) improvement in the detention of youthful offenders awaiting trial; (6) alternate youthful offender legal procedures for the 15-21 group on a selected basis; (7) sufficient flexibility to include youthful misdemeanants; (8) modification of Wayward Minor proceedings to permit confinement with youthful offenders; (9) provision for diagnostic procedures prior to disposition; (10) development of community corrections facilities; (11) a review of correctional systems to determine the best methods of administration for various age groups. These systems should include prevention, probation, and aftercare, as well as institutions and (12) a study of systems

for administration at state and local levels to coordinate most effectively the component parts of the juvenile delinquent, youthful offender, and adult offender program. (author summary)

Training Center in Youth Development, Law-Medicine Institute, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

702 Hernández Martinez, Bertha. El suicidio por intoxicación los toxiocos mas frecuentes. (Suicide by poisoning using the most common poisons.) Mexico, Autonomous University of Mexico, Faculty of Medicine, 1965, 261 p. mimeo. (Dissertation)

Suicide by poisoning, like suicide in general, is a social phenomenon. There are, however, also biological, medical and psychological elements in its causation. Since inclination towards suicide presupposes a lack of balance of mind in which all these causative elements are interwoven, there are no adequate means of prophylactics against suicide. In Mexican law, attempt of suicide is not considered an offense. Suicide increases with the level of civilization and is inversely related to homicide. It is not hereditary, nor ethnically related. Suicide is most frequent in the age group of 19-30 years. In Mexico it is most common among the middle class. The factors of imitation and suggestion encourage a suicide. Apparent causes of suicide are usually not its real causes, the latter often being pathological, especially psychopathological. Psychoanalytical analysis explains suicide as a consequence of the loss of the object of love. In the psychogenesis of suicide the lack of emotional equilibrium is a natural precondition. Poisoning, especially by means of barbiturates, is the most common way of suicide. Medical treatment of poisoning aims at the following principal goals: removal of the poison, its destruction, elimination of the poison which has been absorbed and treatment of the symptoms. Mexican law requires immediate notification of the police by the physician and subsequent investigation by the public prosecutor. In the case of suicide attempts resulting from frustration, medical help to the subject must be supplemented by psychiatric assistance.

No address.

703 International Association of Chiefs of Police Field Service Division. Guide for police practices; departmental juvenile inventory. Washington, D. C. no date. 4 p. app.

An inventory has been compiled to assist line and staff police officers in evaluating the policies, procedures and training of their respective commands in handling juvenile cases. The inventory deals with both policy and procedural matters and is designed in such a manner as to require an evaluation by the person using it. The general areas covered are: administration and organization, juvenile bureau personnel and personnel selection, training, patrol-delinquency prevention, records and procedures, custody and detention and relations with other youth agencies. The evaluators must choose one of three alternatives--satisfactory, needs attention, or unsatisfactory. Since the evaluators make subjective determinations, it is essential that well informed, competent evaluators are selected. The evaluation should be made at least annually and should be used by the training officer in the planning of curricula. The report includes sample inventory sheets for each area covered.

No address.

704 Schaefer, Bruce. Are adequate legal services available? The Legal Aid Briefcase, 23(2):67-70, 1964.

Georgia has no Public Defender System and this puts a price tag on justice. Legal Aid has done a good job when it is available and the bar is to be commended for this. Georgia has 159 counties but only 27 have specially appointed juvenile judges to deal with problems of youthful offenders. In the other counties, the superior court acts in that capacity and many of these judges are not familiar with the Juvenile Court Act thus, often, resulting in the denial of rights to youthful offenders. About 200 children under 17 are in the Georgia Institute at Albo and others are in department training schools. They should not be there, but they are because of inadequate juvenile probation services and juvenile courts. Justice for children in Georgia is often determined as a result of geography as some counties have juvenile courts while others do not. Funds are lacking which results in holding some 6,000 children every year in common jails; in many cases because they were abused. A system of regional detention and treatment centers is needed. Ways to prevent trouble must

be found as must a system of full representation no matter what one's social or economic standing.

Bruce Schaefer, (Mrs.), Director, Georgia State Department of Family and Children Services, Atlanta, Georgia.

705 Allison, Junius L. The role of counsel in juvenile court. The Legal Aid Brief Case, 23(2):82-85, 1964.

The lawyer's first obligation is to his client. In delinquency the "wayward" child proceedings he can be of assistance to the social workers or probation officers by indicating areas, people and records to be investigated, thus facilitating the search for accurate background material to aid the court in making a decision. He can object to questionable evidence, cross-examine witnesses and, in general, protect the rights of the minor. He can also help the court as to disposition. The lawyer should not assume the role of the social worker nor interfere with diagnostic services. The lawyer's role is emphasized by the fact that in many states juvenile court judges are untrained, in that they serve part-time or are not required to be lawyers. Many counties have no juvenile-probation services at all. Criticism of the lawyer's role in juvenile court proceedings is ill-founded. Legal Aid, as a community service, should assume the major responsibility for providing counsel in the juvenile court.

No address.

706 Rowe, James E. Why Georgia needs a public defender law. The Legal Aid Brief Case, 23(2):92-94, 1964.

The Constitution of Georgia provides that every person charged with an offense shall have the benefit of counsel. The Courts interpret this to mean that a defendant unable to employ counsel may have one appointed by the Court. The court-appointed lawyer is not paid for his services and is not reimbursed for expenses. To illustrate the potential inadequacy of this arrangement, a trial court appointed law students to defend the accused resulting in a reversal of the conviction. Appointed attorneys may withdraw at any time; an accused may waive benefit of counsel even though he is in dire need of one. A Defender Law would eliminate these evils and would give meaning to the Constitutional guarantee.

No address.

707 Fuller, Hilton M., Jr. A call to pragmatism. The Legal Aid Briefcase, 23(2):94-96, 1964.

The failure to provide legal assistance for an indigent accused is, at least in felony cases, a denial of due process and removes the skilled defense attorney from the adversary proceeding. Only when competent counsel appears for the defendant does the adversary proceeding approach due process. Today, the assignment system in Georgia is inadequate to meet the needs. The typical attorney is not interested in criminal practice. An organized Defender program would meet the needs of the indigent defendant and Georgia needs such a system whether voluntary, private or public.

No address.

708 Goodhart, Arthur L. Law and the police. The Legal Aid Briefcase, 23(2):96-98, 1964.

Although many reasons have been advanced to explain the increase in crime, it seems likely that a more immediate cause is the breakdown of family control. Discipline of children by parents has been continually diminishing. There has also been a loss of authority by various religions in the inculcation of moral precepts. It is not right to blame the crime wave solely on police inefficiency. They are faced with new and almost insoluble problems, although certain reforms may be in order. Without police, however, our entire administration of justice would collapse and we must support them. The police set-up lacks attraction for the ablest men both in England and in the United States, and yet organized crime threatens the destruction of our society. It is the duty of a citizen to support and assist the police, yet we make law breakers glamorous.

No address.

709 Gales, Robert Robinson. The assassition of the President: jurisdictional problems. Syracuse Law Review, 16(1):69-81, 1964.

Since the existence of the United States, four Presidents have been assassinated and another four have survived assassination attempts. The question of who has jurisdiction over the assassin of a President has still not been settled. There has been one military courtmartial, one federal trial and six state or local trials. Foreign jurisdictions, including England and France, have frowned upon trial by military commission or court-martial. Early American law allowed civilians to be tried by court-martial and this continued until adoption of the present Constitution. In 1812, the military again assumed jurisdiction over civilians but this was condemned by Court decisions as illegal and unconstitutional. When President Lincoln was assassinated, President Johnson ordered trial by a military commission. After the Lincoln Commission trials, the Supreme Court, one year later, ruled that a military commission could not try a civilian. This is the law today. One of the alleged conspirators in the Lincoln assassination was later indicted and tried in a local court. The assassins, or attempted assassins, of Garfield, McKinley and Truman were prosecuted in State or local courts. The attempted assassin of Jackson was tried in a federal court. Today, the assassination of a federal judge, an agent of the FBI, a Treasury officer or postal inspector is covered by federal provisions but the assassination of the President or Vice-President is not so covered. Trial by state or local authorities is undesirable since uniformity in the law concerning such a situation would then be denied and there is a seeming inability of local authorities to protect the accused from bodily harm.

No address.

710 Chernofsky, Charles B. Contingent fee for informer not entrapment where justification exists. Syracuse Law Review, 16(1):143-145, 1964.

In a recent Federal case, the defendant was convicted, based upon the evidence secured by a government informer who was hired on a daily rate basis with an additional reward if the defendant was apprehended. The Court held that a contingent fee arrangement, as was present here, does not constitute entrapment where justification exists. Entrapment, as a defense, was not recognized at early common law. It was developed by a 1932 Supreme Court decision. It arises when the criminal design originates with government officials and they implant it in the mind of an innocent person in order to induce commission of crime so that they may prosecute. However, when the accused is continuously engaged in the prescribed conduct, it is permissible to provoke him to commit another act for the purpose of prosecution. The courts look with disfavor on contingent fee arrangements because of the unreliability of the informer. Most state courts have also adopted the defense of entrapment.

No address.

711 Pembroke, Charles J. Failure to warn defendant that first confession was invalid bars admission of one subsequently made. Syracuse Law Review, 16(1):146-148, 1964.

In a recent federal case, where the first confession was inadmissible in evidence, a conviction was reversed when it was based partly on a second confession where the accused had not been advised that the first confession was invalid before giving the second confession. A confession is admissible in evidence only if made voluntarily. Where the evidence concerning the voluntariness of the confession is contradictory, the accused is entitled to a hearing out of the presence of the jury. In prior cases, it was held that the second confession was admissible, if voluntary, even though the accused had not been advised of the invalidity of the first confession.

No address.

712 Rein, Alan John. Criminal law: lack of criminal intent valid defense to charge of statutory rape. Syracuse Law Review, 16(1):148-150, 1964.

In a recent California case, the Court held that in the absence of a legislative direction to the contrary, lack of criminal intent is a valid defense to a charge of statutory rape. In California, the basis of the statutory provision is the protection of society, of the family and of the infant. Previous California cases indicated that one acted at his peril and could not defend on the ground that he believed the victim to be over age. Most jurisdictions follow the English lead to the effect that one having reasonable belief that the female has reached the age of consent is not guilty of the offense. It has been contended that the rule not recognizing the necessity of mens rea in statutory rape cases is irrational.

No address.

713 Burke, Edward O., Jr. Wife compelled to testify against her husband after assault with a deadly weapon. Syracuse Law Review, 16(1):157-159, 1964.

In a recent Ohio case, it was held that one could be convicted of assaulting his wife with a dangerous weapon, based solely on the wife's testimony. At common law, husband and wife were incompetent to testify against each other as to confidential communications since husband and wife were considered one. In order to protect the spouse, however, one spouse is permitted to testify against the other where a crime is committed upon his person by the other. It is rare where one spouse is compelled to testify against the other, but in this case, the wife was so compelled. By statute in many states, as in Ohio, there is statutory authorization for a spouse to testify against the other in a prosecution for assault by one against the other. The rationale behind the rule requiring the spouse to testify is that the offense alleged is against the community as a whole and not merely against the spouse. In New York, the family court is given exclusive jurisdiction concerning acts which constitute disorderly conduct or an assault between the spouses.

No address.

714 Lewis, John M. Constitutional rights in criminal trials. Presented at the Fifth Annual Institute of Judges, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, August 20-24, 1964. various pagings.

The Indiana Constitution secures the right of the people against unreasonable search and seizure, but a search, without a warrant, may nevertheless be valid if it is incidental to a lawful arrest. The prevailing practice in Indiana is to file both a motion to suppress evidence and to object to its introduction at trial. Where the arrest is unlawful, the search, too, is unlawful and evidence thereby must be suppressed. As to searches of houses the law is fairly clear, but it is somewhat confusing as to searches of automobiles. The Indiana Court has held that a search of an automobile, if made upon probable cause, may not be unreasonable though made without a warrant, and thus it is not necessary that the search be incidental to a lawful arrest; however, there are conflicting decisions. United States Supreme Court decisions have excluded all evidence obtained pursuant to unlawful searches and seizures, even in State Courts and these have superseded Indiana decisions. The Indiana Constitution also gives the accused the right to know the charges against him and this has been interpreted to mean that the charges must be direct and unmistakable. Likewise, protection against double jeopardy is afforded. This defense must be raised at the trial or it may be waived. Jeopardy attaches when the jury is sworn. A right against self-incrimination is also included but this, too, may be waived. Witnesses as well as parties may claim the immunity. As for confessions, they are admissible if made voluntarily even though the defendant has not had the benefit of counsel. In a recent United States Supreme Court decision, a confession was not allowed in evidence where the accused requested, but was denied, counsel before confessing. The Indiana Constitution also prohibits excessive bail. All that is required is that it be set in an amount sufficient to secure the accused's attendance. In criminal cases, the jury is as much bound by the law as is the judge and it must decide in accordance therewith; it cannot disregard the law. Under the new rules of Court, the public defender must represent indigents who apply for a new trial after the time allowed has expired. Should the public defender refuse, he can be ordered to show cause why he should not. Indeed, the trial counsel has

a duty to apply for a new trial if there is meritorious cause therefor, whether or not they represent an indigent, but a defendant may waive his right to appeal by his own act or that of his counsel.

John M. Lewis, Judge, Jackson Circuit Court, Brownstone, Indiana.

715 Brownlie, Jan, & Williams, D. G. T. Judicial legislation in criminal law. The Canadian Bar Review, 42(4):561-605, 1964.

In a recent decision, the House of Lords held that an act constituted an indictable offense even though Parliament had not made it a statutory crime. Corrupting public morals was an offense at common law but was not a crime by Statute. Thus, the House of Lords has affirmed the existence of offenses which carry no clear definitions. Historically, the common law has developed by judicial legislation and the Courts, by their own pronouncements, created new offenses by assuming the role of custos morum of the King's subjects. Despite this, however, the Courts exercised restraint and in a number of instances Parliament had to intervene to develop the law. There is no doubt that it is of great importance for crimes to be defined clearly and definitely. Indeed, New Zealand, Canada and some states of the United States have completely codified the criminal law and leave no residual power in the hands of the Courts. Some English judges have taken this view but others have decided to punish what they hold to be undesirable conduct. This view has also been expressed in some states of the United States including Pennsylvania. Judicial legislation also expresses itself negatively. For example, blasphemy has been narrowed considerably by judicial decision. On the other hand, the Courts have reactivated by judicial decision. On the other hand, the Courts have reactivated some long-since forgotten offenses, such as misprison of felony and affray. The willingness of the Court to punish for corruption of public morals stems from its reasserted role as the guardian of the morals of the people. The difficulty lies in defining the offense. The phrase "public morals" is ambivalent and what violates it to one is not considered a violation to another. Reliance on a jury will only compound the problem since a better definition will still not be forthcoming. Conspiracy is another offense which is difficult of definition since it is a catch-all. It is, however, a convenient instrument since it enables a judge to enforce his own views of justice. The judges undoubtedly believe that the power they have will not be abused and that trust can safely be placed in the courts. Experience has shown, however, that self-confidence on the part of these administering the law is not ultimately a guarantee of the rule of law.

No address.

716 Parker, Graham E. Use of the presentence report, legal and social role of the probation officer in the sentencing process. The Canadian Bar Review, 42(4): 621-635, 1964.

The problem surrounding the sentencing of criminal offenders has been receiving increasing attention. It became apparent about five years ago that the problems of the police officer, prosecutor or prison officer were not recognized by the judge or the probation officer and vice versa. It has been shown that imprisonment is not necessary for many offenders and the imposition of long sentences with no training probably produced more crime than it prevented. Neither the Model Sentencing Act nor the Model Penal Code abandons the incapacitation of a criminal in appropriate cases. Rehabilitation is now the idea, thus, presentence reports have become more widely used and can give the judge valuable insight. Its preparation should be done by a probation officer who should be a professionally trained social worker. In a recent British Columbia case, much of the information in the report was second-hand which, in itself, is not unusual but, here, the sources of information were not set forth. The report also contained remarks highly prejudicial to the accused. This constituted grounds for a reduction of sentence. A probation officer can be effective by making proper use of the presentence report. The quality of the report can vary considerably and although some defects can be corrected on appeal, the law has no direct control over it. Official regulation of presentence reports is now, at best, vague, likewise the legal position of the probation officer is vague but the report is said to become part of the court record. Although sentencing reports contain hearsay, it has been said that, after conviction, any evidence acceptable to the Court is allowed. A United States Supreme Court decision has upheld the use of hearsay in presentence reports. There is no requirement that the accused be given a copy of the report although he should be informed of its substance. United States practice on this

point is even less clear. This can result in hardship on the accused since he may never have an opportunity to contest the report's accuracy. Although the probation officer is described as an officer of the court his legal position is not clear. Sometimes he finds himself the trustee of information supplied by the offender, yet, communications to him are not privileged.

No address.

717 Chappell, D. Regional crime squads. The Criminal Law Review, 12(1):5-11, 1965.

In order to counteract the increase of remobility of offenders, regional crime squads should be established in Great Britain. Mobility of offenders and spread of organized crime account for the high rate of undetected crime. While a national police organization in Great Britain is a recognized necessity, there is a serious problem as to how much authority should be left to local law enforcement officers, and how great the powers of a National Coordinator of regional crime squads should be.

No address.

718 Downes, D. M. Perks v. the criminal statistics. The Criminal Law Review, 12(1):12-18, 1965.

The present method of compiling crime statistics in England and Wales has significant shortcomings. There are overlappings and inadequate subdivision into categories in the classification of offenses. In the typology of offenders the statistics fail to give sufficient information about multiple offenders, accomplice and recidivism rates. The main disadvantage of the present statistical method is its failure to indicate prevalence of crime (percentage of population brought before courts and found guilty of indictable offenses in a given year) rather than mere incidence of crime.

D. M. Downes, Department of Social Administration, London School of Economics, London, England.

719 Webb, P. R. H. 'I'm quite prepared to marry again'. The Criminal Law Review, 12(1):18-23, 1965.

Differences in matrimonial and divorce law in different countries often result in a conflict of laws. Under British law, cases arise where charges of bigamy are brought against a defendant who obtained a divorce or who remarried under foreign jurisdiction. Bigamy cases may result under the following circumstances: restrictions on remarriage are different in Great Britain and in a foreign country; divorce is granted while the first spouse is unaware of it; and a foreign court is induced by fraud to dissolve a marriage. While, as a matter of rule, even acting in good faith is not a defense against bigamy charges. In many complicated marginal cases such a rule does not apply.

No address.

720 Fitzgerald, P.J. The arrest of a motorcar. The Criminal Law Review, 12(1):23-34,1965.

The British case R. v. Waterfield and another, concerned the resistance of the lawful owner and driver of a car to its examination by police officers. The case involved the question of police powers of search and seizure and the lawfulness of the police action as an execution of duty. The court held that the police constables did not act in the due execution of their duty and therefore resistance to their action did not constitute an assault, although the owner and driver were at the same time convicted of charges of dangerous driving. The court's decision is criticized on the grounds that its interpretation of the execution of duty was incorrect and that the defendants' behavior did constitute an assault.

No address.

721 Webb, P. R. H. 'I'll marry yez both.' Criminal Law Review, no vol.(December): 793-799, 1964.

Complications which may arise in determining whether or not an accused has committed the felony of bigamy under S.57 of the Offenses Against the Person Act, 1861 are: how is the validity of a first marriage to be established if celebrated abroad; when will foreign divorce and annulment be recognized in England; and is the offense of bigamy committed if the second marriage is void for some reason other than its bigamous quality? Marriage is regarded by an English court as formally valid only if it has been validly contracted according to the law of the place where it was celebrated. Parties to a marriage must also be capable of intermarriage according to the laws of his and her respective domiciles, with English law taking precedence when the marriage takes place in England. Only the courts of the husband's domicile at the commencement of a suit of divorce is competent to dissolve a marriage, but the English courts are empowered to entertain both divorce and nullity petitions by wives who are not domiciled in England. The rules concerning annulment are vague but it can be assumed that annulment granted by any foreign court of competent jurisdiction will be recognized in England. English law provides that it is "the appearing to contract a second marriage, and the going through the ceremony which constitutes the crime of bigamy."

P. R. H. Webb, Reader in the Conflict of Laws, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, England.

722 Jones, A. E. The administration of justice act, 1964. The Criminal Law Review, no vol.(December):799-807, 1964.

Part One of the British Administration of Justice Act, 1964, deals with the judicial organization of Greater London, including the Central Criminal Court, Commissions and Justices of the Peace, and the Quarter Sessions Courts. The Act increased and integrated the authority of metropolitan stipendiary magistrates and lay justices in the area. Miscellaneous provisions of the Act provide for appointment of officers, the eligibility of juries and for jurisdictional authority. Part Two deals with indemnification to magistrates and their officers in proceedings arising out of the exercise of their duties. Other provisions of Part Two deal with relations of quarter sessions courts and county councils; payment of allowances and compensation; and section 34 completes Part Two of the Act repairing an omission made in the wording of a previously enacted law. Part Three is concerned with supplemental provisions which provide for the application of sections of the London Government Act, 1963, to the staffing and other changes to be made in the judicial organization of Greater London. Also, with subsidiary legislation, finance, interpretation, repeals and transitional provisions. The Act comes into force generally on April 1, 1965.

No address.

723 Loewe, Lionel L. The compleat gambler - or the criminal code of gambling. (Part 2) Criminal Law Review, no vol.(December): 808-816, 1964.

The Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act, 1963, as a whole, treats the "non-professional" gambler, i.e., the mere participator, much less stringently than the "professional" gambler. There are only seven or eight offenses out of some seventy contained in the code which the mere participator can commit. It is the intention of the code to prevent excess by penalizing the promoter. Specific penalties, as well as defenses provided for in the act, and offenses which were in effect before 1960, and those new offenses created by the act, are outlined.

No address.

724 McClean, J. D. Corrective training: decline and fall. The Criminal Law Review, no vol.(November):745-762, 1964.

In July 1964, the Home Secretary announced the Government's intention to abolish both existing methods of dealing with persistent offenders, preventive detention and corrective training. Corrective training was intended for persistent offenders in the 21-30 age group and provided for a two to four year sentence which was deemed a long enough period for effective training to be carried out. Because provisions were nebulous the Courts began to regard corrective training as, in practice, imprisonment. After a meeting with the Prison Commissioners, the judges recognized it as imprisonment and that the discipline and effects of a sentence of corrective training are different from the discipline and effects of a sentence of simple imprisonment. Eventually the Courts held that sentences of imprisonment and corrective training could run concurrently. In passing sentence, great reliance is placed on recommendations as to sentence made in reports by prison governors. In practice, corrective training has been disappointing, having a low success rate. The reconviction rates of discharged trainees has remained high despite all attempts at improved selection. As a result of this, and for other reasons, the number of persons sentenced for corrective training has fallen off steadily. Corrective trainees are no longer accorded separate treatment within the prison system. Thus, the distinction between imprisonment and corrective training is becoming increasingly less marked. It has been argued that corrective training is no longer ncessary, and that it prevents prison authorities from having a completely free hand to make best use of their resources since they must labor under a prior judicial ruling. The Government's new proposals are based in part on a policy of protection of the public. They would give courts power to impose a sentence of up to double the normal maximum for an offense (or 14 years) which is less, as a persistent offender convicted on indictment on at least three previous occasions since he became 21. There are a number of other proposed requirements. It is not easy to predict the practical effects of these provisions assuming they become law.

J. D. McClean, Lecturer in Law, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, England.

725 Loewe, Lionel L. The compleat gambler - or the criminal code of gambling. (Part 1) The Criminal Law Review, no vol. (November):763-769, 1964.

The whole criminal law of gambling is codified in the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act, 1963 and the Betting Duties Act, 1963. The expressed intention of the reform was "to interfere as little as possible with individual liberty, to take part in the various forms of gambling, but to impose such restrictions as are desirable and practicable to discourage or prevent excesses." Betting houses are permitted and a bookmaker may carry on his business provided he obeys the regulation concerning with whom, when, how and where the betting takes place. Gaming is permitted but certain conditions are imposed: all players must have an equal chance and no stakes may be distributed other than as winnings to winners and no charge for participation. Gaming with machines is also made lawful, but again conditions are imposed governing the amount and disposal of the stakes. An attempt is made to distinguish the three types of gambling: betting, gaming and lotteries, whereas, formerly, there was no clear line of demarcation.

No address.

726 Andrews, J. A. The evidence of children. The Criminal Law Review, no vol. (November):769-777, 1964.

Where a child is too young to understand the nature of an oath, he may give unsworn evidence if he understands the duty of telling the truth. This unsworn testimony, when adduced by a prosecutor, must be corroborated before the accused can be convicted. Sworn testimony need not be corroborated but the judge must caution the jury of the damages of convicting on it alone. The corroboration necessary must be particulars of the witnesses testimony material to the crime, and must indicate the accused. It is not clear whether one child's testimony can be corroborated by another child's testimony, although one recent case held that it could, but the unsworn evidence of one child could not be corroborated by the unsworn evidence of another child. The argument favoring a requirement of adult corroboration is based on the immaturity and inventiveness of children. The argument against requiring adult corroboration is that, in effect, it would lead to acquittal of the accused in many instances. The distinction made is

between children who understand an oath and those who do not. The distinction may be poor since merely because a child understands an oath does not mean that he will not lie but, in practice, the one who understands the oath is more likely to be more mature. To allow the sworn testimony of a child to corroborate the unsworn testimony of another child, but not to allow the unsworn testimony of a child to corroborate the sworn testimony of another child, is contradictory and seems to put undue emphasis on form. At any rate, the law concerning this point is unclear.

J. A. Andrews, Lecturer in Law, Birmingham University, Birmingham, England.

727 Williams, Glanville. Victims as parties to crimes: a further comment. The Criminal Law Review, no vol.(October): 686-691, 1964.

Mr. Brian Hogan has previously shown (Criminal Law Review, 1962) that the victim of a crime is capable of being a party to it. This raises problems concerning offenders who are under age. It is suggested that instead of saying that the victim of a crime cannot be a party to it, that where legislation is designed for the protection of a certain class of persons who by reason of nonage, poverty, social isolation or the like, are deemed to be unable to protect themselves fully against exploitation, such persons do not become secondary parties to an offense committed in respect of them by giving their consent to it. The exploitation principal is supported by the analogy of the rule of law, of contract that, where a statute is passed for the protection of a class, a member of that class is not to be regarded as in peri delicto (in equal fault) and suggests that the member of the exploited class is not in delicto. This rule and the Sexual Offenses Act, 1956, Section 15 (2), were enacted for the protection of young persons by providing that they cannot give consent to indecent acts. However, a boy can be convicted as abettor to an act of gross indecency under Section 13 of the Sexual Offenses Act. The law is further complicated by the legal rule denying that boys can perpetrate the adult male crime of rape or sodomy because of impuberty. It is recommended that complications in the law regarding sexual offenses be alleviated by implementation of the Wolfenden Report.

No address.

728 Borrie, Gordon. The police act, 1964. (Part 2) The Criminal Law Review, no vol. (October):691-697, 1964.

Part Two of the police act is particularly concerned with the Home Secretary's duties in regard to the functioning and efficiency of the police in Great Britain. It includes provisions for a police college, district police training centers, etc. The act gives representative functions in matters of welfare and efficiency to the two Police Federations of Great Britain, and prohibits membership of policemen in a trade union. Section 48 of the new law makes the chief constable vicariously liable for torts committed by constables under his "direction and control" in the performance of their duty. Complaints against the police are to be investigated by the chief constable, and, unless satisfied that no criminal offense has been committed, he must, on receipt of a report on the complaint, send it to the Director of Public Prosecutions. Penalties for various offenses against the police are also given. The Police Act received Royal Assent on June 10, 1964, but certain provisions of the act did not go into effect until later.

No address.

729 Curtiss, W. David. Extraterritorial law enforcement in New York. Cornell Law Quarterly, 50(1):34-48, 1964.

The authority of police officers to act beyond the territorial limits of their employing municipalities presents difficult legal problems. The law is generally well settled that state statutory authorization must exist for a municipality to exercise police power beyond its own boundaries. In some cases, the exercise of municipal power may have only an indirect effect upon persons and property outside the corporate limits such as ordinances affecting sources of supply of milk, meat, etc. There is conflicting authority regarding the validity of municipal ordinances having indirect extraterritorial affect. As to the power of police officers to act beyond the municipalities boundaries, the general rule is that they cannot do so in the absence of statutory authorization, although such grants have constitutional limitations and they are strictly limited. New York law allows the exercise of municipal police power beyond corporate boundaries under certain circumstances; the more important of which are: (1) where the offense is committed within the municipality the

police officer may arrest the offender outside the municipality provided continuous close pursuit was necessary to make the arrest; (there is a similar provision for interstate pursuit although the Attorney General of New York has held that it does not apply to traffic violations insofar as concerns interstate pursuit); (2) where one under arrest escapes; (3) where a crime or infraction was committed within the presence of the police officer and (4) under certain circumstances where an arrest warrant is issued. In addition, municipal cooperation is authorized by Statute and, by legislative charter, the police in certain municipalities are authorized to exercise extraterritorial functions. New York also authorizes citizens' arrests. This may be done outside the territorial limits of the municipality, but a private citizen does not have the same powers as a policeman, therefore, this provision does not fill the gap. For example, a private person may only make an arrest for a crime committed in his presence whereas a policeman is not so limited. New York law also provides specified financial protection for officers engaged in extraterritorial law enforcement in the event of their death or disability in the line of duty. An attempt to clarify and broaden this law was vetoed by the Governor in 1964 for specified reasons.

David Curtiss, Professor of Law, Cornell Law School, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

730 Bazelon, David L. The concept of responsibility. The Georgetown Law Journal, 53(1):5-18, 1964.

The crimes which most concern us are those which threaten us in our streets and homes; crimes of violence. The rising crime rate is not caused merely by weak law enforcement. Poverty in all its manifestations, lack of basic necessities, family breakdowns, mental disorders, unsupervised youths, alcoholism, drug addiction, etc., is the chief factor producing antisocial behavior. A successful war on poverty would come close to solving the problems. Criminal law in the future must deal with inequalities in natural endowment and opportunity. This goes to the core of criminal law; the concept of responsibility. Society must recognize its responsibility for individual inequality. We cannot ignore the realities in order to maintain the facade. The criminal law cannot fulfill its function if it continues to ignore the complexity of causation. We worry about the recidivism rate and about the fact that harsh punishment seems to be an ineffective deterrent. While most probation offices refer to psychiatric reports, very little is given for psychiatric help. In 1962, one district Court imposed 1,041 sentences, yet it called on the Legal Psychiatric Services for presentence reports on only three occasions. Although the Federal Probation System should be a model for the country, it is seriously short of psychologists and psychiatrists; good probation officers are often the result of chance, rather than the product of rational selective system. Some theorists now propose that the purpose of criminal law is retribution, yet the individual is told that retribution is not socially acceptable. The common law rule of insanity (McNaghten) is unrealistic and is no test at all. One who knows right from wrong but is unable to control himself is not legally insane under this rule. It was hoped that the Durham rule would result in treatment, not punishment, but in this it was only partially successful. It is distressing that we punish many offenders who are disordered. The District of Columbia has abandoned M'Naghten and chaos has not resulted. Compulsory hospitalization is likewise only a partial answer. Disposition should fit the individual. Much of the resistance to abandoning M'Naghten stems from the belief that to do so will result in eventual abandonment of our concept of criminal responsibility. This is not so. The criminal law should abandon the myth of total individual responsibility and adapt to the realities of scientific and psychiatric knowledge.

No address.

731 Applebaum, Harvey M. Miscegenation statutes: a constitutional and social problem. The Georgetown Law Journal, 53(1):49-91, 1964.

Miscegenation statutes prohibit marriage between persons of different races. In the United States, they go back 300 years. Currently, nineteen states have them all banning marriages between whites and Negroes. Some ban marriages between whites and other races. Criminal sanctions are imposed for violations of the Statutes. In some states it is a felony and in others a misdemeanor. Usually, criminal intent is required. Wherever tested, the constitutionality of miscegenation statutes has been upheld except in one State. An old Supreme Court case upheld constitutionality but it is not clear whether the Court would now do so. Sociological experts have concluded that interracial intercourse and miscegenation is at

the heart of the white man's desire to maintain segregation. It is, then, not surprising that miscegenous marriages are legally condemned by Statute. Miscegenation statutes have been attacked on, among others, the following constitutional grounds: deprivation of freedom of religion, deprivation of due process, deprivation of equal protection; and no reasonable basis or classification. The Statutes have been supported by reference to scientific and sociological theories and on the grounds that they alleviate racial tension however, these are questionable. Normally, there is a presumption that a Statute is within the police power of the legislature, but where legislation involves fundamental human liberties, the Supreme Court has often shifted the presumption and required a showing of a clear and present danger warranting a restriction of those liberties. Also, there has been a tendency to shift the presumption whenver there is a classification by race. The miscegenation statutes present a difficult constitutional problem and there mau soon be a Constitutional ruling by the Supreme Court.

No address.

732 Bartle, Harvey, 3rd. Use of prior crimes to affect credibility and penalty in Pennsylvania. University of Pennsylvania Law Review, 113(3):382-414, 1965.

The prosecution may not introduce into evidence a defendant's prior crimes as substantive evidence of his guilt of the crime charged. When the accused testifies, however, his credibility may be attacked by the introduction of evidence of prior crimes. As to prior bad acts not resulting in a conviction, these cannot be so used. The rule is the same with respect to prior arrests and prior pleas or verdicts of guilty on the theory that, until sentencing, the issue is not necessarily closed. Impeachment of credibility in Pennsylvania is generally limited to proof of conviction for misdemeanors involing an element of fraud and falsehood and felonies. A third category involving prior bad acts similar to the one charged, has also been held to be admissible. Where there has been a pardon for a prior conviction, proof of the conviction and of the pardon is permitted. Under Pennsylvania law one previously convicted of perjury is disqualified as a witness. Under a 1925 Pennsylvania Statute, the accused cannot be questioned about prior convictions unless he puts his character in evidence. Character may be put in evidence through character witnesses who know of the accused's reputation. In 1925, a Pennsylvania court held that proof of prior bad acts could be introduced to enable the jury to decide on the penalty, where the jury had this duty even though such evidence can be prejudicial. This view has been expanded to permit the accused to show mitigating circumstances and has been narrowed so that evidence of certain crimes cannot be introduced by the prosecution. In such cases, on appeal, the Court has on occasion reviewed penalties assessed by the trial judge but has refused to review penalties assessed by the jury. Under a 1959 Statute, where, in capital cases, the jury must fix the penalty, it must first determine guilt and then hold a hearing for additional evidence to fix the penalty. Failure by defense counsel to object to evidence at the second hearing is deemed a waiver, thus barring the consideration on appeal.

No address.

733 Obscenity: jury given challenged books to read silently in open court over defendant's objection that procedure was denial of public trial. University of Pennsylvania Law Review, 133(3):464-472, 1965.

In a recent case involving mailing of obscene books, the Court, over defendants' objection, permitted each juror to read the book silently in court. Defendants' objected on the ground that this procedure denied them an open trial. This has been the practice since a recent United States Supreme Court decision. Likewise, it has been held that electronic recordings of allegedly treasonous broadcasts, when played to the jury through earphones, rather than aloud so that spectators could hear, was not a violation of the Constitutional guarantee of an open and public trial. In obscenity cases, it is the book which is to be judged and not one person's reading aloud of it. Perhaps, in order to avoid jurors who do not read well, a special jury should be selected. Where the material is complex, it would appear logical to permit expert testimony to point out the dominant theme.

No address.

734 Procedural protections of the criminal defendant: a reevaluation of the privilege against self-incrimination and the rule excluding evidence of propensity to commit crime. Harvard Law Review, 78(2):426-451, 1964.

In American courts, the criminal defendant is guaranteed a privilege against self-incrimination which is embodied in the United States Constitution and in the Constitutions of all states except two which have nevertheless adopted it by Statute. A recent Supreme Court decision has made the federal constitutional guarantee applicable to the States. Logically, the privilege should extend to police interrogation, but Courts have been reluctant to find the privilege applicable at that level. The Supreme Court, however, has begun to enforce, individually, the privilege at this level. Furthermore, even though a statement is inadmissible at trial, it may be presented to the grand jury. The return of an indictment itself has a significant impact upon the accused and may induce a plea of guilty. If the defendant does choose to testify at trial he is deemed to waive the privilege and is subject to cross-examination. This raises problems where the voluntariness of a confession is in issue. A prosecutor may not introduce evidence of the accused's character or prior record merely to prove propensity to commit the crime charged since, although relevant, it is considered to have a prejudicial effect on the jury. In fact, the decision to arrest the defendant is based, in part, on propensity and such evidence may also be presented to the grand jury. It also appears at times in the mass media. At trial, such evidence is allowed if the defendant introduces evidence as to his character or to impeach his credibility, but the jury often uses it as substantive evidence. Recent jury studies have confirmed this. Furthermore, such a rule deters many defendants from testifying. The Model Code of Evidence and the Uniform Rules of Evidence recognize this problem. Where the jury is to determine penalty, as for violation of an habitual offender statute, the prosecution may introduce character evidence although the constitutionality of this rule has been challenged. Thus, the rules against self-incrimination and exclusion of propensity evidence are often circumvented, in practice, and a reappraisal of the system may be necessary. It is, therefore, proposed that questioning before a magistrate as to secretive police interrogation be allowed; indeed, that no interrogation at a police station be allowed until the accused is brought before a magistrate and that he then be given an opportunity to confer with counsel. As for the propensity rule, it should be eliminated. Such evidence should be allowed but it should be limited to use of reputation evidence to prove propensity and prior convictions.

No address.

735 Statute permitting conviction of misdemeanor by nonunanimous court is consistent with reasonable doubt standard. Harvard Law Review, 78(2):460-463, 1964.

A handful of states permit nonunanimous convictions by juries whereas many have specific constitutional provisions requiring unanimity. In New York, nonunanimous verdicts are rendered by judges only in the trial of misdemeanors. In New York, this dates from 1774. In a recent case, the New York Court of Appeals upheld this procedure as constitutional, not meaning that split decision showed reasonable doubt. It reasoned that the phrase "beyond a reasonable doubt", refers to the mental state of the individual triers of fact, but that it does not imply what percentage of the deciding panel must be satisfied that the standard has been met. Dissent is not the equivalent of a reasonable doubt. A hung jury may be followed by a new trial. It seems unlikely that the United States Supreme Court would reach a different result.

No address.

736 New York authorizes police to "stop-and-frisk" on reasonable suspicion. Harvard Law Review, 78(2):473-477, 1964.

Under the New York State "stop-and-frisk" law, effective July 1, 1964, a police officer may stop any person abroad in a public place whom he"reasonably suspects" is committing, has committed or is about to commit a felony or serious misdemeanor. If the officer reasonably suspects that he is in danger, he may search the suspect for a dangerous weapon. If he finds anything, the possession of which may constitute a crime, he may return it if lawfully possessed or arrest the person. By requiring only reasonable grounds for suspecting guilt, the law sets up a lesser standard than is required for a full-scale arrest or search. A Massachusetts statute and the Uniform Arrest Act are somewhat similar. Other states authorize arrest without warrant on less than probable cause and detention for a limited period before charging. Still others have allowed this by judicial decision. In view of recent Supreme Court decisions these broad detention statutes

are constitutionally suspect, but the New York statute may avoid this since the "stop" contemplated is short of an arrest. Should it be deemed unconstitutional, then any evidence obtained pursuant thereto may be excluded. The Supreme Court has not yet been faced with the question as to whether a "stop" is constitutionally distinguishable from an arrest. Certainly, the test as to whether a police officer has reasonable grounds to suspect will be determined by an objective standard and the policeman's mere belief will not be conclusive. The amount of police interference in a stop should clearly be less than that in an arrest in terms of force used, duration and justification. The stop does not automatically permit a search which is allowed only when there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the policeman is in danger. This standard too must be viewed objectively. It is questionable as to whether the refusal of one stopped to answer may contribute to probable cause.

No address.

737 Larmon, Sigurd S. A look toward the prevention of crime and delinquency. (Address given at the National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, Boston, Mass., June 23, 1964.) Crime and Delinquency, 11(1):1-7, 1965.

Conscientious, responsible Americans are becoming concerned with the problems of crime and delinquency. Public awareness and citizen action must be directed by leadership and public education programs emanating from professionals in crime and delinquency fields. We need research into the actual causes and cures for delinquency. Perhaps, also, the functions and purpose of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency needs reappraisal. With its excellent resources, NCCD can assume a position of greater leadership to solve correction needs such as manpower, juvenile delinquency prevention programs, and recognition of outstanding achievement in the field of correction. Announcement of the Roscoe Pound award, beginning in 1965, is a significant advance toward the recognition of achievement.

Sigurd S. Larmon, President, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23rd St., New York, New York 10010.

738 Robinson, Cyril D. Alternatives to arrest of lesser offenders. Crime and Delinquency, 11(1):8-21, 1965.

In most states, initiation of criminal prosecution proceedings of the lesser, as well as the more serious offender, is by arrest rather than by a summons or notice to appear. Even where such notices are authorized by statute, they are rarely used. Police prefer arrest to other alternatives for the following reasons: to carry on administrative and investigative functions; to perform certain functions not covered by other agencies; to provide a legal basis for search, identification and restraint; and to assume the defendant's appearance in court. Yet investigative and restraint procedure are not necessary for misdemeanants, who constitute at least 90 percent of all persons arrested and charged with an offense. Bail as a means to assure the defendant's appearance in court has been questioned by the Vera Foundation Project, in cooperation with the courts in New York City, which has been issuing a summons to appear instead of requiring bail for the release of certain defendants who have been ajudged good risks to reappear for trial. The project demonstrates that recommended defendants can be safely released after a brief arrest of an hour or two. It seems to point to the fact that most defendants can probably be safely released with a summons and no arrest. Also, it makes no provision for release of the "rootless indigent," who may not be a bad risk in terms of likelihood of court appearance: facts do not indicate that the rootless individual is less likely to appear for trial, only that if he does not appear, it will be difficult to find him. Nonarrest procedures for lesser offenses should be established unless there is a reason for arrest procedure in a particular case.

No address.

739 Lynch, Brent T. Exile within the United States. Crime and Delinquency, 11(1):22-29, 1965.

Since 1951, conditional termination has been used by the Utah Board of Pardons in the release of some prison inmates, ordering as a condition of release that the inmate leave the state immediately and remain away permanently. The order of conditional termination, instead of the inmate serving his sentence to its expiration, was recently upheld by the Utah Supreme Court in the case of Mansell v. Turner. Yet, such an order violates provisions of the federal Constitution: contract law, the law of gifts on con-

dition, the federal law of unconstitutional conditions and interstate common law all seem to mitigate against the Mansell decision. Conditional termination as an alternative to parole restrains the freedom of mobility equal citizens contemplated by our constitutional order, and does not provide for the Utah Board of Pardons to enforce parole or supervise transients. Such supervision is part of the reformatory process, and the state legislature should appropriate funds to allow the Board of Pardons to complete the reformatory process.

No address.

740 Rubin, Sol. Probation and due process of law. Crime and Delinquency, 11(1):30-38, 1965.

Recently the rights of persons being sentenced have been safeguarded because of new court decisions and statutes particularly relevant to probation. Due process safeguards, such as presentence investigation, which are requisite to a valid proceeding are required in nine states and in the federal courts before sentence is pronounced, not merely when placing a defendant on probation. Also, recent court decisions stress the quality and reliability of the presentence report. Due process with respect to the rules governing probation status and supervision also have been enumerated: the defendant's consent is required for probation, the conditions of probation may not be impossible or illegal and may not impose a punishment not otherwise authorized, supervision limits are defined and the probationer is entitled to a hearing on notice of violation which would lead to revocation. These procedural due process requirements have given rise to substantive rights in connection with presentence investigation. Likewise, the development of wide rise of presentence reports and the clarification of probationer's rights may lead to and help constitutional conventions and legislatures develop working criteria to guide judges in sentencing.

Sol Rubin, Counsel, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23 St., New York, New York, 10010.

741 Bartoo, Chester H. The case of the singing canary: a problem play for the correctional field. Crime and Delinquency, 11(1):39-44, 1965.

As indicated by a play about the hypothetical case of a defendant on a narcotics charge who has been induced to inform on others, cooperation in "singing" about others raises certain problems and issues for the correctional field. Law enforcement officers seeking information from arrested offenders may represent, or imply, that cooperation may be rewarded by special consideration for probation. They may be ignorant of the possible consequences of implying a grant of probation in exchange for the offender's cooperation. Should the offender's cooperation assume greater weight in the probation officer's decision than other social case factors which may militate against a recommendation for probation? Presentence reports setting forth information on the defendant's cooperation with law enforcement agencies may be a means of mitigating a sentence in the defendant's favor. Yet, such a public document would identify the defendant as an informer, and might lead to reprisal against the defendant or members of his family. If such information is made available confidentially to the court and not available to the public, it may not always be used to benefit the defendant.

Chester H. Bartoo, Supervising Deputy Probation Officer, Control Adult Investigations, Los Angeles County Probation Department, Los Angeles, California.

742 Siler, Eugene E., Jr. The need for defense counsel in the juvenile court. Crime and Delinquency, 11(1):45-58, 1965.

The Supreme Court's recent decision in Gideon v. Wainright, held that the right to counsel provided in the Sixth Amendment of the Constitution in federal criminal trials, was applicable to the states through the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. No test of its application in the juvenile courts has yet been attempted. Although juvenile proceedings are not criminal proceedings, the constitutional safeguards of right to counsel derived from the principles of due process should be afforded a juvenile, particularly where deprivation of personal liberty is involved. The theory of parens patria would still be retained. Recent cases in various states and the District of Columbia in which the right of juveniles to counsel was upheld, have done so on statutory interpretation, or on the basis that unfair advantage had been taken

of the juvenile, and they have avoided the constitutional issue.

Eugene E. Siler, Jr., Georgetown University Law Center, Graduate Law Division, Washington, D.C.

743 Mitchell, Lynn T. Child welfare workers in court. Crime and Delinquency, 11(1):59-62, 1965.

Child welfare workers in Kentucky work closely with two courts: the county court sitting in juvenile session; and the circuit court which hears appeals from the juvenile court cases concerning juveniles who have committed felonies, handles adoption cases, and cases involving the termination of parental rights. The county court is the one with which the worker has most contact, and proceedings are informal. In the more formal circuit court proceedings, the worker may have to testify and face cross-examination from opposing attorneys. In order to help the workers understand the trial proceedings, and help alleviate their fears of appearing in court as witnesses, mock trials were conducted at the annual instaff training program of the Department of Child Welfare. The group was shown how an ordinary case would proceed. The importance of the worker's being familiar with the case material was emphasized. The worker was also advised not to allow hostile feelings toward the opposing attorney or client to affect his testimony.

No address.

744 Bowman, Addison M. Appeals from juvenile courts. Crime and Delinquency, 11(1):63-77, 1965.

Appellate review of juvenile court dispositions is desirable because it corrects errors committed by trial court, and because it contributes to uniformity of decision throughout a jurisdiction which is important in view of the ambiguity of many juvenile court statutes. Such uniformity is a valid objective of the jurisdictional and adjudicative processes of the court. An adequate record of proceedings needs to be supplied to the appellate court. Yet provision of a stenographic transcript of the juvenile court hearing is not a universal practice. The presence of a reporter may introduce undue formality into the proceedings. In order to retain informality, and yet provide a record for effective appeal, several jurisdictions have provided a two-step approach to the appellate court: in Pennsylvania the juvenile court must grant a rehearing with an official court stenographer to provide a transcript for appeals; in California, proceedings before a referee may be transcribed, and if it is not, the minor may apply for a rehearing with a stenographer. Assuming an ideally staffed and administered juvenile court, the state's interest in child welfare can best be served by restricting the scope of appellate review to questions of law and fact rather than questions of propriety of disposition.

Addison M. Bowman, Staff Attorney, Legal Aid Agency, Washington, D.C.

745 Sterne, Muriel W., Pittman, David J., & Coe, Thomas. Teen-agers, drinking, and the law: a study of arrest trends for alcohol-related offenses. Crime and Delinquency, 11(1):78-85, 1965.

Alcohol-related offenses committed by youth are not all equally serious. Liquor law violations are largely a result of state laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages to persons under twenty-one. Studies of teenage drinking behavior indicate that these laws do not deter early experimentation with alcohol. They often lack either parental or peer-group support. Lowering the age for legal purchase and consumption to eighteen would simplify liquor law enforcement. In Missouri, a juvenile is legally defined as being sixteen years of age or below; a minor, as being between the ages of seventeen and twenty. Statistics gathered on alcohol-related offenses of juveniles and minors in St. Louis for 1950-1960 were readjusted to take into account a change in Police Department procedure during this period, from informal to formal means of social control with emphasis on careful reporting of all juvenile offenses. Readjusted figures show that juvenile arrests for alcohol-related offenses other than liquor law violations rose 28 percent in St. Louis in 1950-1960, the increase suggesting the need for effective alcohol education programs in the schools, and cooperation between police and social work authorities in the referral for treatment of those whose offenses warn of later serious behavior disorders and criminality.

Muriel W. Sterne, Research Association, Social Science Institute, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

746 Glick, Nada Beth. Review of annual reports. Crime and Delinquency, 11(1):86-95, 1965.

Annual reports received by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency during 1963 and 1964 show particular concern with the development of a research point of view in the correctional field; more effective gathering and utilization of juvenile delinquency statistics; and extension of programs which serve as a bridge between incarceration and freedom. Such programs may consist of prerelease preparation, work release programs (such as those authorized in the state of Maryland), vocational training, placement services for releasees, adequate parole supervision, and community public relations. Included is a list of reports received from U. S. city, county, state and federal correctional and welfare agencies; those from foreign agencies; and reports of various associations.

Nada Beth Glick, Acting Director, Information Center on Crime and Delinquency, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23 St., New York, New York, 10010.

747 Braithwaite, William T. Law of arrest in Virginia. Washington and Lee Law Review, 21(2):249-277, 1964.

In Virginia, an arrest is as generally understood at common law: any act which indicates an intention to take one into custody and subjects the person arrested to the actual control and will of the person making the arrest. The following persons may make arrests: officers of the law, state police (including police officers of other states when in hot pursuit if that State extends reciprocity to Virginia policemen to do likewise), conservators of the peace (e.g., judges, clerks of municipal and juvenile courts, etc.), special police and private persons as at common law. Certain persons are immune from arrest at certain times whereas the most detailed procedural limitations in criminal arrests concern minors. Warrants may be issued on probable cause to believe that the accused is guilty of a specified crime. They may be issued by judges as specified in the Statute. The warrant must give the accused notice of the charge. Any person to whom the warrant is directed may execute it. If the offense is a misdemeanor not committed in his presence, the person executing the warrant must have it with him, whereas if the offense is a felony he need not have it with him. Where there is no warrant, a policeman may arrest for any offense committed in his presence. If the officer was not present, he may arrest without a warrant only for a felony. In Virginia, those crimes involving capital punishment or confinement in a penitentiary are felonies; other offenses are misdemeanors. State police at the scene of a motor vehicle theft may arrest without a warrant upon reasonable grounds to believe, based upon personal investigation, that a crime has been committed. An officer may not arrest for a misdemeanor unless committed in his presence except under authority of a message received from a law enforcement agency. At common law, a breach of the peace was the only nonfelony for which an arrest could be made without warrant when the offense did not occur in the officer's presence. Presumably, Virginia still follows this rule. In determining the degree of force an officer may use in making an arrest, a rule of reasonableness applies. The officer may not only exercise self-defense, but he may press forward to make the arrest. One may resist an unlawful arrest, but he may not lawfully resist a lawful arrest. The grade of the offense is a factor in determining how much force is reasonable.

No address.

748 Mattingly, Richard V., Jr. Speedy trial and pre-trial incarceration. Washington and Lee Law Review, 21(2):278-285, 1964.

The Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution guarantees a speedy trial to those accused of crime, but it prescribes no definite time period and each case must be decided on its particular facts. Failure to receive a speedy trial has been frequently asserted by defendants but in the overwhelming majority of cases, the plea has been rejected on the grounds that where the defendant has not objected to delays he has acquiesced in them or waived them. In addition, the courts have taken a liberal view as to what constitutes a speedy trial. All the federal decisions upholding the contention that a speedy trial has been denied have been decided since 1954, which affords the speculation that the law in this area is in transition. A recent case, although denying the contention, indicated that it did so because the prosecution was not at fault. A later case vacated a conviction on this ground because the Court found that the prosecution had been at fault. Whether the defendant is free on bond or in jail awaiting trial may make a difference and this view has been asserted in dissenting opinions on the theory that

the presumption of innocence means very little to a defendant unable to make bond.

No address.

749 Gorry, James A., 3rd. Executive and judicial banishment compared. Washington and Lee Law Review, 21(2):285-292, 1964.

Banishment of an individual from his society has frequently been made a condition of a suspended sentence or a conditional pardon. It is generally held that a State may grant pardons conditioned upon one's leaving the State, but cannot make such a banishment a condition of a suspended sentence. In a recent case it was held that a termination of sentence by the Pardon Board conditioned on leaving the State, was not unconstitutional on the ground that the Board had power to attach conditions. In another case it was held that a court could not suspend sentence conditioned upon the defendant's leaving the State. Banishment as a condition of pardon by the executive branch is almost universally sustained on various theories. Should the condition be violated, the pardon is terminated. It is also generally held, however, that the judiciary does not have the power of banishment on various grounds including the theory that it tends to usurp the power of the legislature and the prerogative of the executive. Punishment is prescribed by the legislature and applied by the courts. If banishment were prescribed by the legislature, the rule as to judicial banishment might be otherwise, but legislatures generally have seen fit to grant it only to the executive or one of his agencies. Several cases have held that banishment is not cruel and unusual punishment, although the United States Supreme Court has recently held that deprivation of citizenship is a cruel and unusual punishment. It must be noted, however, that pardon based on banishment gives the offender an opportunity to erase the guilt and, therefore, in such a case it is not penal in nature. Furthermore, one banished from the United States may have no other country to go to whereas one banished from a State could go to another State. From the convict's viewpoint, banishment would not be cruel and unusual when he is faced with the alternative penalty of imprisonment.

No address.

750 Pless, Robert Stephen. Discharge of hung jury. Washington and Lee Law Review, 21(2):300-305, 1964.

It is established in American law that no person shall twice be put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense. This rule is, however, subject to certain exceptions. Thus, if a jury after due deliberation is unable to agree on a verdict, the trial court in the exercise of sound discretion may discharge the jury without precluding a retrial of the accused on the same offense. Where, however, the trial court abuses its discretion in discharging the jury, a plea of former jeopardy on retrial will be successful. Thus, in a recent Pennsylvania case it was held that the trial court abused its discretion when it discharged the jury at the first indication of disagreement and that such action was, in effect, an acquittal by plea of former jeopardy was upheld. A Federal case, in 1961, held that immediate discharge of the jury after its initial report of disagreement was not an abuse of discretion. The cases, however, may be distinguishable since the Pennsylvania case involved a capital offense whereas the federal case did not. Whether a trial court abused its discretion in discharging a jury is subject to review on appeal. It has been held that a jury must deliberate until it is improbable that further deliberation will result in a verdict. A mere statement by the jury that it is unable to agree does not justify a mistrial. The trial judge should encourage agreement but should avoid coercion. Claims of abuse of discretion are usually not upheld due to insufficient evidence.

No address.

751 Bowie, Jimmy D. Requirement of arrest in implied consent laws. Washington and Lee Law Review, 21(2):318-324, 1964.

In some states, by using the public highways a motorist impliedly consents, in advance, to take chemical tests if arrested for driving while intoxicated and forfeits his driving privilege if he refuses to take the prescribed test. A recent North Dakota case could nullify the Implied Consent law in that State. The defendant refused to take the test, was acquitted of the charge but was denied restoration of his license by the State. The Court held that since a police officer could make an arrest without a warrant for a misdemeanor only if committed in his presence, the arrest was not lawful and the accused's driving privileges could

not be withheld. It must be borne in mind, however, that an arrest may be legal even though the accused is acquitted and this case seems to ignore that distinction. Where the officer has reasonable cause to believe a crime has been committed in his presence he may make an arrest without a warrant. New York had dealt with this problem and had reached a result opposite from the one reached in North Dakota. Operation of a vehicle on public highways is a privilege, not a right, and the implied consent law imposes a condition upon which that privilege rests regardless of whether the defendant is acquitted. Nebraska has held as New York did. The North Dakota holding renders the law ineffective.

No address.

752 Stone, Robert L. Derivative evidence under McNabb-Mallory. Washington and Lee Law Review, 21(2):324-331, 1964.

The McNabb-Mallory rule excludes from evidence all confessions procured in violation of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and requires that all accused persons be brought before a committing magistrate without unreasonable delay. The rule has gradually been expanded into areas of derivative evidence, that is, evidence derived from information contained in statements and confessions. In a recent District of Columbia case, the testimony of a witness whose identity was discovered as a result of a period of illegal detention was allowed, the Court holding that the testimony was so far removed from the illegal detention that it did not provide a rational basis for exclusion. The Court distinguished between real evidence and a witness's testimony. The basis of all exclusionary rules is to protect the individual's liberty against unjust police interference. The underlying principles of the exclusionary rules stem from search and seizure cases but there are few cases dealing with discovery of a witness's identity. An Illinois case, where the question was involved, held that the testimony of the witness was inadmissible. Although the rule is theoretically uniform in search and seizure cases, no such uniformity rule yet applies to illegal detention cases and the Supreme Court has so far refused to interfere with state illegal detention decisions. Where the evidence is obtained independently of the illegal detention, most decisions allow it. The case allowing the testimony of the witness whose identity was discovered as a result of the illegal detention seems to provide a detour around the exclusionary rule as applied to illegal detention cases.

No address.

753 Shafer, Philip H. Accomplices to abortions. Washington and Lee Law Review, 21(2):338-343, 1964.

Many jurisdictions will not sustain the conviction of the actual perpetrator of a crime solely on the basis of the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. It, therefore, is necessary to determine who is an accomplice. A recent Kentucky case raises the question in an abortion case. There is a conflict of authority as to whether a distinction should be made between an accomplice who is only a witness and an accomplice who is a defendant. In those states holding that one is an accomplice even though one is not a defendant, the pregnant woman is held not to be an accomplice since abortion statutes are directed at persons other than the woman even though she may be guilty of soliciting an abortion. Other courts as to third party witnesses, distinguish between the witness who acts in behalf of the victim and the witness who acts in behalf of the abortionist. Some states, as California, use a narrow approach to determine this while others, as Kentucky, apply a broader test.

No address.

754 Smith, Weldon J. Unconstitutional judicial sentences. Washington and Lee Law Review, 21(2):343-345, 1964.

The eighth amendment of the United States Constitution is directed against cruel and unusual punishment, however, this has not been extended to the states. The prevention of such punishments in state criminal prosecutions is left to the states, subject only to an undefined control based on the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution. The North Carolina Constitution prohibits cruel and unusual punishments. In a recent North Carolina case the defendant was convicted of breaking and entering, which provides for a maximum penalty of ten years, and possession of tools incident to the accomplishment of a crime which provides for punishment within the Court's discretion. The trial court sentenced defendant to eight to ten years on the first charge and twenty to thirty years on the

second. The North Carolina Supreme Court upheld the contention that the latter sentence was cruel and unusual and stated that where the punishment for a crime was not specifically set forth the Court is limited by another statute prescribing maximum penalties.

No address.

755 Mitchell, Robert T., Jr. Presence of accused at trial. Washington and Lee Law Review, 21(2):346-353, 1964.

The right of an accused to be present at his trial is well recognized and, historically, his presence was a necessary requisite of jurisdiction. In Virginia, the accused's presence is required by Statute and cannot be waived because, unless the accused is present, the Court has no jurisdiction. In cases involving this right it must be determined whether the accused was present and whether the "proceeding" is part of the trial. In Virginia, any proceeding from arraignment to sentence is one in which the accused's presence is required and these include entering a plea, selection of the jury, giving of testimony, a jury's viewing of the scene of the crime, the charge to the jury, rendition of the verdict, a motion to set aside the verdict and others. Presence is not required at proceedings prior to arraignment or at a conference in the judge's chambers. In a recent case, however, brought to a federal court by habeas corpus, the accused contended that his absence from chambers when it was agreed that the jury would not be sequestered, was prejudicial and the Court agreed even though the jury was told they would be permitted to separate in open court in the accused's presence. It is submitted that the accused's absence from chambers in this case did not constitute a violation of Virginia law and did not deprive the accused of due process.

No address.

756 Extradition habeas corpus. The Yale Law Journal, 74(1):78-135, 1964.

The problem of a person held in one state pending extradition to another state where he is wanted to stand trial or to finish a prison term from which he escaped, has recently become significant where habeas corpus is brought in an attempt to avoid extradition. Until 1867, the scope of federal habeas corpus inquiry was limited to its common law ancestry. The writ has since been expanded to permit the Courts to determine the constitutionality of the challenged custody to where it now permits a complete factual inquiry whenever the deprivation turns on disputed facts, or where there are issues arising out of legitimately imposed custody. Generally, the writ will not be considered unless state remedies have been exhausted. As applied to extradition proceedings, habeas corpus inquiry has likewise been expanded. In a 1949 decision, a federal circuit Court released a prisoner held for pending extradition to a State from which he had escaped, on the ground that he had been mistreated in the demanding State while in custody there. This was reversed by the Supreme Court in an ambiguous decision which the Court has since followed in other cases. Habeas corpus in extradition cases raises important problems concerning comity and full faith, and credit between states. Strong dissents have held that an individual's rights are paramount and that prospective injury to the extraditee in the demanding state should be a ground for denying extradition. The majority opinions indicate that the extraditee must show that, in addition to prospective injury while in custody in the detaining state, he will have no other remedy available in the Courts of that State. Unfortunately, whatever legal remedy may be available will not undo any injury. Although these cases have not been overruled, they may soon be, for since they were handed down an entire new line of decisions has expanded the reach of habeas corpus. This line of decisions will probably result in more liberalized treatment of extradition habeas corpus proceedings.

No address.

757 The prosecutor's constitutional duty to reveal evidence to the defendant. The Yale Law Journal, 74(1):136-150, 1964.

Although there is pressure for reform in the area of criminal discovery, only passing reference has been made to a series of cases involving the suppression of evidence by the prosecutor and his duty to reveal it to the defense. As early as 1935, the United States Supreme Court held that to withhold such evidence or knowingly using perjured testimony against the accused was a deprivation of due process. Perjury has been held to be a ground for relief even where the lie touched the credibility of witnesses or went only to sentencing and not to guilt. Where the prosecutor induces the lie, the tendency is to grant relief even though the lie was not prejudicial. The Courts also grant relief where perjury is not involved but where the prosecutor suppresses evidence favorable to the defense. This is true even where the evidence suppressed is not relevant to guilt but could have affected the sentence, and even though the prosecutor's motives were innocent. Thus, the theory has evolved from bad faith on the part of the prosecutor to prejudice to the defendant, regardless of the prosecutor's good or bad faith. Suppressed evidence would not be a major problem if the defendant had adequate facilities to gather his own evidence before the trial, but the defendant's facilities are usually meager and the defendant's lack of ability to obtain evidence, coupled with the prosecutor's suppression of evidence, deprives the defendant of a fair trial. Having determined that there is a constitutional right to have evidence revealed, standards must be revealed. Some Courts have granted relief even though the suppressed evidence would probably not have changed the result, on the theory that its unavailability hampered preparation of the defense. In one such case, the prosecutor suppressed reports of psychiatrists indicating the accused was insane and, as a result, insanity was not raised as a defense. One reason for not limiting the prosecutor's duty to exculpatory evidence is that in many cases it is impossible to tell before trial what evidence tends to be exculpatory. The prosecutor should be required to reveal all relevant evidence to the defendant.

No address.

758 The changing role of the jury in the nineteenth century. The Yale Law Journal, 74(1):170-192, 1964.

During the nineteenth century, the jury's right to decide questions of law was lost. This was a colonial heritage recognized earlier in the century. The directed verdict and the special verdict were introduced. This article treats the specific changes in Massachusetts alone since they are typical of those which took place generally throughout the United States. Civil and criminal juries need not be distinguished for this purpose, since fundamental attitudes toward them were similar except in understanding specific procedural changes. In England, the jury was regarded as a check of royal despotism and its popularity there was shared by the colonies. It was based on faith in the common man and was evidenced by the jury's right to determine the law as well as the facts. In the middle of the nineteenth century, the Courts began swinging to the view that the jury could decide only the facts and, despite legislative directives, the Massachusetts Courts relegated the jury to deciding the facts only. It was at about this time that the directed verdict came into being in Massachusetts. This was merely a judicial determination that there was no factual issue and it was seen as a way to keep questions of law from the jury. Although the special verdict was adopted by many states during the nineteenth century, it did not come into use in Massachusetts until later. Under English common law, judges were allowed to comment on the evidence even though this was considered an intrusion on the jury's power to determine the facts. Massachusetts followed this approach as early as 1829, but the rule was later changed by legislation. In later years, however, the Massachusetts Courts made inroads on the legislative directive and permitted the judge to comment on the evidence. By the turn of the century the statute was given a very limited reading. In 1895, the United States Supreme Court overruled its previous decisions and held that criminal juries could not decide questions of law. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the jury had been viewed as a mainstay of liberty, but by the end of the century the pendulum had swung and it was seen as an outmoded and unreliable institution.

No address.

759 Meador, Daniel J. Habeas corpus and the 'retroactivity' illusion. Virginia Law Review, 50(6):1115-1120, 1964.

Recent Supreme Court decisions have raised the question of retroactivity of the constitutional rules announced. For example, the Supreme Court has stated that unconstitutionally seized evidence cannot be used in a state criminal proceeding. Can this rule be invoked by a prisoner serving a sentence which became final before this rule was announced? By statute, the writ of habeas corpus in federal courts is available to state prisoners who are in custody in violation of the United States Constitution. This means that the court must pass on the legality of the present detention, not on the legality of the detention in the past, i.e., when the rule was enunciated. The present detention is merely a continuing detention imposed in a manner which violates the Constitution as presently construed and there is a causal link between this violation and the present detention. Thus, the issue of retroactivity is an illusion since habeas corpus provides a means of relief. If this is considered undesirable, then the remedy is to reshape habeas corpus.

Daniel J. Meador, Professor of Law, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

760 McWilliams, P. K. What is dangerous driving? The Criminal Law Quarterly, 7(3):297-304, 1964.

Parliament again made dangerous driving a criminal offense in 1961. It was originally enacted in the Code of 1935 and was dropped as an offense in 1955. The offense originates from the English Road Traffic Act and, therefore, inquiry of English decisions is necessary, one of which holds that the section covers driving with such a high degree of negligence that if death were caused the offender would have committed manslaughter. Such negligence must be of a degree far greater than mere careless driving. The Canadian cases have cited the English cases and have equated dangerous driving with advertent (as opposed to inadvertent) negligence. A recent English case has asserted that there is no legal definition of dangerous driving but that the jury must consider the evidence and objectively determine whether the accused operated his vehicle in a dangerous manner. In Canada, careless driving is a provincial offense, whereas dangerous driving is a criminal offense enunciated by Parliament. The magistrates are not dealing severely enough with people accused of careless driving since the slaughter on the highways shows that the standard of care of too many motorists is just not high enough. A casual reading of the older cases shows that the standard has been lowered. The gravity of the offense of careless driving would be established if Parliament were to enact it as a criminal offense.

No address.

761 Kirkpatrick, A. M. Privileged communication in the correction services. The Criminal Law Quarterly, 7(3):305-325, 1964.

The primary goal of correctional services is to benefit the community in the reduction of crime by giving service to the offender or potential offender. This can be accomplished not only by punishment but also by changing the offender. Assistance to the offender is, therefore, in the community interest. Effective service depends upon a good relationship between the offender and the caseworker and yet, the latter as a representative of an agency can have no secrets from the agency. The communications of the offender to the caseworker should be confidential within the agency, yet a caseworker may face criminal contempt if he fails to disclose the offender's communications. The problem is acute insofar as it concerns probation and parole officers and clarification of the position of professional workers, with respect to communications made to them by clients, is needed. Presently, in Canada, the only confidential relationship recognized is between solicitor and client, although Quebec and Newfoundland regard confidential those communications between priest and penitent. Failure of professional workers to answer questions in Court can be punished by contempt. It has been suggested that the worker be permitted to exercise discretion in this regard. The Courts, on occasion, have not compelled professional workers to disclose communications told to them in confidence during the course of their professional capacity. In Canada, defense counsel must be shown the presentence report. In obtaining information, therefore the probation officer should advise his sources that he cannot guarantee confidentiality in fairness to them. This may, however, result in the drying up of his sources. In a recent case, the defense counsel read from the report in open court and portions of it later appeared in the press. Whether the professional worker

is at liberty to provide the police with information concerning his client is open to question. Not giving information is probably not an offense but giving false information is an offense. The worker must be especially careful in dealing with mass media.

A. M. Kirkpatrick, Executive Director, John Howard Society of Ontario, Canada.

762 Falk, Gerhard J. A sociological approach to the "right-wrong" test in criminal procedure. The Criminal Law Quarterly, 7(3):331-342, 1964.

Responsibility for the death of another human being has been considered a serious offense in almost all known civilizations. Yet several important distinctions between the degree and the action taken by the community are recognized. The same is true of other acts defined as criminal. Consequently, an analysis of criminal responsibility should be focused mainly on the situation in which the act took place. Instead, legal and psychiatric definitions have obscured this approach. Law has tried to impose an unrealistic "right and wrong" dichotomy on defendants while psychiatry has tried to find some sort of "psychosis" in criminal acts. Lawyers speak of insanity, a concept foreign to psychiatrists, and criticize psychiatrists for being vague. Yet they hire psychiatrists to testify and, consequently, psychiatric testimony becomes discredited since psychiatrists disagree concerning the meaning of right and wrong and are not trained in defending a principle that has no meaning to them. If the law really wanted the truth concerning emotional conditions, a joint opinion of psychiatrists for both sides should be required. This is the practice in Massachusetts. An early attempt to avoid the difficulties coherent in the McNaughten rule was made by the New Hampshire legislature in 1870, that "one is not criminally responsible for an act resulting from mental disease or defect." This was followed, in 1954, by a District of Columbia case and is now known as the Durham rule. This approach was adopted by legislation in Maine and the Virgin Islands. Britain has adopted a rule of diminished responsibility in homicide cases. The sociological approach to the issue of "right and wrong" concerns itself with the situational factors which define these concepts. Chief of these is the "culture conflict" view which is based on the finding that criminal behavior rests on different conduct norms than noncriminal behavior. The reference group theory is another explanation of this approach. The question of responsibility is a philosophical one not lending itself to a permanent and fixed definition and, therefore, juries should not be burdened with deciding it.

Gerhard J. Falk, Associate Professor of Sociology, University College, Buffalo, New York.

763 Lane County Youth Project. First year demonstration programs. Eugene, Oregon, November 1964, 13 p. mimeo. (Information Bulletin no. 1)

This is the first year of a three-year demonstration program for the prevention or control of juvenile delinquency in three areas within Lane County, Oregon. The areas served are rural or small city communities. Educational programs are being developed to orient the student and dropout to the urban, industrialized world. The goal of the employment program is to train young men and women in skills which will enable them to obtain jobs and to perform successfully in such jobs. Community volunteers, under the direction of the coordinator, will assist youth through tutoring, provide transportation, staff the Project library, distribute questionnaires, collect information, etc. Community development programs can bring about desired changes in the general economic, educational, and cultural bases of communities to provide an adequate framework for student education. The evaluation unit is designed to indicate the impact of project programs on the youth and on the community. The research program is designed to expand knowledge of the problems confronting the youth and the adults of Lane County.

Lane County Youth Project, 1901 Garden Avenue, Eugene, Oregon, 97403.

764 Lane County Youth Project. Monthly progress report no. 4. Eugene, Oregon, December 1964, 22 p. mimeo.

During the first two months of the demonstration program to prepare unemployed, out-of-school, rural youth for employment, from October 1 to the end of November, 1964, certain oversights and errors in planning were discovered. The first group of students selected did not seem to best represent the target population. The first group consisted of 18 youths, seven males and 11 females, whose mean age was 19 years. They were from a lower and middle class environment. Eleven of the group changed after three weeks from a full time in-center program to a half-time remedial and half-time in-center program. On the whole, 68 percent of the youths set an occupational goal with a plan for vocational preparation during the basic three week program. Work orientation periods are provided to familiarize the trainees with a particular job, in which the trainee reports to work as if he were a regular employee. Such experiences are then evaluated by counsellor and trainee with regard to long range employment goals.

Lane County Youth Project, 1901 Garden Avenue, Eugene, Oregon, 97403.

765 Lane County Youth Project. First year educational demonstration programs: suggestive and tentative conclusions. Eugene, Oregon, December 1964, 4 p. mimeo.

In teaching youths who are potential school dropouts, special precautions must be taken to make the program as effective as possible. Course content must be very flexible as the interest span of these students is very short. The authoritarian approach to teaching must be avoided. Vocationally oriented programs on the senior high school level seem to be the most successful, as this type of program provides an approved way to status and success. The usual rules for behavior need to be relaxed so that the students can settle themselves into a pattern in which they can operate. The Lane County Youth Project has increased the understanding of students who are alienated to a regular school program; thus, the school principals can more directly involve various faculty members, especially in a smaller school. Special training for teachers involved with these students is essential.

Lane County Youth Project, 1901 Garden Avenue, Eugene, Oregon, 97403.

766 Falk, Gerhard J. The public image of the sex offender. Mental Hygiene, 48(4): 612-620, 1964.

The views of the urban middle class concerning the sex offender influence the laws and punishments which deal with these offenders. The influence of the middle and upper classes on public opinion and mass media is very great, and the police and public opinion are very willing to punish lower class persons rather than members of the upper classes. Attitudes toward sex differ in separate societies as they do between social classes; thus, much "criminal" sex behavior is normal in the situation in which it occurs, but criminal in the situation in which it is adjudicated. The sex offender has an image often created by exaggeration and hysteria, and sex crimes are sometimes the creations of the imaginations of women and children who convict the innocent. Sex crimes are often outgrowths of conditions in society, and thus the availability of sexual outlets determines sexual conduct as much as conduct produces availability. Increased recommendation for psychiatric help for sex offenders indicates a change in attitude toward these problems.

Gerhard J. Falk, Department of Sociology, State University College, Buffalo, New York.

767 Segal, Bernard C. Racial group membership and juvenile delinquency. Social Forces, 43(1):70-81, 1964.

Sixty Negro and forty white delinquent boys between the ages of 13 and 15, while residents of a state training school, provided materials for comparative analysis of relationships between racial membership and delinquency. The Negro boys tended to come from lower-status families more than the white, and seemed more likely to have been sent to training school for having committed more serious offenses. Racial attitudes were associated with types of offense among the white boys, and the more serious offenders showed greater antipathy toward Negroes. Negro boys' racial attitudes varied less by offense category, but those who committed less serious offenses often showed more self-hatred than those whose offenses were more serious. The findings are interpreted in terms of the delinquency theories of Cohen and of Cloward and Ohlin.

Bernard C. Segal, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.

768 Morris, Ruth R. Female delinquency and relational problems. Social Forces, 43(1):82-89, 1964.

Delinquent girls seem to suffer from relational problems more than nondelinquents, and relational handicaps particularly prevalent are broken homes, family tensions and poor grooming. The use of carefully matched groups of delinquents and nondelinquents eliminated the effects of social class, intelligence and race in this study. Boys and girls commit different types of offenses and boys are much more likely than girls to become delinquent. Obstacles to maintaining positive affective relationships are most likely to lead to delinquency in girls, and legitimate means of reaching their culturally defined goals are more accessible to females than to males. These two hypotheses show the relevance of sex role to delinquency.

No address.

769 Elbert, Sidney, Rosman, Bernice, Minuchin, Salvador, & Guerny, Bernard. A method for the clinical study of family interaction. The American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 34(5):885-894, 1964.

A series of tests were developed by The Family Research Unit at the Wiltwyck School for Boys for the diagnosis and treatment of lower-class families with more than one delinquent child. The FIAT (Family Interaction Apperception Test) is a TAT style test which consists of ten pictures showing family members in different activities designed to tap the variables being studied. The suitability of this test with different ethnic groups and age levels has been determined. The stories obtained from each member of the family provide information about perception of self and other members of the family, affects, needs and defense systems and degree of psychological adjustment and disturbance. The test was designed to permit observance of the family members in interaction, the way in which they behave with each other as well as their opinions about the family either directly or on a projective test. The FIAT is specifically structured to explore the areas of nurturance, guidance, control,and aggression and is sensitive to psychological disturbance. The results of the testing pinpoint the impact of disturbed behavior of one family member upon the rest of the family.

Family Research Unit, Wiltwyck School for Boys, Inc., 260 Park Avenue South, New York, New York, 10010.

770 Levasseur, Georges. Beccaria. Bulletin, Société de Criminologie du Québec, 3(3):5-17, 1964.

In Beccaria's treatise on "offenses and punishments," first published in 1764, we can discern three main ideas bearing upon legal aspects of criminal policy; (1) criticism of the chaos in European criminal law due to its various sources in Roman law, local customs, rulers' edicts and the interpretation of the courts; (2) establishment of the principle of the legal basis of crimes and punishments, i.e., the principle of no offense, no punishment without a precise and formal text in law and (3) an accusatorial and public criminal procedure which is speedy, leaves the accused only the time necessary for his defense and trial by jury followed by swift punishment to serve as a deterrent to others. The influence of Beccaria's ideas was felt immediately in all of Europe, particularly upon the law reforms then going on in Russia under Catherine II and in Austria under Joseph II; all his ideas were incorporated into French law during the French revolution. The weakest point of Beccaria's theory is undoubtedly his failure to realize the frequency of mental defectives among offenders; his mathematical system of punishments could be successfully applied only to the normal offender. As might be expected, the criminological foundations of Beccaria's theories are less solid than its philosophical and legal foundations.

Georges Levasseur, Faculté de Droit, Université de Paris, Paris, France.

771 Lette, Maryrose. Le crime à deux. (Crime in pairs.) Bulletin, Société de Criminologie du Québec, 3(3):19-23, 1964.

The term crime à deux, established in psychiatric usage, is applied to a criminal act which is one of the possible outcomes of folie à deux (variously translated into English as "insanity in pairs" or "double Psychosis" indicating the occurrence in two close associates of the same mental disorder at the same time). The dynamics of a pathological interpersonal relation are at the source of this type of crime when two complementary personalities act in the manner of a chemical reaction or mental contagion to form the criminal partnership. Lesègue and Falret established three laws governing such mental contagion: (1) intellectual superiority of the active partner; (2) a common life isolated from all external influence and (3) relative probability of the delirious ideas. In 1955, Delay presented a communication to a congress of French

neurologists on the family persecution delirium (délire familial de persécution) which mentions three factors always present in such a delirium: (1) a constitutional predisposition; (2) a closed environment, imposed or voluntary and (3) the event ending the delirium. According to Gralnick the principal types of pathologic relation are the following : (a) Imposed insanity (la folie imposée). (b) Communicated insanity (la folie communiquée). (c) Induced insanity (la folie induite). (d) Simultaneous insanity (la folie simultanée). Paranoia and paranoid schizophrenia are the mental disorders most frequently the causes of crime à deux, the best known example of which is the 1924 killing of Bobby Franks by Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb. Certain precautions are often sufficient for the prevention of this type of crime: a patient suffering from hallucinations, for example, should not be nursed at home, or a woman of a passive temperment should not live with a paranoid husband or relative.

Maryrose Lette, Hôpital psychiatrique, Bordeaux, France.

772 Tremblay, Georges A. La Libération conditionelle dans la region de Montréal. (Conditional release in the Montreal area.) Bulletin, Société de Criminologie du Quebec, 3(3):25-31, 1964.

Conditional release in Canada is a procedure which allows a prisoner to leave a correctional institution before serving his entire sentence. Subject to conditions seeking to guarantee his regard for the law, he spends the rest of his sentence in free society. Conditional release must be distinguished from "statutory remission," a law by which each prisoner, sentenced to a given number of years of imprisonment, has one-fourth of his sentence automatically remitted provided he does not violate regulations. In addition, he may earn by good behavior a supplementary remission of three days a month which, once earned, cannot be withdrawn. If the prisoner requests, and is granted, conditional release, he is subject to all the conditions of such a release and continues to serve outside the institution the entire statutory remission which he has earned inside the institution. He is eligible for conditional release after one year imprisonment with a two-year sentence, after four years with a twelve-year sentence, after seven years with a life sentence for involuntary homicide and after ten years with a death sentence commuted to life imprisonment. The Canadian National Commission on Conditional Release which administers the program may grant conditional release to a prisoner if, in its judgment, he has derived maximum benefit from his imprisonment and the granting of such release will aid in his rehabilitation. Within the past five-and-a-half years, 11,614 prisoners were conditionally released by the Commission; only 1,137 or roughly 10 percent were returned to prison for failure to live up to the conditions or for the commission of a new offense.

No address.

773 Cormier, Bruno. Réflexions sur les prisons communes. (Reflections on common prisons.) Bulletin, Société de Criminologie du Québec. 3(3):32-44, 1964.

Up to the present time, society has allowed prisoners to "do time" and has done little for their rehabilitation; the state has restricted its role to their detention for the duration of their sentence. A high rate of recidivism and prison riots are the price we are paying for allowing prisoners to "do time." If imprisonment is in itself not a form of rehabilitation as John Howard, on whose ideas our present correctional system is based, and his disciples believed, then it is high time that we reconsider the usefulness of such a system. Our prison system is curiously contradictory if it deprives the prisoner, on the one hand, of his liberty, many of his rights, his social, familial and individual duties and, on the other hand, takes over from him the job of catering to his needs. This system is entirely opposed to the theoretical concept and the goal of punishment. Prisoners who are not interested in their duties and responsibilities have been imprisoned precisely because of this indifference, but the organization of our prisons today is a tacit approval of their attitude. A system should be established by which the prisoner participates on a compulsory basis, in the life of society by obligatory and remunerated work. Short-term sentences should be fully and methodically utilized for rehabilitation and imposed upon offenders who will most likely benefit from them. From the offender's arrest to the end of his sentence, the law, psychiatry, and the social sciences should cooperate toward the establishment of a humane justice which reflects the rights of man; among these, the right to legal assistance, the right to an individualized sentence, and the right to treatment should be the most fundamental.

No address.

774 Brindze, Ruth. All about courts and the law. New York, Random House, 1964. 138 p.

Young people's guide and introduction to United States law, the types of state and federal courts, the cases they deal with and how they operate. Examples are cited from actual trials and a number of legal terms are explained.

No address.

775 Slovenko, Ralph. The psychiatric patient, liberty, and the law. The American Journal of Psychiatry, 121(6):534-539, 1964.

Safeguards are necessary to prevent persons from doing injury to themselves or others and psychiatry is one of these safeguards. Dr. Thomas Szasz's book, Law, Liberty, and Psychiatry, denounces psychiatry as a self-styled arbiter of mental health and a promoter of personal autonomy. He advocated that no one should be treated against his will, but restrictions such as treatment are generally designed for the good of the individual or for society. Many mentally ill persons are unaware of their need for treatment. Commitment is basically a social question and ought to be decided on that basis. The law in criminal commitment is applied according to the emotional stability or socio-economic class of the offender, and the opinion of the psychiatrist is often solicited, not demanded or forced upon the case. Psychiatrists can serve the purpose of recommendation for conditions of probation, parole or rehabilitation. The involvement of lawyers in the mental health field would serve as a check upon physician and hospital. Mental health laws in hospitals would thus be adhered to more strongly.

Ralph Slovenko, Tulane University School of Law, New Orleans, Louisiana.

776 Gebhard, Paul H., & Gagnon, John H. Male sex offenders against very young children. The American Journal of Psychiatry, 121(6):576-579, 1964.

Men seem to revert to children as sexual objects as the result of a breakdown in control over sexual behavior coming from an intersection of a current environmental stress; a potential for such deviant behavior originating in disordered childhood relationships. Offenders against very young children were in many instances from broken homes, and showed a poor relationship with the parents. The status of fatherhood, on the part of the offender, did not protect against such offenses by means of a bond between parent and child. Eccentric sexual behavior in adulthood was present in over half of these cases. The marital lives of these offenders were not significantly different from other groups used in this study. Yet, from the rate of multiple marriages a general instability in social relationships appeared. Lack of intelligence appeared here as a factor in making judgments about normal behavior. The child offenders were less educated than either of the other two groups used in the study. The offenders displayed a nearly complete lack of affect in describing their offenses. A substantial number were compulsive sex offenders.

Paul H. Gebhard. Institute for Sex Research Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

777 Guze, Samuel B. Conversion symptoms in criminals. The American Journal of Psychiatry, 121(6):580-583, 1964.

The clinical and social characteristics of criminals with conversion symptoms are noted and compared to those of other criminals. The association between hysteria and sociopathic personality is considered briefly. In this study, conversion symptom has been used as a descriptive category to include unexplained body malfunctions. Hysteria, frequently found in women, may be the most frequent illness characterized by these symptoms, but many patients, especially males, with conversion symptoms, do not suffer from hysteria. Frequently in male patients, conversion symptoms are associated with sociopathic personality pattern disorder. Data from the study indicated that conversion symptoms may be encountered in male criminals and are often associated with alcoholism, drug addiction, etc. None of the men with symptoms was thought to have an undiagnosed psychiatric disorder. Anxiety symptoms were frequent in this group as they are in patients with hysteria and conversion symptoms. Data concluded that conversion symptoms in men are manifestations of sociopathic personality disorder and of hysteria in women.

Samuel B. Guze, Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

778 Bazelon, David L. Law, morality, and civil liberties. UCLA Law Review, 12(1):13-28, 1964.

The public is usually only concerned with those offenses which threaten the safety of our streets and homes. These crimes involving violence stem largely from the ranks of our deprived groups. The problem of our growing crime rate cannot be separated from other leading social and political problems. However, too many people prefer to avoid these undeniable complexities by insisting that the increase in unlawful behavior is due to coddling offenders. Increased punishment is not the answer. People react differently. Most criminals do not respond to punishment. Crime is related to poverty and unemployment and school dropouts are compounding the problem. We must recognize that these social causes are a failure of society. By blaming only the offender we shirk our own responsibility. When rules are enforced against those who lack the training and capacity to comply with them, the rules become an absurdity. The law is committed to official and ceremonial morality and yet even in the law the long and arduous task of justifying our moral pretensions or doing away with them has begun. The dilemma of providing equal justice for the unequally endowed is, however, still with us. To impose moral responsibility when there is no real choice is to impose Sunday morality. If we are to face the real problems we must determine society's responsibilities and these come down to proper or improper allocation of resources; material and emotional. A recent bright spot is the Criminal Justice Act of 1964 requiring appointment of counsel for indigent defendants charged with federal offenses. No one denies that vigorous law enforcement is needed but does this justify the use of police dogs or anti-social behavior? Only respect for law can insure public safety. Likewise, withdrawal of legal rights from those accused of crime is no answer; it would not lower the crime rate and, in fact, it is for those least able to afford to defend themselves that these safeguards are needed.

No address.

779 Korobkin, Alvin J. Search and seizure: evidence illegally obtained by store detective admitted in criminal prosecution. UCLA Law Review, 12(1):232-238, 1964.

In a recent California case, it was held that evidence illegally obtained pursuant to an illegal search and seizure by a store detective was admissible into evidence. Where the illegal search and seizure is carried out by a public official, evidence obtained thereby is inadmissible. This is to deter illegal police activity. Where the illegal search is conducted by a private person, however, the evidence is held, in this case, to be admissible. It is submitted, however, that since store detectives are employed to detect crime, tasks normally employed by law enforcement officers, the exclusionary rules should be applicable to them but it must be realized that their primary purpose is to prevent theft and that failure to prosecute shoplifters will undoubtedly be tempted to try again.

No address.

780 Chwast, Jacob. Control: the key to offender treatment. (Paper presented at the Tenth Anniversary Conference, Association for the Psychiatric Treatment of Offenders, New York, June 16, 1962.) American Journal of Psychotherapy, 19(1):116-125, 1965.

The use of control and permissiveness in treatment of offenders which have generally been viewed as irreconcilable can be blended therapeutically as demonstrated by the Institute for the Scientific Treatment of Delinquency in London, and the Association for the Psychiatric Treatment of Offenders in the U.S.A. Societies set up regulatory machinery or controls which enable them to survive and enable their members to function adaptively. External social controls are formally embodied in laws and informally via parental and cultural approval. A guideline in the appropriate use of external controls could be the principle of graded external control: only so much control should be used as meets the needs of a given situation. Three types of external controls affect the individual: "structural controls," "process controls," and "outcome controls," which for the offender, refers to the offense. Internal controls can be identified as self-control exerted in direct response to parent or authoritarian intervention, remembered parental injunction and the internalized ego control. The aim in treating offenders is to shift recourse from open outer controls to the development of controls from within. Of various treatment approaches in building

controls the simultaneous use of the outside-in and inside-out technique by therapists seems to hold promise with serious offenders.

Jacob Chwast, Ph.D., Director, Mental Health Consultation Service, The Educational Alliance, 197 E. Broadway, New York, New York.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

CURRENT PROJECTS

P 26 Development of curriculum training materials for professional personnel working with troubled youth.

SUMMARY: This project has expanded its development of curriculum training materials for work with troubled youth through evaluation of the critical phases of the training project. The key phases of this process are: the point of entry into agency in-service programs or professional schools according to pre-training experience; the training programs, during which time formal influences are brought to bear upon practice orientation; the structural concomitants of training, such as the influence of colleagues, administrative requirements, and professional prescriptions as factors affecting the impact of training.

In order to measure these training phases, five kinds of evaluation instruments are essential. These are:
(1) measures of the worker's practice orientation (i.e., views on appropriate practice);
(2) measures of orientation consensus among trainees and others relevant to the training program;
(3) measures of orientation legitimacy (i.e., the extent to which considerations of expediency affect orientation consensus);
(4) measures of the extent of worker autonomy permitted by agency structure;
(5) measures of client outcome.

Instruments have been developed and adapted from earlier studies for each of the five evaluation measures described above. They provide relevant curricula information on effective structuring of training programs and the relationship of alternate practice orientations to different kinds of worker-client relationships. These evaluation measures have been obtained before, during, and after the exposure to the training curricula. We are thus able to distinguish between both components of training curricula, namely, didactic materials, and the lessons which every recruit learns through his contacts in the agency or school.

The co-operation of a number of professional schools and youth service agencies has been secured for continuing application of evaluation instruments. The five evaluation instruments will be administered throughout the phases of these training programs.

The results of the training process, their consequences and implications for training, are to be shared with training leaders and policy-makers through collaborative discussions. A major contribution of the project to these discussions is a set of curriculum materials derived by the project through its several training assessments and experiments. The project's curriculum materials will exist in a form specific to the particular training organization, as well as in a generalized form based on the project's assessments of many programs. These materials will consist primarily of:
(1) one set of practice solutions to widespread problems in serving troubled youth;
(2) the effects of agency structure on alternate solutions to identified practice problems;
(3) the relation of alternate practice solutions to several kinds of client outcomes.
DATES: Began June, 1962. Estimated completion December, 1965.
PERSONNEL: Herman Piven; Abraham Alcabes; Arden Melzer.
AUSPICES: The President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime.

CORRESPONDENT: Herman Piven, Associate Professor-Research, Graduate School of Social Work, New York University, 3 Washington Square North, New York 3, New York.

P 27 An experimental discussion group for minor inmates of the Westchester County Penitentiary.

SUMMARY: The population involved in this project is male, 16 to 20 years of age, and sentenced to the Westchester County Penitentiary, Valhalla, New York. The majority of those who have participated are drug or barbituate users. We have instituted a discussion group for these boys because we hypothesize that attempts to help them understand their own motivation through peer group interaction and guidance by a professional social worker, will strengthen whatever desires they have to integrate or re-integrate themselves in their communities. We also wish to understand the personalities of these youngsters and the causes of their early start in the misuse of drugs. Not all participants have been drug users, but we find that an "all drug" group has better cohesion and seems to achieve better rapport with the professional, than a heterogeneous group (a group sentenced for burglary, disorderly conduct and/or drug misuse). The group method has proved valuable, not only because it can accommodate more inmates than individual therapy, but especially because it provides an opportunity for these boys to interact with others for a positive goal(self-help). This is something that was either non-existent, or was done only on an anti-social basis prior to sentencing.

DATES: Began February, 1964. Continuing.
PERSONNEL: Alvin Yapalater; Robert M. Little.
AUSPICES: Westchester County Penitentiary.

CORRESPONDENT: Robert M. Little, Westchester County Penitentiary, Box 300, Valhalla, New York.

P 28 Group therapy with narcotics addicts.

SUMMARY: The population for this project consists of male drug addicts between the ages of 21 to 35. For the most part they are residents of Westchester County. Their source of supply, however, is New York City, and the addicts are acquainted with other addicts from this area.

Group therapy with addicts has been done before and the findings have not been conclusive. However it was felt that in the light of the findings from Lexington, Kentucky,regarding the success with patients from a defined geographical area, group therapy would be worth investigating with a select population. The group method is used because more patients can be accommodated and because the group tends to influence the addict to a high degree both positively and negatively. One of the answers to addiction seems to be in the area of group functioning e.g. Synanon, Teen Challenge, Narcotics Anonymous. It was felt therefore that by forming a group, various aspects of these programs could be tested and the results evaluated.
DATES: Began February, 1964. Continuing.
PERSONNEL: Alvin Yapalater; Daniel Dervin; Joseph Potter.
AUSPICES: Westchester County Penitentiary.

CORRESPONDENT: Joseph F. Potter, Correctional Psychologist, Westchester County Penitentiary, Box 300, Valhalla, New York.

P 29 An epidemiological study of juvenile delinquency in Minnesota.

SUMMARY: The study was undertaken to demonstrate the relevancy of the epidemiological model to research in social work and in so doing to add a control-oriented dimension to the existing knowledge of juvenile delinquency. The means through which these goals were pursued consisted of a description of juvenile delinquency in Minnesota between October 1, 1961 and March 31, 1963, a comparison of high and low incidence areas within the state, and an attempt to indict attitude as an agent in the etiology of delinquency.

This has been submitted as a dissertation to the University of Minnesota in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a Ph. D. degree.
DATES: Completed August, 1963.
PERSONNEL: John F. Eichenberger.
AUSPICES: Minnesota Department of Corrections; U. S. Public Health Service.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Nathan G. Mandel, Director of Research, Department of Corrections, 310 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

P 30 A comparative analysis of the relationship between sentence, type of first release and time served,to the release of adult offenders committed to Minnesota Correctional Institutions during the fiscal years 1958-1960 and 1962-1963.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to determine whether there has been a trend toward earlier release of offenders in Minnesota, and if so, whether there are any discernible differences between the proportion of sentences served by men who received longer sentences as opposed to those whose sentences were relatively short.

A 35 page report is available from the Minnesota Department of Corrections on this project.
DATES: Completed December 16, 1963.
PERSONNEL: Theodore M. Telander; Nathan G. Mandel; Beverly S. Collins.
AUSPICES: Minnesota Department of Corrections; Minnesota State Reformatory for Men; Minnesota State Prison; Minnesota State Reformatory for Women.

CORRESPONDENT: Ira Phillips, Supervisor, Libraries and Information Center, Minnesota Department of Corrections, St. Paul, Minnesota.

P 31 A comparative study of the self-concept of girls at the Sauk Centre Home School.

SUMMARY: This project formed the basis of a Master of Social Work thesis submitted to the University of Minnesota which had the following hypotheses:
(1) there is no difference in the self-concept of delinquent rural and urban girls committed to the Home School for Girls at Sauk Centre, Minnesota;
(2) there is no difference in the self-concept of Indian and White girls committed to the Home School for Girls at Sauk Centre, Minnesota. The Twenty Statement Test was used in this study and both hypotheses were accepted.
DATES: Completed 1963.
PERSONNEL: Ann Newman; Stella Katifori; Susan Loomis; Nathalia Zimmerman.
AUSPICES: Minnesota Department of Corrections; University of Minnesota.

CORRESPONDENT: Ira Phillips, Supervisor, Libraries and Information Center, Minnesota Department of Corrections, St. Paul, Minnesota.

P 32 Follow-up of experimental studies in group psychotherapy with prisoners.

SUMMARY: Three hundred eighty-six inmates who participated in group psychotherapy and two hundred sixty-seven matched controls will be followed to determine the quality of their post-prison adjustment. The relationships between the post-prison adjustment and a large number of psychometric and demographic data obtained during incarceration at the Minnesota State Prison will be studied. A report of an earlier phase of this study appears as Jacobson, J. L. & Wirt, R. D. Characteristics of improved and unimproved prisoners in group psychotherapy. Group psychotherpay, 11:299-308, 1958.
DATES: Began July 1, 1964. Estimated completion June 30, 1965.
PERSONNEL: Robert D. Wirt; James L. Jacobson; Nathan G. Mandel.
AUSPICES: Minnesota Department of Corrections, University of Minnesota; Minnesota State Medical Policy Committee, Department of Public Welfare.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Peter F. Briggs, Associate Professor, Box 297 Mayo, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

P 33 Teen-Aid, Inc.: Volunteer support of probation services.

SUMMARY: Teen-Aid, Inc., is a voluntary service organization dedicated to the rehabilitation of adolescent girls. It maintains close contact with the Juvenile Division of the Philadelphia County Court, which encouraged its formation. Its personnel, in a one-to-one relationship, offer the troubled girl friendship, solace, and strength, and help her to develop self-reliance, poise, and appropriate values. Volunteer women are put through an intensive training program in which they learn about the types of difficulties besetting teen-age girls and the ways in which they may be handled. Experience in this project has shown that lay volunteers can take a more direct part in service work with juveniles - a part that need not be restricted to fund-raising or publicity. A report on this project appears as Rosengarten, Leonard. Volunteer support of probation services. Crime and Delinquency, 10(1):43-51, January, 1964.
DATES: Began September, 1960. Continuing.
PERSONNEL: Leonard Rosengarten.
AUSPICES: County Court of Philadelphia.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Leonard Rosengarten, Director of Juvenile Division, County Court of Philadelphia, 1801 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

P 34 An experiment in the use of the Laubach Reading Program in the correctional setting.

SUMMARY: Classes for the teaching of reading to illiterate inmates of New Jersey correctional institutions were started in 1962. Each class has one teacher experienced in working with the socially and emotionally maladjusted and not more than twenty-two illiterate inmates. By coupling the Laubach film teaching method with individualized and class instruction, it was found that the students felt a sense of accomplishment quickly. Also, this literacy training program gave some inmates their first gratifying communication experience in their lives. A report on this project appears as Miller, Leonard W. Learning how to read at Bordentown. The Journal of Correctional Education, 16(2):9-11, April, 1964.
DATES: Began September 9, 1962. Completed July 30, 1964.
PERSONNEL:

AUSPICES: New Jersey Reformatory at Bordentown; New Jersey State Prison Farm, Rahway; New Jersey Reformatory, Annandale; New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies.

CORRESPONDENT: Leonard W. Miller, Supervisor of Education, State Prison Farm, Rahway, New Jersey.

P 35 Allied Fellowship Service, a half-way house for ex-prisoners, parolees and probationers.

SUMMARY: The Allied Fellowship Service is a non-profit organization of California citizens, with headquarters in the San Francisco Bay area, who are vitally interested in the problem of the released prisoner. It is a volunteer group and no one receives any compensation other than the satisfaction of meeting head-on the challenge of a serious social problem. The group is primarily religious in orientation; however, the members come from many different churches and backgrounds. Their first objective has been to establish a half-way house for men from prison who are without family or friends to assist them; a place of security for a few weeks or months until they find employment and their place in the community. A resident manager is in charge. He is himself a former inmate of California prisons. He is active as a lay preacher in the Negro community. Room and board and car expenses are his only compensation. The House Committee meets at the house weekly. The residents of the house, unless working or otherwise excused, are required to attend. A parole agent from the Oakland Division has been assigned as liaison between the Parole Division and the Allied Fellowship Service and meets with them weekly. The screening and selection of men is done at this meeting. Since the approval of the house by the Department of Corrections in July, 1962, Allied Fellowship Service has taken few non-parolees. Those who are not parolees are usually recommended by a Prison Chaplain or a volunteer worker or are dischargees from city and county jails. The house is a racially integrated house and residents have committed the complete range of offenses. Donations of food, clothing, equipment and money from individuals and church groups have been the chief source of income. The residents who are working or have funds are expected to assist to the best of their ability. Some months the men pay more than 50% of the cost of the House operation.
DATES: Began April 7, 1961. Continuing.
PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: Allied Fellowship Service; Board of Parole, Oakland, California.

CORRESPONDENT: Lillian E. Stodick, Secretary, Allied Fellowship Service, Box 3244, San Leandro, California.

P 36 Boys republic half-way house experiment.

SUMMARY: The purpose of the project is threefold:
(1) to test a series of theoretical assumptions regarding a community versus an institutional approach to change;
(2) to carefully examine the change process per se; and
(3) to compare the experimental with the control group.
Subjects are delinquent boys, ages 15-17 years. Ordinarily they would stay at Boys Republic about sixteen months. However, the Experimental group is released to the Halfway House for from two to four months. Group techniques are used in an effort to develop and maintain a half-way house culture which is supportive of law-abiding behavior. The research will not only be concerned with comparing differential rates of experimental and control groups but will concentrate on the characteristics of the system which develop at the half-way house. Concern is with noting stages of development, the impact of critical incidents, and the structural forms which develop. This is being done as a means of making possible a more complete examination of this theoretical approach to change. Information on this project appears in Annual Progress Reports published by the Youth Studies Center, the first of which appeared in December, 1964.
DATES: Began February 1, 1964. Estimated completion February 1, 1967.
PERSONNEL: Frank Graves; Tony Monacchio; Ken Bazzell; Tony Newland; LaMar T. Empey.
AUSPICES: Boys Republic, California; University of Southern California, Youth Studies Center; Rosenberg Foundation.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. LaMar T. Empey, Director, Youth Studies Center, University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles, California, 90007.

P 37 Training institutes for judges.

SUMMARY: The objective of this program is to increase the sensitivity of judicial officers to their obligation of providing reasonably equal treatment for all defendants at the bar. They will be apprised of the legal and philosophical considerations which necessitate this approach and of their primary responsibility for meeting this obligation.

Two Institute sessions, spaced approximately six to nine months apart, each of three days duration, will be held. There will be approximately 125 trainees which would include all judges who conduct felony criminal court hearings in Michigan, selected personnel from municipal, superior and common pleas courts, and selected criminal trial lawyers. The Institutes aim to inculcate in judicial officers a sense of personal responsibility for affording to all defendants the full protection of the judicial system and of available devices and resources to augment the capability of the indigent defendant. The program will devote its attention to affording equal opportunity for all at each stage of the judicial process.
DATES: Began July 1, 1964. Estimated completion June 30, 1965.
PERSONNEL: E. Donald Shapiro; William T. Downs; John C. Howell.
AUSPICES: U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime; University of Michigan Law School, Institute of Continuing Legal Education.

CORRESPONDENT: E. Donald Shapiro, Project Director, Institute of Continuing Legal Education, University of Michigan Law School, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

P 38 The Job Upgrading Program.

SUMMARY: Detroit helps unemployed out-of-school youth, 16 to 21 years of age, through the Job Upgrading Program. It is a flexible, voluntary, and highly informal program aimed at making its clients more employable, helping them to find jobs and be self supporting, as well as successful in the world of work. Students are also given encouragement to return to regular school classes. These young people are referred to the program by community agencies, by interested individuals, by former Job Upgraders, and by the schools.

A four-point program provides an opportunity for:
(1) counseling and guidance fitted to individual needs - Each young person becomes a member of a class which meets daily with a teacher coordinator from 8:30 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. He receives help in getting to know himself, solving personality problems, discovering his interests, understanding his aptitudes and personal characteristics, learning how to get along with others, and in taking advantage of additional schooling and training in how to get and hold a job. The length of time spent in the program varies for each individual according to his needs.
(2) a subsidized work experience — The more adaptable person finds a job within a few weeks after attending the program. Others who need to be in a work situation to become employable are placed on a six-week subsidized work experience in a social agency, a city department, or in private employment. The student works four hours a day, attends class in the morning, works in the afternoon, and is paid 60 to 75 cents an hour. Job Upgrading does not sponsor specific job training, as such, but is interested primarily in helping the "drop out" develop good work habits necessary to gain and hold any job he is capable of handling.
(3) placement in a full time job - The Job Upgrader obtains full-time employment through one of the following: his own efforts, contacts made by the Job Upgrading Teacher Coordinators, the assistance of the Guidance and Placement Department of the Detroit Public Schools and the Michigan Employment Security Commission, employers who have been satisfied with former Job Upgraders, social agencies where the subsidized work experience has been done, and the Civil Service Commission.
(4) follow-up service which helps to insure the success of the Job Upgrading Program — If the student enters employment, returns to school or enters any other type of training, the Teacher Coordinator makes frequent calls during the first six months to see how the young person is adjusting to the school or the job. Through these visits the teacher has an opportunity to offer counseling and guidance to the young worker. The youth feels more secure because of the continued contact with the teacher.

The Job Upgrading Program operates on a twelve month basis, thus allowing the Teacher Coordinator to accept referrals at any time. Twelve months of operation also provides for uninterrupted training programs and follow-up services. During a typical year, approximately twelve hundred young adults receive help from this program.
DATES: Began April 25, 1949. Continuing.

Project P 39

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: Detroit Board of Education; Detroit Council for Youth Service, Inc.; McGregor Foundation; City of Detroit; The Opportunity Fund, Detroit Business Men; The Tuxis Club.

CORRESPONDENT: Theodore H. Meyer, Jr., Administrative Assistant, Detroit Public Schools, Job Upgrading, 5057 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 2, Michigan.

P 39 Youth in court: A study of delinquent youth referred to the St. Louis City Juvenile Court in 1963.

SUMMARY: This project was undertaken because it was believed that a better understanding of court-referred, delinquent youth was necessary in order to encourage the treatment and rehabilitation of these children once referred, and more importantly, to contribute in some measure to the early identification and the prevention of delinquent acts before they occur. The purpose of this study was stated as follows:
(1) A descriptive analysis of the master records of delinquent youth referred to the St. Louis City Juvenile Court during the 1963 calendar year. These records provided data on age, sex, race, and census tract of residence, as well as on offense, source of referral, order of referral, care pending disposition, type of disposition, and other facets of the youths' contacts with the courts;
(2) An assessment of the statistical differences existing between youth in court once and those in court more than once during the course of the year. The population of court-referred delinquent youth was dichotomized as recidivist, non-recidivist, for the purposes of determining whatever differences existed between these groups in type of disposition, offense pattern, age, sex, race, and other factors.

The method used was research and analysis of data contained in the statistical cards furnished by the St. Louis City Juvenile Court. These records contained the information pertaining to court handling of each child in the study population. To these cards were added census tract numbers and social area analysis scores.

Based on 3,847 referrals of 2,915 youth to the St. Louis City Juvenile Court for delinquency during 1963, some of the findings are herein indicated:
(1) Juvenile Court referrals rose sharply with each year of age from 10 to 16, then leveled off;
(2) Three-fourths of the children referred to court were from 14 to 17 years of age. Four-fifths were boys, and three-fifths were Negroes. One out of five youth referred was a Negro boy 15 or 16 years old;
(3) More than nine out of ten juvenile offenders were St. Louis City residents. Of these, more than half lived in the North Central, West End, and near South Side areas. Delinquent activity was concentrated most heavily in a band stretching across the city on the North Side between Delmar Boulevard and St. Louis Avenue. To a lesser extent, delinquency was concentrated on the South Side between the River and Thirty-ninth Street, and from Chouteau to Russell Avenues. More than half of the youth, who incidentally committed more than three-fifths of the offenses leading to court referral, resided in these areas, which comprised 22 census tracts out of a total of 128 in the City of St. Louis;
(4) Areas of high delinquency, defined in terms of both number and rate of court referrals, were for the most part areas of low income, substandard housing, and tended to be overcrowded. Many of these were preponderantly Negro;
(5) Nearly one of four referrals involved recurrent offenses committed by the same youth during the course of a year. Twenty-one percent of the youth initially referred to court repeated behavior which led to court more than once within the year;
(6) Burglary and running away were the most frequently repeated offenses among recidivists;
(7) Detension bore a direct relationship with the order of referral; whereas 17 percent of the youth was placed in the Detention Home on their first referral, 52 percent of the youth was detained on their fifth referral;
(8) Proportionately greater numbers of children were committed to public institutions for delinquents, or referred to private agencies or institutions with each successive referral to the court. Conversely, proportionately fewer children were dismissed as the order of referral increased with the exception of a slight increase in dismissal rate from the third to fifth referrals;
(9) Two-thirds of the youth were dismissed by the court on their first referral, and fewer than one out of five so dismissed reappeared before the court.

Recommendations appear in the full text of this report which are based on these findings. They involve the following areas: early identification and prevention, controlling delinquency in high incidence areas, reducing the high incidence of Negro delinquency, clarifying police discretion to refer or not to refer to court, and strengthening

the rehabilitative role of the Court.
DATES: Began September, 1963. Completed September, 1964.
PERSONNEL: Kenneth D. Oliver, Jr.; Jack L. Golding; Carol Ridker; Jean Shifrin.
AUSPICES: Metropolitan Youth Commission of St. Louis and St. Louis County; Health and Welfare Council of Metropolitan St. Louis; St. Louis City Juvenile Court.

CORRESPONDENT: Jack L. Golding, Assistant Research Director, Metropolitan Youth Commission, Civil Courts Building, St. Louis, Missouri, 63101.

P 40 Male-female psychiatric and general arrest rates.

SUMMARY: Our current study is an effort to re-evaluate previous findings as to the dangerousness of discharged psychiatric patients by more rigid statistical procedures and in the light of current hospital practices. The design utilizes pre- and post-hospitalization rate of arrest and offense as indices of community dangerousness. While the sex distribution within the psychiatric and general populations are roughly equivalent, there are a significantly greater number of male arrests . Nevertheless, the incidence of male and female arrests for aggravated assault and homicide are fairly comparable. These facts suggest that the female offender may be more unique than her male counterpart.

The primary and specific aims of the proposed study are as follows:
(1) to repeat our previous study of males for the comparable discharged female psychiatric population;
(2) to compare the relative incidence of arrest and offense between:
(a) discharged psychiatric and general population females;
(b) discharged psychiatric females and discharged psychiatric males, and
(c) discharged psychiatric and general populations.
(3) to determine the effect of the newer psychiatric hospital management and treatment procedures on community dangerousness as reflected in arrest rate by comparing results of fiscal 1947 and 1957 hospital discharge populations;
(4) to determine if previously established criminal behavior is altered by psychiatric hospitalization;
(5) to determine if the absence of a previously established pattern of criminal behavior is altered by psychiatric hospitalization;
(6) to substantiate previous findings and to indicate that they are not altered by the newer treatment concepts;
(7) to determine the ratio of arrest for misdemeanors to felonies as they occur in the psychiatric and general populations.
An article with this title will appear in the American Journal of Psychiatry.
DATES: Began June 1, 1964. Estimated completion May 31, 1965.
PERSONNEL: Jonas R. Rappeport; George Lassen.
AUSPICES: Friends of Psychiatric Research, Inc.; Circuit Court of Baltimore County; National Institute of Mental Health.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. George Lassen, Court House, Towson, Maryland, 21204.

P 41 A vocational rehabilitation study of prisoners, parolees, and probationers.

SUMMARY: This research project studied those characteristics of prisoners, parolees , and probationers likely to provide background data, insights ,and guides for the development of more effective vocational rehabilitation programs. Hypotheses regarding work values and aspirations will be explored. Progress Reports #1 and #2 are available on this study.
DATES: Began December 1, 1963. Completed November 30, 1964.
PERSONNEL: Earl D. C. Brewer.
AUSPICES: Emory University; U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia; U. S. Correctional Institution, Tallahassee, Florida; Probation Office of the Atlanta Federal Court; U. S. Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Earl D. C. Brewer, Professor of Sociology, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, 30322.

P 42 Development of scales to measure social class orientations and rural-urban orientations of selected categories of school dropouts in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

SUMMARY: The objective of the study is to develop two scales to measure (a) social class attitudes and values and (b) rural-urban attitudes and values. The scales

are being given to selected categories of school dropouts in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, many of whom are taking different types of retraining programs. They will be followed through their retraining and initial jobs following training to ascertain if any changes in (a) and (b) take place. The total study will take 3-5 years. This phase of the study is concerned with developing measuring instruments and administering them during the initial phases of the retraining programs. Attempts will also be made to standardize the instruments on groups other than the school dropout population.

It is hypothesized that the instruments will be useful in relating to such questions as: (1) Are subjects having special training whose orientation is primarily rural less successful in their training and job development than those subjects with similar training whose orientation is primarily urban? (2) Are subjects having special training and whose orientation is toward a higher social class than they objectively belong to more successful in their special training and job development than those subjects with similar training whose orientation is toward the same social class that they objectively belong to.
DATES: Began January, 1964. Continuing.
PERSONNEL: Solomon Sutker.
AUSPICES: Oklahoma State University, Research Foundation.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Solomon Sutker, Deaprtment of Sociology, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

P 43 Job Opportunity Bureau (J. O. B.), Freeport, Illinois.

SUMMARY: The Stephenson County Council for Youth is made up of professional and volunteer service organizations working for the welfare of youth. Two major concerns of the Council were:
(1) the scarcity of jobs for young people coupled with their desire to work;
(2) what would happen to children who, during the school year were doing well under the guidance of the school staff, but who would be without that guidance over the summer.
It was therefore decided to set up an organization to find jobs for young people, 14 to 18 years of age, and J. O. B. was the result. Volunteers staffed the office, each child was charged a registration fee of 25¢, free
was gotten on a local radio station, flyers were printed free and distributed, and the result is that in the two months of its existence, 181 placements have been made. It has been decided to continue the service in the winter months.
DATES: Began June 4, 1964. Continuing.
PERSONNEL: Thomas Myers; Dorcas Ocker; R. Glenn Maines.
AUSPICES: Stephenson County Council for Youth, Illinois.

CORRESPONDENT: Mrs. R. Glenn Maines, Chairman JOB, 225 West Broadway, Freeport, Illinois.

P 44 Effects of symbolic representations of aggressive events.

SUMMARY: Laboratory experiments employing male college students as subjects have been conducted in order to investigate some of the effects of observing aggressive actions by others. The major hypotheses governing this research maintain that the observed aggression serves as stimulus-arousing, previously-acquired, aggressiveness habits in the audience to the extent that the observed scene is associated with the audience members' own life circumstances. This "arousal" theoretically will lead to subsequent aggression to the degree that the observers encounter stimuli associated with either the observed hostility or people who had angered them previously. Consistent with this formulation, several experiments have indicated that observed aggression does not provide a cathartic drainage of the audience's aggressive inclinations. Rather, the context of the observed scene can affect the audience members' inhibitions against aggression. If they witness supposedly justified aggression, they become more likely to attack a person who had angered them earlier. Furthermore, according to other experiments, the strongest aggressive responses are directed toward those available targets having some association with the observed aggression. Publications relevant to this project are: Berkowitz, Leonard. Aggression: A social psychological analysis. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1962. 361 p.; Berkowitz, L. & Rawlings, E. Effects of film violence on inhibitions against subsequent aggression. Journal of Abnormal Social Psychology, 66:405-412, 1963.; Berkowitz, L. The effects of observing violence. Scientific American, February, 1964.
DATES: Began September 1, 1962. Estimated completion August 31, 1965.
PERSONNEL: Leonard Berkowitz.

AUSPICES: National Science Foundation.

CORRESPONDENT: Leonard Berkowitz, Professor of Psychology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

P 45 Termination of inpatient treatment for sex deviates: Psychiatric, social and legal factors.

SUMMARY: Since 1951 the state of Wisconsin has had an operative model Sex Crimes Law that provides for both indeterminate sentencing of selected sex offenders and psychiatric treatment of these offenders. Both the nature of the law and the nature of the treatment process require that, in addition to psychiatric factors, social and legal factors be explored in release decisions for this group. Invariably release is based on the complex interrelationships between all three of these factors. Without an evaluation of these variables, effective release decisions would be impossible. This study undertakes a clinical and statistical examination of these factors. It explores in detail the wide variety of variables, many of which are not psychiatric, involved in the release of sex deviates after a period of specialized inpatient treatment under the provisions of the Wisconsin Sex Crimes Law.

All male sex deviates paroled from Wisconsin State Prison from January 1, 1952 to June 30, 1961 were included in the study. A few reparolees,i.e., offenders who had violated their parole, had been returned, and released again, were not included. Also offenders who died while on parole were not included. Each parolee was followed up statistically for two years after release from the Prison. If he violated the terms of his parole during this period, he was counted as a violator. Also, some persons who were successfully discharged from parole were later counted as violators if they were later committed to a correctional institution or placed on probation to the State Department of Public Welfare.

The first major finding is that a relatively small percentage of the sex offenders paroled after a period of inpatient treatment violated parole and were returned to the institution (25% sex offenders vs. 36% criminal code offenders). In addition, fewer sex offenders committed new sexual or other criminal code offenses while on parole (6% sex offenders vs. 15% criminal code offenders). Both of these differences are statistically significant. Comparisons were made between the demographic characteristics of those sex deviate parolees who were successful and those who failed. The majority of these comparisons yielded chi squares which were not significant. There were no differences between parole success and parole failure groups on such characteristics as race, previous juvenile correctional experience, educational achievement, measured intelligence, relationship to victim, principal living arrangement at the time of the offense, and the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Those variables which produced significant chi squares between the success and failure groups included prior sex offense, previous adult correctional experience, and psychiatric treatment prior to the offense. These results are summarized as follows:
(1) A significantly greater number of parole violators had been convicted of a prior sex offense. This difference is significant at the .01 level;
(2) A much higher percentage of paroled sex deviates with previous correction experience violated;
(3) Those who were in the treatment program more than one year had a significantly higher violation rate (significant beyond the .05 level) than those in treatment less than one year;
(4) The violation rate for the paroled sex deviates who had received psychiatric treatment prior to the time they committed their offense is two and one-half greater than the rate for those individuals who had no previous psychiatric treatment. This difference is significant at the .001 level;
(5) The paroled sex deviate who is married and has no previous offense record appears to be the best parole risk (violation rate 14%) and the unmarried multiple offender, the worst risk (violation rate 54%).
DATES: Began November, 1963. Completed May, 1964.
PERSONNEL: Asher R. Pacht; Leigh M. Roberts; Dean V. Babst; David P. Reineke.
AUSPICES: Wisconsin Division of Corrections; University of Wisconsin.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Asher R. Pacht, Chief, Clinical Services, Division of Corrections, State Department of Public Welfare, Madison, Wisconsin, 53702.

P 46 An experience in the use of volunteers in the treatment of juvenile delinquents.

SUMMARY: The program, which has no special appropriations, is based on these premises:
(1) an effective manner in which a youngster can be re-directed is through individual re-education outside the institution;
(2) while in the institution, the negative attitudes and values of the wards tend to be reinforced by others with the same feelings and outlook. To offset this negative aspect of institutional living, the youngsters should be exposed to people with healthier and more positive attitudes and values;
(3) a home is the most natural structured environment for the development of socially desirable relationships and identifications;
(4) selected volunteers, under proper supervision, can effectively provide the relationship necessary for youngsters to assimilate more positive attitudes and values.

The purpose of the program is to test whether or not the aforementioned assumptions can be validated through use of volunteers outside the institution. A continuous evaluation of the program is conducted to determine whether these goals are being achieved. Selection of the volunteers and youngsters is done on the recommendation of the institutional social workers and the Mental Health Team with the Superintendent of the Youth Facility giving the final approval. The volunteers are chosen for intelligence, stability, warmth, teaching ability and patience while the youngsters are chosen for need and the probability of benefit from the experiences. Supervision of the volunteers is handled by the social workers who are in frequent consultation with the psychiatrist. The volunteers are given intensive orientation prior to receiving youngsters in their homes. After each day's experience an evaluation is made of the youngsters' behavior and progress with the volunteers. The youngsters' experiences at the end of each day are assessed by the social worker. Weekly, a discussion group composed of the wards is conducted by the psychologist to talk over the goals and problems encountered in the homes. On a monthly basis a joint evaluation of the wards' progress is made by the social workers and the Mental Health Team. The findings of these conferences are documented to determine the progress made in achieving the objectives.
DATES: Began May 15, 1964. Estimated completion May 14, 1965.
PERSONNEL: Henry Lee; Shepard Ginandes; Creighton Mattoon; Eiko Franklin.
AUSPICES: Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility; Hawaii Department of Health, Division of Mental Health.

CORRESPONDENT: Ray Belnap, Administrator, Corrections Division, Department of Social Services, P. O. Box 339, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96809.

P 47 A work release program for juvenile delinquents.

SUMMARY: The off campus work experience is one method of assisting wards to bridge the gap between institutional living and return to the community with its concomitant pressures. It is felt that a consistent and regular work plan for the selected youngsters would provide them with greater exposure to the community and, in turn, prepare them better for their eventual return there. The program also provides the staff with the opportunity of assessing the youngsters' ability to assume responsibility and their degree of self-control.

Selected wards are permitted to work for pay off campus during the day and to return to the Youth Facility after work. The criteria for selection are:
(1) ward must be on minimum control (maximum trust);
(2) ward must be on parole planning, although exceptions may be made to this;
(3) ward must appear to be able to handle this responsibility;
(4) ward must be especially in need of this type of experience in order to make a more orderly transition into the community.
Initially, the social workers refer the wards to the Classification Committee. The Committee's selection of the youngsters is subject to the approval of the Superintendent. Work placements, which are selected on the basis of their ability to provide positive experiences for the youngsters, must be approved by the Superintendent. Because of legal requirements, the final approval in the form of written agreements between the employers and the Department of Social Services must be given by the Director of the Department of Social Services. Constant checks are made by the social worker on both the youngsters and the employers to evaluate the youngsters' progress. The findings are documented and, when necessary, psychiatric consultation is sought. Once a month a formal review of the youngsters' progress is made.
DATES: Began 1958. Continuing.
PERSONNEL: Vernon Chang; Genevieve Rodrigues; Bennett Holt; Dora Kane.
AUSPICES: Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility.

CORRESPONDENT: Ray Belnap, Administrator, Corrections Division, Department of Social Services, P.O. Box 339, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96809.

P 48 Projected plan leading to the development of a training center for youth employment administrators.

SUMMARY: The project consists of the first phase of a projected plan leading to the development of a training center for youth employment administrators and a center for the study of urban poverty. The proposed activities will include an analysis of the critical operational and policy problems encountered by such personnel as directors of youth-work programs and training centers. The methodology will consist of a literature analysis, development of a workshop, and interviews and observation of youth employment programs in ten cities throughout the nation.
DATES: Began July 1, 1964. Continuing.
PERSONNEL: Melvin Herman; Stanley Sadofsky.
AUSPICES: The President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime.

CORRESPONDENT: Melvin Herman, Associate Professor, Research, Graduate School of Social Work, New York University, 3 Washington Square North, New York 3, New York.

P 49 A study of pre-trial detention practices in New Jersey.

SUMMARY: This preliminary analysis of pre-trial practices in New Jersey is based on the September, October, and November reports of 1963, prepared by the county prosecutors in twenty of New Jersey's twenty-one counties. It is organized into two main sections:
(1) a comparison of all counties on certain measurements, such as the average number of days spent in detention;
(2) a detailed examination of three counties (Gloucester, Middlesex, and Essex) each of which typifies a group of counties having relatively slight or moderate or severe bail and detention problems. The purpose of the project is to measure the inequities usually attributed to our antiquated bail procedures, which are typical of the entire country as well as of New Jersey.

The study made it clear that many defendants spend long periods in detention because of conditions over which they have no control (e.g. indigence, unavailability of bondsmen, lack of relationships with people who can help them). Obviously, more bondsmen cannot be ordered into existence, nor can the wealth of the defendants be increased by fiat. Other solutions must be explored. As a result of the study, recommendations have been made for changes in the State bail procedures. The basic feature would lessen bail requirements for indigent defendants. A report of this project appears in Sills, Arthur J. A bail study for New Jersey. New Jersey Law Journal. January, 1964.
DATES: Began September, 1963. Completed March, 1964.
PERSONNEL: Arthur J. Sills.
AUSPICES: The Vera Foundation; New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety.

CORRESPONDENT: Arthur J. Sills, Attorney General, Department of Law and Public Safety, State House Annex, Trenton, New Jersey.

P 50 An investigation of California legislation and law enforcement for the protection of the physically battered child.

SUMMARY: This project will review and interpret the present California law established for the protection of children against battery by parents or other caretakers in order to determine if they are adequate for this protection; review the structure of the State's machinery of justice established to enforce these laws; review the problems involved in enforcement; and investigate the adequacy of these laws and/or procedures in the protection of children from physical injuries from battering adults.

In order to adequately carry on the research required, it will be necessary to relate the existing legislation to the "battered child syndrome" (inflicted trauma child mistreatment) as defined by Dr. C. Henry Kempe. It will be necessary to precisely define this term as it applies to the present study, to show the rate of incidence and the lack of comprehensive data on the number of children injured plus the nature of the injuries. It will also be necessary to show that no single pattern now exists in California for handling these problems in California communities plus the extreme importance of a Central Index System to which cases will be reported and from which agency feed-back can be obtained. This will entail an examination of agency cooperation and/or conflicts in resolving problems regarding battered children. Finally, it may be necessary to establish new laws or amendments to old laws, if needed, to rectify the problem. Research methodology will combine the documentary method with survey and case study. Questionnaires will tap the 58 counties and numerous cities in California for viewpoints. The County of Fresno cases

will also be examined in the light of this County's approach to the problem. This will be submitted to the American University as a doctoral dissertation.
DATES: Began June, 1964. Estimated completion September 22, 1965.
PERSONNEL: O. J. Tocchio.
AUSPICES: American University.

CORRESPONDENT: O. J. Tocchio, Associate Professor, Department of Criminology, Fresno State College, Fresno, California.

P 51 The detention of arrested persons prior to trial.

SUMMARY: This project will study the problems involved in the detention of arrested persons prior to trial. The duration of the detention, the treatment of the person during detention, the protection of the detainee from the influence of hardened criminals and the safeguarding of the rights of the detainee (since he is presumed to be innocent) will all be investigated. A report on this project appears as Walczak, Stanislaw. Problemy penitencjarne aresztu tymczasowego. Przeglad Penitencjarny. 2:17-35, 1963.
DATES: Began 1963. Continuing.
PERSONNEL: Stanislaw Walczak.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Dr. Stanislaw Walczak, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland.

P 52 Open institutions for the treatment of juvenile delinquents in Poland.

SUMMARY: This study has four goals:
(1) to describe the treatment of juvenile delinquents in an open institution in Poland;
(2) to compare this treatment with other methods of treating juvenile delinquents;
(3) to discover, through the use of psychological and sociological tests and psychiatric observation, what kind of juvenile delinquents are customarily sent to an open institution;
(4) to evaluate the effectiveness of this form of treatment in helping the juvenile delinquent adjust to life outside the correctional institution.
This study has been reported in Korzewnikow, Izabella. Grupy pólwolnościowe w praktyce. Przeglad Penitencjarny. 2:50-63, 1963. A 44 page mimeographed paper is also available entitled: Nowe formy resocjalizacji nieletnich w grupach pólwolnościowych.
DATES: Began 1962. Continuing.
PERSONNEL: Izabella Korzewnikow.
AUSPICES: Polish Ministry of Justice, The Research Center of Penology.

CORRESPONDENT: Izabella Korzewnikow, The Research Center of Penology, Ministry of Justice, Al. Ujazdowskie 11, Warsaw, Poland.

P 53 The classification of offenders.

SUMMARY: This project has four related objectives:
(1) to study the development of the classification of offenders in institutions against the background of the existing legal and correctional systems;
(2) to study the concept of classification and to attempt to arrive at uniform definitions;
(3) to evaluate the criteria for classification and to study specialized correctional institutions against the background of comparative law;
(4) to study the classification of offenders in the Polish correctional system.
Material bearing on this problem will be found in Ziembiński, Stanislaw. Z problematyki klasyfikacji więźniów. Przeglad Penitencjarny. 1:52-64, 1963.
DATES: Began 1964. Estimated completion 1965.
PERSONNEL: Stanislaw Ziembiński.
AUSPICES: Polish Ministry of Justice, Research Center of Penology.

CORRESPONDENT: Stanislaw Ziembiński, Polish Ministry of Justice, The Research Center of Penology, Al. Ujazdowskie 11, Warsaw, Poland.

P 54 An evaluation of the special treatment methods used at the Szczypiorno Penitentiary for Young Adult Offenders.

SUMMARY: This is a study of a special experimental penitentiary training school for young adult offenders. The specialized treatment and educational methods used will be evaluated for effectiveness, especially with the more difficult prisoners. Two monographs published in 1964 are available on this study: Jarzebowska, Barbara. Grupy formalne i nieformalne więźniów; and Jarzebowska, Barbara. Rola szkoly w procesie reedukacji więźniów.

DATES: Began 1962. Continuing.
PERSONNEL: Barbara Jarzebowska.
AUSPICES: The Research Center of Penology, Polish Ministry of Justice.

CORRESPONDENT: Barbara Jarzebowska, The Research Center of Penology, Ministry of Justice, Al. Ujazdowskie 11, Warsaw, Poland.

P 55 The treatment of young adult offenders in Poland.

SUMMARY: This is an historical analysis of the treatment of young adult offenders in Poland. The provisions in Polish law which cover the responsibility of the state for the rehabilitation of young adult offenders will be examined. Past and present treatment and sentencing of young adult offenders in Poland will be studied. Publications concerning this project are: Szymanowski, Teodor. Mlodociani przestepcy w projeckcie kk. Palestra. 6:34-39, 1963; and Szymanowski, Teodor. Mlodociani w polskim systemie penitencjarnym. Przeglad Penitencjarny. 4, 1964.
DATES: Began 1963. Estimated completion 1965.
PERSONNEL: Teodor Szymanowski.
AUSPICES: Polish Ministry of Justice, The Research Center of Penology.

CORRESPONDENT: Teodor Szymanowski, The Research Center of Penology. Ministry of Justice, Al. Ujazdowskie 11, Warsaw, Poland.

P 56 Post-release care of prisoners in Poland.

SUMMARY: This project will study after-care institutions in Poland from their inception to the present day. Both government supported and private agencies will be studied and comparative studies of similar agencies in other countries will be done. On the basis of these studies, recommendations will be made as to possible changes in after-care institutions for prisoners in Poland.
DATES: Began 1962. Estimated completion 1965.
PERSONNEL: Piotr Wierzbicki.
AUSPICES: Polish Ministry of Justice, The Research Institute of Penology.

CORRESPONDENT: Piotr Wierzbicki, The Research Center of Penology, Ministry of Justice, Al. Ujazdowskie 11, Warsaw, Poland.

P 57 Evaluation of methods of after-care of released psychologically unstable prisoners in Poland.

SUMMARY: A follow-up study of one hundred male releasees classified as psychopaths, characteropaths or severe neurotics was undertaken. The purpose was to evaluate present methods of continuing the rehabilitation begun in prison and to find new, more effective methods. This study is reported in Sikora, Jadwiga. Opieka postpenitencjarna nad psychopatami, charakteropatami, i ciezkimi neurotykami. Przeglad Penitencjarny. 2:64-79, 1963.
DATES: Began 1960. Completed 1964.
PERSONNEL: Jadwiga Sikora.
AUSPICES: Polish Ministry of Justice, The Research Center of Penology.

CORRESPONDENT: Jadwiga Sikora, The Research Center of Penology, Ministry of Justice, Al. Ujazdowski 11, Warsaw, Poland.

P 58 The sentencing of motor offenders in Magistrate's Courts in England.

SUMMARY: This study concerns the problem of disparities in the sentencing practices of different Magistrates' Courts in relation to their treatment of serious motoring offenders. A study will be made of a number of courts in different areas of England which will include an examination of the records of continued offenders, structured interviews with a sample of magistrates, and the use of simulated case material in order to inquire into the decision making process. It is hoped that this inquiry will enlarge our knowledge about the ways in which magistrates reach their sentencing decisions.
DATES: Began July, 1964. Estimated completion 1967.
PERSONNEL: R. G. Hood; K. W. Elliot.
AUSPICES: University of Durham, Department of Social Theory and Institutions; Magistrates' Association; Great Britain Home Office.

CORRESPONDENT: R. G. Hood, Ph. D., Department of Social Theory and Institutions, University of Durham, 23-26 Old Elvet, Durham, Great Britain.

P 59 A study of the social structure of the Training School.

SUMMARY: A sociometric questionnaire is a useful device to gauge the social structure of a group. According to Moreno, social relationships can be measured by this method provided each subject is allowed to choose his companions independently for a variety of activities and situations. Croft and Grygier (1954) developed and used a sociometric questionnaire in an ordinary school in a delinquency area of London (England). They found that the children tended to choose their companions irrespective of the situation itemized in the questionnaire. In 1962 Ewald confirmed this finding in Canada, and in conjunction with other evidence, concluded that an Ontario Training School represents a therapeutic community. In a community we choose the same friends irrespective of the situation. In 1963 Perrin developed a different questionnaire, which asked children of a small Training School to choose from amongst the supervisors. This time the children differentiated sharply, so that a supervisor frequently chosen for one role would remain unchosen for all other roles. This suggests that the children treat their supervisors as a part of an organization (Gesellschaft) rather than a community (Gemeinschaft). In a "Gesellschaft" type of social structure we have different friends for work, for various recreational and educational pursuits, civic duties, etc.

The present study aims at testing the hypothesis emerging from previous research that children in a training school treat other children as part of their community, but the staff as part of the organization. Three training schools for boys are involved. This has been submitted as a Master of Social Work thesis to the School of Social Work, University of Toronto.
DATES: Began October, 1963. Completed July, 1964.
PERSONNEL: Judy Joynt; Hoi Wu; Samira Guirgis; John Cossom; Joan Chesley; Donna Muir; T. Grygier.
AUSPICES: University of Toronto, School of Social Work; Ontario Department of Reform Institutions; Department of National Health and Welfare, Welfare Research Grants; Junior League of Toronto.

CORRESPONDENT: Miss Donna Muir, c/o Professor T. Grygier, School of Social Work, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.

P 60 A study of the cohesiveness of groups and behavior patterns of inmates in training schools in Ontario.

SUMMARY: Studies of prison communities suggest that inmates of correctional institutions tend to reject values and standards of behavior which the staff try to impose. By contrast, previous investigations in Ontario training schools suggest that most groups of children do not reject staff values (Ewald, 1962). This study examines the proposition that the less the groups of children are guided by staff values, the more they have to rely on their own value system and thus are more cohesive. In this project, the Croft/Grygier sociometric test was used to measure both the acceptance of each child by the group and internal cohesiveness of the group. Acceptance of the standards of behavior endorsed by the staff was measured by correlating the sociometric acceptance scores and the behavior ratings by the staff. Behavior ratings were obtained from staff members in closest contact with each group of children; each staff member subjectively rated each student in his group in terms of desirable behavior. Measures of cohesiveness and acceptance of standards of behavior by the staff were in turn correlated. A negative correlation was hypothesized. This has been submitted as a Master of Social Work thesis to the School of Social Work, University of Toronto.
DATES: Began October, 1963. Completed July, 1964.
PERSONNEL: T. Grygier; Judy Joynt; Hoi Wu; John Cossom; Joan Chesley; Donna Muir; Samira Guirgis.
AUSPICES: University of Toronto, School of Social Work; Ontario Department of Reform Institutions; Department of National Health and Welfare, Welfare Research Grants; Junior League of Toronto.

CORRESPONDENT: Miss Samira Guirgis, c/o Professor T. Grygier, School of Social Work, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.

P 61 Death sentences in Oregon, 1903 to 1964.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study is:
(1) to record by date, age, sex, county, type of counsel, and final disposition, all death sentences in Oregon subsequent to 1903 (when executions became centralized in the State Penitentiary);
(2) to review the development during this period of the statutory and common law affecting

capital punishment;
(3) to test further the general hypothesis that in this century in the United States, final disposition of death sentence by execution is primarily determined by some or all of the following factors relating to the murderer, his victim and his trial: male sex, low socio-economic status, foreign nativity, killing in the course of a felony, court-appointed counsel, previous criminal record, non-white race.
DATES: Began July, 1964. Completed January, 1965.
PERSONNEL: Hugo Adam Bedau; Larry Kuehn.
AUSPICES: Reed College; Oregon Council to Abolish the Death Penalty.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor H. A. Bedau, Reed College, Portland 2, Oregon.

P 62 An evaluation of the effectiveness of CHUMS: a student volunteer sponsored delinquency reduction program.

SUMMARY: Some students of social work at Washburn University of Topeka organized themselves into a group devoted to helping the inmates of the county detention home. They have assisted the inmates with their school work, taken them on picnics, shopping tours, and in other similar ways made them feel that the outside community has not forgotten them. They have generated a great deal of enthusiasm among the inmates for such things as painting their quarters and generally changing their stay into a more productive period. This research project will follow the treated boys and girls for three years after their release and compare them with a similar group from the same institution who were there before the treatment group arrived.
DATES: Began Fall, 1964. Estimated completion 1966.
PERSONNEL: Bertram Spiller; Donna Love; Josef Zatzkis.
AUSPICES: Washburn University of Topeka; Juvenile Court of Topeka; Shawnee County Detention Home.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Bertram Spiller, Sociology Department, Washburn University of Topeka, Topeka, Kansas 66621.

P 63 A study of the relationship between depiction of violence in mass media and crime.

SUMMARY: The project is concerned with testing the hypothesis that watching, reading, or listening to violent, suggestive, or crime-concerned comics, T.V., and books leads to delinquency and crime. At the moment the study is aimed at developing the instrument by giving a questionnaire to students at Washburn University of Topeka. The results of this initial step are just now being tabulated. The study will be expanded to include grade, junior, and high school students and inmates of a local juvenile correctional school.
DATES: Began Fall, 1964. Estimated completion 1966.
PERSONNEL: Bertram Spiller.
AUSPICES: Washburn University of Topeka.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Bertram Spiller, Sociology Department, Washburn University of Topeka, Topeka, Kansas 66621.

P 64 Group therapy at "Zandwijk," a residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed and delinquent adolescent boys.

SUMMARY: Each group of boys in the group therapy program at "Zandwijk" meets once a week for a period of one year. Each group has six to eight boys, one therapist and one co-therapist. The therapist and co-therapist are not members of the institutional staff of "Zandwijk" and the sessions take place away from the institution to stress the psychological distance between the group and the institution. Activity-media with a strong appeal for adolescents are used at the start. One of the main activities is the making of films and participants in the project are introduced to the technicalities of film-making. The boys choose the topics for the films and the choice usually reveals their psychological problems. Role playing acts as a cathartic process and so do subsequent group discussions. Work on the film creates the necessary group cohesion. Gradually regular discussions of high intensity replace the work. The process is recorded on tape and subsequently analyzed. Frequent discussions between group workers and staff members of the institution guarantee the integration of the group therapy with other facets of the total treatment in the residential milieu.

More information on this project is available in Hirsch, S. Therapeutisch groepswerk met emotioneel gestoorde pubers en adolescenten. Maanblad v.d. Geestelijke Volksgezondheid. 18:302-313, September, 1963. A summary in English is appended to Schneemann, R. T. Een experiment met de Q-sort methode bij een zevental gestoorde pubers in groepstherapie. Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor de Psychologie. Nieuw Reeks. 19(2):136-164, 1964.
DATES: Began September, 1961. Completed December, 1964.
PERSONNEL: S. Hirsch; R. T. Schneemann; J. A. M. Schouten; W. Wiegel.
AUSPICES: Jeugdpsychiatrisch Centrum "Zandwijk"; Nationale Federatie voor Kinderbescherming.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Dr. L. N. J. Kamp, Psychiatrische Universiteitskliniek, Nic. Beetsstraat 24, Utrecht, Netherlands.

P 65 A study of the effectiveness of present after-care provisions for homeless Borstal boys.

SUMMARY: A special pre-discharge planning unit designed to increase the efficiency of the organization of after-care services for homeless boys released from Borstal has been studied. An attempt was made to assess the effect of this special unit on the conduct of the boys after release. A report on this project will be published in 1965 in the Cambridge Studies in Criminology Series.
DATES: Began 1960. Completed 1964.
PERSONNEL: R. G. Hood.
AUSPICES:

CORRESPONDENT: R. G. Hood, Ph. D., Department of Social Theory and Institutions, University of Durham, 23-26 Old Elvet, Durham, Great Britain.

P 66 Cerebral atherosclerosis and crime.

SUMMARY: The existing literature does not, as a rule, distinguish clearly between the criminogenic character of cerebral atherosclerosis and that of other pathological processes of the personality during the age of regression, such as involutional psychosis or senile dementia. The usefulness of nosological classification of mental illness, however, applies clearly to the field of forensic psychiatry, also. (Schipkowensky). The criminogenic effect of psychoses and the change of personality (characteropathy, lacunar dementia which may develop into a total dementia) is insignificant.

Among approximately 1,100 cases submitted to the Psychiatric Hospital of Sofia for psychiatric examination during the period from 1926 to 1964, there were ten offenders suffering from cerebral atherosclerosis. Their offenses consisted of three attacks against the person (a homicide, an attempted homicide, and a fornication), two offenses against the state, two against judicial institutions (perjury, bribery), and three against property. As early as 1938 we believed, as published in Schizophrenie und Mord (Berlin, Springer, 1938), that 58 year old Anna B. who had killed her husband was not suffering from schizophrenia, but from cerbral atherosclerosis. Several clinical findings supported this:
(1) when accepted at the Psychiatric Hospital in Munich, hypertension was found (1922);
(2) during her stay in the institution, a spastic hemiparesis occurred (1928);
(3) a general arteriosclerosis was found at the autopsy (1936).
Furthermore, the absence of the basic disturbance of schizophrenia, the absence of later paranoid illusionary experiences and her ability to recognize the abnormal nature of her criminal deed, enabled us to throw some light on the psychotic process taking place within her.

The following are two other examples of material collected at the Sofia Psychiatric Hospital: Fifty-seven year-old Bonju D. killed his wife because of jealousy under the illusion of her wrong doings. This, however, happened after he awoke from sleep around midnight. As he himself indicated, he had executed his deed in a state of "non-understanding." The follow-up study (1961, 1963) showed the healing of a paranoid psychosis, and release from compulsory treatment. Fifty-eight year-old Arso P. committed an attempted homicide against a field guard in a "short circuit" which we consider a form of epilepsy.

The three above-mentioned offenses were committed, as all similar criminal acts, in process psychoses. In such cases, persons suffering from cerebral atherosclerosis should not be considered responsible for their acts. Crimes, committed in a non-psychotic state and with understandable motives are to be judged individually according to the degree of personality change as it exists in each case. Further studies concerning the criminological significance of cerebral atherosclerosis should be undertaken.
DATES: Began January, 1963. Completed December, 1964.

PERSONNEL: Nikola Schipkowensky.
AUSPICES: Psychiatric Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, University of Sofia.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Med. Nikola Schipkowensky, Patriarch Ewtimi 64/IV, Sofia, Bulgaria.

P 67 An experimental study of services for fatherless boys.

SUMMARY: The primary purposes of this research are to derive hypotheses and complete and apply an experimental design that will provide answers to these questions.
(1) What particular mental, emotional, behavioral and social problems occur with relatively high frequencies among fatherless boys and their families for whom application for services are received by Big Brothers of America agencies, as compared to other boys and families in a given community?
(2) Which of these mental, emotional, behavioral and social problems occurring among fatherless boys should be prevented or overcome by Big Brother services, according to the opinions or judgments of responsible persons?
(3) What services are currently being provided in Big Brother agencies and what are the conditions, policies and practices involved in their organization and administration?
(4) How effective are service programs of Big Brother agencies in preventing or overcoming selected mental, emotional, behavioral and social problems occurring among fatherless boys?
DATES: Began October 1, 1962. Completed September 30, 1964.
PERSONNEL: Julius A. John.
AUSPICES: University of Pennsylvania, School of Social Work; Big Brothers of America; National Institute of Mental Health.

CORRESPONDENT: Ruth E. Smalley, Dean, University of Pennsylvania, School of Social Work, 2410 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19103.

P 68 Bail-personal recognizance study in Louisville, Kentucky.

SUMMARY: This project has two parts.
(1) A demonstration aspect, using the predictive scale used in the Manhattan Bail Project, to recommend release on personal recognizance of those persons who otherwise would be incarcerated pending trial because of their inability to raise bail. Results of the project will be evaluated.
(2) A baseline study (January-June, 1964) of all arrests in Jefferson County, Kentucky, to determine:
(a) the use of personal recognizance as a release measure prior to the introduction of the demonstration project;
(b) the non-appearance rate of personal recognizance and surety recognizance releases in the baseline period;
(c) the cost (dollarwise) in supporting families via public assistance for unadjudicated but incarcerated offenders;
(d) comparison of baseline findings with demonstration project findings.
The hypothesis is that a "halo effect" will occur in judicial use of personal recognizance apart from the recommendations of the project.
DATES: Began October, 1964. Estimated completion June, 1965.
PERSONNEL: Charles L. Newman; Norbie Lay.
AUSPICES: Commonwealth of Kentucky; Governor's Task Force on Criminal Justice, Kentucky; University of Louisville, School of Law; University of Louisville, Kent School of Social Work; Jefferson County Circuit Court; Jefferson County Police Court; Jefferson County Quarterly Court; Jefferson County Office of the Commonwealth Attorney; Louisville Department of Public Safety; Jefferson County Police Department; Jefferson County Welfare Department; Fiscal Court of Jefferson County.

CORRESPONDENT: Charles L. Newman, Coordinator, Program of Correctional Training, Kent School of Social Work, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky.

P 69 Development of a curriculum for training gang workers based on current research and action programs.

SUMMARY: This program is part of an on-going project to develop new training curriculum for practitioners who are working with youth problems. The aim of this program is to develop curriculum which can be useful in the training of juvenile gang workers. The program is in two phases. The first phase was concerned with compiling information on current gang problems. A conference was held in August, 1963, in conjunction with the annual convention of the American Sociological Association and the Society for the Study of Social Problems. Various persons

involved in research and action programs with special emphasis upon delinquent gangs were invited to present papers on their theoretical assumptions, strategies of intervention ,and findings. These papers have been collected into a comprehensive volume and form the nucleus for a training document. The second phase of the program is involved with extracting the implications for training of juvenile gang workers. This material will be integrated with other relevant material on juvenile gangs. The training document is being prepared by Gilbert Geis.

A publication arising from this project is: Klein, Malcolm W. & Meyerhoff, Barbara G., eds. Juvenile gangs in context: theory, research and action. Los Angeles, Youth Studies Center Conference Report. June, 1964. 235 lvs.
DATES: Began July 1, 1963. Completed October 31, 1964.
PERSONNEL: Rudy Sanfilippo; Annette Gromfin; Robert Schasre; Malcolm Klein; Barbara Meyerhoff; Joyce Jones; Gilbert Geis.
AUSPICES: University of Southern California, Youth Studies Center; American Sociological Association; Society for the Study of Social Problems; President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.

CORRESPONDENT: E. K. Nelson, Youth Studies Center, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, 90007.

P 70 A training program involving close cooperation between the Youth Studies Center of the University of Southern California and the Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles.

SUMMARY: The Youth Studies Center of the University of Southern California has been engaged in the development of curricular materials and the sponsorship of experimental training programs in the Los Angeles area since September, 1962. On July 1, 1964, a new grant from the President's Committee was awarded in order to continue the Center's training project and to provide for administrative mechanisms by which Center training activities would be related to the demonstration projects of the Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles.

The Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles is a special purpose agency created under provisions of the California Government Code relating to the joint exercise of powers among governmental agencies. Signatories to the Joint Powers Agreement are the City of Los Angeles, the County of Los Angeles, the California State Department of Employment, the Los Angeles City Board of Education and the Los Angeles County Board of Education. The Board was formed for the specific objective of bringing to bear the full resources of these five major governmental powers upon the problems of youth unemployment, school dropouts and juvenile delinquency. The role of the Youth Studies Center in this relationship with the Youth Opportunities Board is,in the main,that of training resource and consultant. The Center will serve as a major university resource for certain types of direct training, for the development of training content and methodology as well as in a variety of consultative and supportive relationships. Attempts will be made in all training endeavors to build in an evaluative scheme. This will be done through close association of the research division of the Youth Opportunities Board and the Youth Studies Center. Measurements of intraorganizational behavior, analyses of interagency communication and coordination, and "consumer" surveys of the clientele served by participating agencies are some of the ways in which effectiveness of training will be evaluated.
DATES: Began July 1, 1964. Estimated completion June 30, 1965.
PERSONNEL: LaMar T. Empey; Rudy Sanfilippo; Annette Gromfin; Robert Schasre; Joyce Jones.
AUSPICES: University of Southern California; Youth Studies Center; Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development; President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Rudy Sanfilippo, Youth Studies Center, Delinquency and Prevention Training Project, 145 South Spring Street, Room 1002, Los Angeles, California, 90012.

P 71 A cooperative plan for the rehabilitation of young offenders at Georgia Industrial Institute.

SUMMARY: Preliminary studies and investigations indicated that the Georgia Division of Vocational Rehabilitation could render necessary and invaluable services in the effort to reclaim young offenders at the Georgia Industrial Institute as useful and productive citizens in society. In order to achieve this objective, the following basic operational plan was initiated:

(1) diagnosis - use of interview techniques, vocational testing, psychological testing, psychiatric consultation, medical consultation and other clinical procedures to establish vocational handicaps, the prognosis and ways and means to overcome or circumvent the handicaps;
(2) guidance counseling - a process in which efforts are directed toward resocialization, improving the individual's problem solving abilities and establishing a feasible plan of vocational rehabilitation;
(3) pre-vocational evaluation - a systematic process of job sampling and vocational testing to determine the individual's interest and performance level in skilled, semi-skilled and non-skilled areas;
(4) referral - when the individual leaves the institution, the objective and subjective data obtained is compiled and transferred to the Vocational Rehabilitation counselor serving the individual's home area. The field counselor seeks to consummate the rehabilitation plan by rendering services which will effect suitable and gainful employment for the individual.
DATES: Began October 1, 1963. Continuing.
PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: Georgia Division of Vocational Rehabilitation; Georgia State Board of Corrections; U. S. Vocational Rehabilitation Administration; University of Georgia.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. A. P. Jarrell, Director, State Department of Education, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, 129 State Office Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

P 72 New York City School Volunteers.

SUMMARY: Reading disabilities have long been recognized as a major cause of dropouts and unemployment. With this in mind, The New York City School Volunteers have 15 Reading Help Programs in the New York City schools and in addition approximately 150 volunteers are giving individual reading help to children in classrooms. Six hundred carefully selected, well trained volunteers serve as members of 38 units in 30 public schools in New York City, providing tutorial help and enrichment services to approximately 20,000 students. Volunteers, working as a team with staff from the Bureau of Child Guidance, are teaching reading to disturbed children. They are using reading help techniques as a vehicle, and individual, sympathetic attention as empirical therapy. Volunteers, working in a high school, are teaching English to non-English speaking pupils. Many of these students are motivated to continue their education because they are able to achieve passing scholastic averages. This service often helps the pupils to maintain personal dignity at an age when a language barrier can be a humiliating experience.
DATES: Began February 1, 1956. Continuing.
PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: New York City Board of Education; Public Education Association.

CORRESPONDENT: Miss T. Margaret Jamer, Director, School Volunteers, 125 West 54 Street, New York, New York, 10019.

P 73 Summer work-study program for students who intend to work in the field of mental health.

SUMMARY: This program follows the format of other Work-Study Programs in this field coordinated by the Staff Development Project of the Western Interstate Commission for High Education. Its purpose is to recruit students for work in the mental health field and to give those who have tentatively selected a profession in mental health an opportunity to test this choice, through some didactic teaching and seven weeks of field placement during which the students are given as broad an exposure to all fields and professions in mental health as is possible. In addition to field assignments, students visited private and public agencies working in the mental health and social welfare fields, including a settlement, a home for unwed mothers, sheltered workshops for the mentally retarded and for alcoholic men, an out-patient mental health clinic, social case-work agencies and others. In small groups in an informal social setting, they were provided with an opportunity to discuss anything concerning the work, training, personalities, pay, etc., of the profession with representatives of each mental health profession. A term project and daily log were required of each student.
DATES: Began June 30, 1964. Completed August 28, 1964.
PERSONNEL: George F. Schnack; Sylvia Levy; Daniel Steinberg.
AUSPICES: University of Hawaii Summer School; Hawaii State Department of Health; Hawaii State Hospital; Waimano State School; Hawaii State Department of Social Services; Hawaii Youth Correctional Facilities; Hawaii State Prison; Hawaii State Judiciary Department;

Hawaii Juvenile Court; Hawaii Juvenile Detention Home.

CORRESPONDENT: George F. Schnack, M. D. P. O. Box 5263, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96814.

P 74 Secondary reinforcement and opiate addiction.

SUMMARY: The proposed experiments will explore a factor that, according to the drive-reduction interpretation of addiction, should be a major determiner of "drug-seeking" behavior. This factor is variously called secondary, conditioned or acquired reinforcement. A secondary reinforcer is a stimulus or event which, through a process of conditioning, has acquired the power to act as a reinforcer in its own right. The purpose of the proposed studies is to determine whether typical procedures for building up secondary reinforcement based on food or water will also be effective when the primary reinforcement is the administration of morphine to morphine-dependent animals. The hypothesis to be tested is that animals will learn a response with no reinforcement but a stimulus that has been paired with morphine injection.
DATES: Began February 1, 1964. Continuing.
PERSONNEL: William F. Crowder; William P. Wilkes.
AUSPICES: University of Mississippi; U. S. Public Health Service.

CORRESPONDENT: William F. Crowder, Ph. D., Department of Psychology, University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi, 38677.

P 75 A study of group sex offenses by juveniles in Germany.

SUMMARY: This current project will include the collection of all court cases in Berlin and Western Germany concerning group sex offenses by juveniles; a detailed study of the offenders and of the victims (if possible); and an investigation of the psychiatric, psychological,and sociological determinants of group sex offenses by juveniles. An article on the project entitled Über juvenile Gruppennotzuchtsdelikte appears in a 1964 issue of Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform.
DATES: Began Spring 1963. Estimated completion 1968.
PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: Landesjugendamt (The Youth-Authority of Berlin); Grüne Haus.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Hofmann, Am. Karlsbad 8, Berlin 30, Germany.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

LIST OF JOURNALS

LIST OF JOURNALS

from which articles are regularly selected for inclusion
in the International Bibliography on Crime and Delinquency.

African Studies
(Johannesburg, South Africa)

Alabama Social Welfare
(Montgomery, Alabama)

Albany Law Review
(Albany, New York)

Alcoholism - Review and Treatment Digest
(Berkeley, California)

American Bar Association Journal
(Chicago, Illinois)

American Behavioral Scientist
(New York, New York)

American Catholic Sociological Review
(Worcester, Massachusetts)

American Child
(New York, New York)

American Criminal Law Quarterly
(Chicago, Illinois)

American Education
(Washington, D. C.)

American Journal of Correction
(St. Paul, Minnesota)

American Journal of Orthopsychiatry
(New York, New York)

American Journal of Psychiatry
(Hanover, New Hampshire)

American Journal of Psychotherapy
(Lancaster, Pennsylvania)

American Journal of Sociology
(Chicago, Illinois)

American Sociological Review
(Washington, D. C.)

American University Law Review
(Washington, D. C.)

Annales de Médicine Légale et de
Criminologie
(Paris, France)

Annual Survey of American Law
(Dobbs Ferry, New York)

Approved Schools Gazette
(Birmingham, England)

Archiv für Kriminologie
(Lubeck, Germany)

Archivo Penale
(Rome, Italy)

Archivos de Criminologia Neuro-Psiquiatria
y. Disciplinas Conexas
(Ecuador, South America)

Australian Journal of Social Issues
(Sydney, Australia)

Australian Journal of Social Work
(Melbourne, Australia)

Baylor Law Review
(Waco, Texas)

Behavioral Science
(Ann Arbor, Michigan)

Bewährungshilfe
(Godesberg, Germany)

Boletin
(Montevideo, Uruguay)

Boston University Law Review
(Boston, Massachusetts)

British Journal of Criminology
(London, England)

British Journal of Psychiatry
(London, England)

British Journal of Sociology
(London, England)

British Journal of Venereal Diseases
(London, England)

Brooklyn Law Review
(Brooklyn, New York)

Brown Studies
(St. Louis, Missouri)

Bulletin de l'Administration Pénitentiaire
(Brussels, Belgium)

Bulletin de la Société Internationale de Defense Sociale
(Paris, France)

Bulletin de Médecine Légale
(Lyon, France)

Bulletin of the Criminological Research Department
(Tokyo, Japan)

Bulletin Mensuel, Centre d'Études et de Documentation Sociales
(Liège, Belgium)

Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic
(Topeka, Kansas)

Bulletin on Narcotics
(United Nations, New York)

Bulletin, Société de Criminologie du Québec
(Montreal, Canada)

California Law Review
(Berkeley, California)

California Youth Authority Quarterly
(Sacramento, California)

Canada's Mental Health
(Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Bar Journal
(Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Bar Review
(Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Journal of Corrections
(Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal
(Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Welfare
(Ottawa, Canada)

Catholic School Journal
(Milwaukee, Wisconsin)

Ceylon Journal of Social Work
(Colombo, Ceylon)

Challenge
(Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)

Child Care
(London, England)

Child Development
(Lafayette, Indiana)

Children
(Washington, D. C.)

Child Welfare Journal
(New York, New York)

Clearing House
(Sweet Springs, Missouri)

Cleveland - Marshall Law Review
(Cleveland, Ohio)

Columbia Law Review
(New York, New York)

Columbia University Forum
(New York, New York)

Community
(New York, New York)

Community Education
(Freeville, New York)

Community Mental Health Journal
(Lexington, Massachusetts)

Conference Bulletin
(Columbus, Ohio)

Contact
(Plymouth, Michigan)

Contributions à l'Etude des Sciences de l'Homme
(Montreal, Canada)

Co-operative Psychiatric Research on Criminal and Juvenile Delinquents
(Tokyo, Japan)

Cornell Law Quarterly
(Ithaca, New York)

Correctional Research Bulletin
(Boston, Massachusetts)

Correctional Review
(Sacramento, California)

Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy
(New York, New York)

Crime and Delinquency
(New York, New York)

Crime and Punishment
(Tokyo, Japan)

Criminal Law Quarterly
(Toronto, Canada)

Criminal Law Review
(London, England)

Criminalia
(Mexico D.F., Mexico)

Criminologia
(Santiago, Chile)

Detective
(Dacca, Pakistan)

Eagle, The
(Alderson, West Virginia)

East, The
(Tokyo, Japan)

Education Digest
(Ann Arbor, Michigan)

Educational Magazine
(Melbourne, Australia)

Esperienze di Rieducazione
(Rome, Italy)

Estudios de Sociologia
(Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Ethics
(Chicago, Illinois)

Excerpta Criminologica
(Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Exceptional Children
(Washington, D. C.)

Family Service Highlights
(New York, New York)

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin
(Washington, D. C.)

Federal Corrections
(Ottawa, Canada)

Federal Probation
(Washington, D. C.)

Federal Rules Decisions
(St. Paul, Minnesota)

Film Quarterly
(Berkeley, California)

Fordham Law Review
(New York, New York)

General Director's Letter
(Washington, D. C.)

Georgetown Law Journal
(Washington, D. C.)

Goldhammers Archiv für Strafrecht
(Hamburg, Germany)

Group Psychotherapy
(Beacon, New York)

Harvard Law Review
(Cambridge, Massachusetts)

Howard Journal
(London, England)

Howard Law Journal
(Washington, D. C.)

Human Relations
(South Hackensack, New Jersey)

Illinois Education
(Springfield, Illinois)

Indian Police Journal
(New Delhi, India)

International and Comparative Law Quarterly
(London, England)

International Annals of Criminology
(Paris, France)

International Child Welfare Review
(Geneva, Switzerland)

International Council of Voluntary Agencies
(Geneva, Switzerland)

International Criminal Police Review
(Paris, France)

International Journal of Adult and Youth Education
(Paris, France)

International Journal of Group Psychotherapy
(New York, New York)

International Journal of Social Psychiatry
(Chicago, Illinois)

International Police Chronicle
(Paris, France)

International Review of Criminal Policy
(United Nations, New York)

JAG Journal
(Washington, D. C.)

Japanese Journal of Criminal Psychology
(Tokyo, Japan)

Journal of Applied Behavioral Science
(Washington, D. C.)

Journal of Abnormal Psychology
(Lancaster, Pennsylvania)

Journal of Clinical Psychology
(Brandon, Vermont)

Journal of Consulting Psychology
(Lancaster, Pennsylvania)

Journal of Correctional Education
(Terre Haute, Indiana)

Journal of Correctional Work
(Lucknow, India)

Journal of Criminal Law
(London, England)

Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science
(Baltimore, Maryland)

Journal of Family Law
(Louisville, Kentucky)

Journal of Forensic Sciences
(Mundelein, Illinois)

Journal of Individual Psychology
(Washington, D. C.)

Journal of Marriage and the Family
(Minneapolis, Minnesota)

Journal of Negro Education
(Washington, D. C.)

Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases
(Baltimore, Maryland)

Journal of Offender Therapy
(New York, New York)

Journal of Personality and Social Psychology
(Washington, D. C.)

Journal of Projective Techniques and Personality Assessment
(Glendale, California)

Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency
(New York, New York)

Journal of Social Issues
(Ann Arbor, Michigan)

Journal of Social Science
(Taipei, Taiwan)

Journal of the American Judicature Society
(Chicago, Illinois)

Journal of the California Probation, Parole and Correction Association
(Van Nuys, California)

Journal of the Indian Law Institute
(New Delhi, India)

Journal of the Society of Public Teachers of Law
(London, England)

Journal of the State Bar of California
(San Francisco, California)

Justice of Peace and Local Government Review
(Chichester, England)

Juvenile Court Judges Journal
(Chicago, Illinois)

Kölner Zeitschrift for Soziologie und Sozial-Psychologie
(Opladen, Germany)

Kriminalistik Zeitschrift für die Gesamte Kriminalistiche Wissenschaft und Praxis
(Schopenstehl, Germany)

La Scuola Positiva
(Milan, Italy)

Law and Legislation in the German Democratic Republic
(Berlin, Germany)

Law Library Journal
(Chicago, Illinois)

Law and Order
(New York, New York)

Law in Transition Quarterly
(Los Angeles, California)

Law Quarterly Review
(Toronto, Canada)

Legal Aid Brief Case
(Chicago, Illinois)

Maclean's
(New York, New York)

Magistrate
(London, England)

Marquette Law Review
(Milwaukee, Wisconsin)

Medicine, Science and the Law
(London, England)

Medico-Legal Journal
(Cambridge, England)

Mental Health
(London, England)

Mental Hygiene
(New York, New York)

Michigan Law Review
(Ann Arbor, Michigan)

Military Law Review
(Washington, D. C.)

Minnesota Journal of Educators
(St. Paul, Minnesota)

Minnesota Welfare
(St. Paul, Minnesota)

Mitteilungen der Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Jugendpflege und Jugendfürsorge
(Bonn-Venusberg, Germany)

Monatsschrift für Deutsches Recht
(Hamburg, Germany)

Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform
(Berlin, Germany)

Montana Law Review
(Missoula, Montana)

Monthly Labor Review
(Washington, D. C.)

Motive
(Columbus, Ohio)

Municipal Court Review
(Denver, Colorado)

N.E.A. Journal
(Washington, D.C.)

Nachrichtendienst des Deutschen Vereins für Öffentliche und Private Fürsorge
(Frankfurt, Germany)

Nation
(New York, New York)

National Prisoner Statistics
(Washington, D. C.)

National Sheriff
(Washington, D. C.)

New Jersey Municipalities
(Trenton, New Jersey)

New Society - The Social Science Weekly
(London, England)

New Statesman
(London, England)

New York State Education
(Albany, New York)

New York University Law Review
(New York, New York)

New Zealand Universities Law Review
(Wellington, New Zealand)

Northwestern University Law Review
(Chicago, Illinois)

OST Europa Recht
(Stuttgart, Germany)

Our Children
(New York, New York)

Out and About
(Sydney, Australia)

P.T.A. Magazine
(Chicago, Illinois)

Penant, Revue de Droit des Pays d'Afrique
(Paris, France)

Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Correction
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

Pennsylvania Bar Association Quarterly
(Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)

Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association Bulletin
(Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)

Perceptual and Motor Skills
(Missoula, Montana)

Personnel and Guidance
(Washington, D. C.)

Perspective
(Olympia, Washington)

Phylon
(Atlanta, Georgia)

Police
(Springfield, Illinois)

Polizei
(Cologne, Germany)

Police Chief
(Washington, D. C.)

Police Journal
(Brooklyn, New York)

Police Journal
(Chichester, England)

Police Management Review
(New York, New York)

Polish Perspectives
(New York, New York)

Popular Government
(Chapel Hill, North Carolina)

Praxis der Kinderpsychologie und Kinderpsychiatrie
(Gottingen, Germany)

Presidio
(Fort Madison, Iowa)

Prison Journal
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

Prison Service Journal
(Wakefield, England)

Prisons et Prisonniers
(Paris, France)

Probation
(London, England)

Probation and Child Care
(Colombo, Ceylon)

Pro Juventute
(Zürich, Switzerland)

Psychiatric Quarterly
(Utica, New York)

Psychiatry
(Washington, D. C.)

Psychoanalytic Review
(New York, New York)

Psychological Abstracts
(Washington, D. C.)

Public Opinion Quarterly
(Princeton, New Jersey)

Public Welfare
(Chicago, Illinois)

Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica
(Rome, Italy)

Quarterly, The
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol
(New Brunswick, New Jersey)

Raiford Record
(Raiford, Florida)

Ressegna di Studi Penitenziari
(Rome, Italy)

Recherches Sociographiques
(Quebec, Canada)

Recht der Jugend
(Spandau, Germany)

Recueil de Droit Pénal
(Paris, France)

Rehabilitation in South Africa
(Johannesburg, South Africa)

Renewal
(Chicago, Illinois)

Report on Man's Use of Alcohol
(Chicago, Illinois)

Research Review--Department of Institutions State of Washington
(Olympia, Washington)

Revista Brasileira de Criminologia e Direito Penal
(Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Revista de Ciencias Sociales
(Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico)

Revista Italiana di Diritto e Procedura Penal
(Milan, Italy)

Revue Abolitionniste
(Geneva, Switzerland)

Revue de Droit Penal et de Criminologie
(Brussels, Belgium)

Revue de Droit Pénal Militaire et de Droit de la Guerre
(Brussels, Belgium)

La Revue de l'Alcoolisme
(Paris, France)

Revue de l'Institut de Sociologie
(Brussels, Belgium)

Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé
(Paris, France)

Review of the Youth Protection Services
(Montreal, Canada)

Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique
(Geneva, Switzerland)

Revue Pénitentiaire et de Droit Pénal
(Paris, France)

Richterzeitung
(Vienna, Austria)

Rutgers Law Review
(Newark, New Jersey)

S.C.A.A. Viewpoint
(New York, New York)

Samaj-Seva
(Poona, India)

Sauvegarde de l'Enfance
(Paris, France)

School Life
(Washington, D. C.)

Schweizer Archiv für Neurologie, Neurichirurgie und Psychiatrie
(Zürich, Switzerland)

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Gemeinnützgkeit
(Zürich, Switzerland)

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Strafrecht
(Berne, Switzerland)

Scientific American
(New York, New York)

Scuola Positive, Rivista di Criminologia e Diritto Criminale
(Milan, Italy)

Service Social
(Québec, Canada)

Singapore Police Magazine
(Singapore, Malaysia)

Smith College Studies in Social Work
(Northhampton, Massachusetts)

Social Defense
(New Delhi, India)

Social Forces
(Chapel Hill, North Carolina)

Social Problems
(Boston, Massachusetts)

Social Research
(Albany, New York)

Social Sciences Information
(Paris, France)

Social Service Review
(Chicago, Illinois)

Social Work
(New York, New York)

Sociological Abstracts
(New York, New York)

Sociological Inquiry
(Seattle, Washington)

Sociology and Social Research
(Los Angeles, California)

Sociometry
(Chicago, Illinois)

South African Law Journal
(Johannesburg, South Africa)

Southern California Law Review
(Los Angeles, California)

Southwestern Social Science Quarterly
(Austin, Texas)

Soziale Arbeit
(Berlin, Germany)

Spring 3100
(New York, New York)

Staat und Recht
(Berlin, Germany)

Stanford Law Review
(Stanford, California)

State Governments
(Chicago, Illinois)

Strafvollzug und Paedagogik
(Schwäbisch Hall, Germany)

Syracuse Law Review
(Syracuse, New York)

Teachers College Record
(New York, New York)

Tennessee Law Review
(Knoxville, Tennessee)

Texas Law Review
(Austin, Texas)

Tilastokatsauksia Statistiska Oversikter
(Helsinki, Finland)

Trans-Action
(St. Louis, Missouri)

Tulane Law Review
(New Orleans, Louisiana)

Twentieth Century
(London, England)

University of California Los Angeles Law Review
(Los Angeles, California)

University of Chicago Law Review
(Chicago, Illinois)

University of Colorado Law Review
(Boulder, Colorado)

University of Missouri Kansas City Law Review
(Kansas City, Missouri)

University of Pennsylvania Law Review
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

University of Toronto Law Journal
(Toronto, Canada)

Universitas - Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft
(Stuttgart, Germany)

Valor
(Venice, Florida)

Vanderbilt Law Review
(Nashville, Tennessee)

Villanova Law Review
(Villanova, Pennsylvania)

Virginia Law Review
(Charlottesville, Virginia)

Virginia Welfare Bulletin
(Richmond, Virginia)

Washburn Law Journal
(Topeka, Kansas)

Washington and Lee Law Review
(Lexington, Virginia)

Welfare in Review
(Washington, D. C.)

Wisconsin Law Review
(Madison, Wisconsin)

Wisconsin Sociologist
(Milwaukee, Wisconsin)

Wisconsin Welfare
(Madison, Wisconsin)

World Mental Health
(Geneva, Switzerland)

Yale Law Journal
(New Haven, Connecticut)

Youth Leaders Digest
(Putnam Valley, New York)

Youth Protection Service Review
(Quebec, Canada)

Youth Service
(London, England)

Youth Service News
(Albany, New York)

Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft
(Berlin, Germany)

Zeitschrift für Strafvollzug
(Dusseldorf, Germany)

Zentrablatt für Jugendrecht und Jugendwohlfahrt
(Cologne, Germany)

INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

INDEX

INDEX

This is a combined index of the abstracts of books, journal articles, reports and unpublished materials and of the project summaries which appear in this issue. Abstracts are indexed by author, subject and, when significant, place of origin, and are numbered 368 through 780. Project summaries are indexed by auspices, personnel, correspondent, subject and place of origin, and are numbered P 26 through P 75. Documents printed in languages other than English are indicated in the index by asterisks as follows:

* Article printed in language other than English.

* * Article printed in language other than English, summary or statistics in English.

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1965 O—780-204

One of the goals of the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency is to be as comprehensive as possible in its collection of data on current projects in the field of crime and delinquency. We consider our area of interest to include many forms of behavior not actually criminal in themselves, but which contribute to or arise from the same milieu or motivation as crime and delinquency. These include the misuse of alcohol and narcotics, school dropouts, unmarried parents, etc. We are also interested in research being done on curriculum development and/or the training of professional personnel in our field. All projects concerning crime and delinquency would fall within our scope, as long as they are currently on-going.

We are concerned that all programs and research in our field be listed with us and subsequently disseminated to interested professionals around the world. If you are currently engaged in a project suitable for inclusion in the International Bibliography on Crime and Delinquency or if you know of a project that should be included, please inform us of the project and the person or organization with whom to communicate.

INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
44 East 23rd Street
New York, New York 10010

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE PUBLICATION NO. 1358